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THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE, Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FIGHT AT AN ELECTORAL MEETING.

PARIS, April 23.—A meeting of the 2,000 electors of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which had been organised by M. Dreyfus, deputy for the Seine, with the object of defending himself against charges of blackmailing, levelled against him by M. Edmond Blanc, was held last evening. After a noisy discussion an altercation took place between M. Dreyfus and M. Gaumeau, Municipal Councillor, both of whom roundly abused each other. M. Dreyfus became very excited, and struck with his fist a person who interrupted. This led to general uproar, an immediate rush being made upon the offending deputy. After defending himself for a short time, M. Dreyfus escaped by a garden, under the protection of a few friends. The meeting ultimately adopted a resolution calling upon M. Dreyfus to resign his seat in the chamber.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The grand jury yesterday adjourned until to-morrow, after having examined a number of prominent citizens of this city in reference to the lynching of the Italians. It is said that a large number of names have been furnished to the jury, and that if these are indicted the name of every man found to have assisted in breaking down the goal doors will be included in the prosecution.

THE STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A SERIOUS CONFLICT.

SCOTTDALE, April 23.—Some sheriff's officers went to Adelaide yesterday with the object of evicting those strikers who occupied houses belonging to the Coke Company. They ejected two families and were proceeding to make further evictions when they were attacked by the strikers, who overpowered them and drove them away. The law officers, however, returned with Sheriff M'Cormick and a large force of deputies, and a pitched battle with 300 Hungarian men and women ensued. One Hungarian girl was killed and there were many injured on both sides, including several deputies. A company of Militia was summoned and eventually succeeded in dispersing the mob. The deputies state that the girl who was killed was shot by a pistol in the hands of her lover, a Hungarian, whom she was assisting in his resistance to the officers. Mr. M'Cormick was shot through the thumb by the same bullet that killed the girl. Mr. Jones, the Socialist, and others addressed a meeting of 4,000 strikers here last evening after the latter had paraded the streets with their flags and bands. In his speech he said:—"Black slavery has been abolished under the American flag. It was the flag, however, under which John Brown was hanged, the Anarchists of Chicago assassinated, and your brothers of Morewood murdered. I, therefore, prefer the red flag."

PITTSBURG, April 23.—The miners of the Upper Monongahela River coal region have caused consternation in the labour camp here by refusing to strike in favour of an eight hours' day on May 1st, when the general miners' movement commences. These men, who number 12,000, have just returned to work, and are enjoying a prosperous run after a disastrous strike of several months' duration.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Intelligence from Leisenring contradicts the report received here that five men and two women were killed in a second riot there yesterday afternoon.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—A man named Simmons yesterday gave information to the police of a plot to kill Mr. H. C. Frick, the proprietor of the great coke works, with dynamite. Simmons declared that he discovered twelve Hungarians at work loading dynamite sticks in a gully at Homewood. Each Hungarian took twenty sticks and left for Braddock, where they subsequently openly declared their intention of killing Mr. Frick with dynamite. They then started for Pittsburg, where the proprietor lives. The evictions at Scottdale yesterday were carried out with great difficulty. The women were especially aggressive and gave the sheriffs' deputies much trouble.

THE MIRANZAI RISING SUBDUED.

TWELVE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

SIMLA, April 24.—Intelligence from Sir William Lockhart's column states that on the morning of the 22nd inst., the force advancing with General Turner's column came in sight of the whole of the Akhel settlement, in the Bhagri Valley. It being reported that the enemy was sending a message, the force halted. The rebels being, however, informed that they would be fired upon if they attempted to leave the villages, at the expiration of the given time the force entered the valley and burnt nine villages. Large bodies of the enemy were seen on the hills, but fear of the British guns held them back. The British shrapnel did great execution. General Brownlow has destroyed three Khel villages. The enemy is now believed to be completely subdued. The expeditionary force suffered no loss in killed or wounded.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.

PORTLAND (OREGON), April 25.—News has been received here that 150 soldiers broke into the gaol at Wallawalla, Washington, and shot dead a man who had killed a private soldier, named Miller. A further report states that the prison guards fired upon the soldiers, killing several of them.

A DUEL IN ITALY.

PARIS, April 25.—A despatch from Turin, published by the *Dix Neuvieme Siécle*, states that during the performance at the Alfiere Circus there yesterday Count Maffei, son of the Italian diplomatist, hissed the Russian horsewoman, Baroness Rahden, and that her husband thereupon gave him a box on the ears. The count consequently challenged Baron Rahden to a duel with pistols, which takes place to-day.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN WESTPHALIA.

ESSEN, April 23.—The miners' strike continues at Steele and Wattenscheid, and at some of the pits none of the men descended this morning. Work, however, is proceeding as usual above ground.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

We regret to announce the sudden death, at a quarter to ten on Friday evening, from failure of the heart's action, of Count von Moltke. He had been present at the sitting of the Reichstag during the afternoon, apparently in his usual health; but at night passed quietly and painlessly away. He had taken his supper at the usual hour and ate heartily, as was his habit. During the meal he seemed in perfectly good health. Later on when he rose to go into his bed-room he suddenly reeled and died in a few moments. At midnight all the generals of the Berlin garrison proceeded to the residence of the deceased field-marshal as a token of respect to his memory. A telegram of condolence has been received from the Emperor, who is now at Wartzburg. Count Moltke was to have left on Saturday for the baths at Cudowa, where he had intended to recruit. Up to the last day or two he had worked regularly daily with regard to the fortification of Heligoland; the most intricate plans being drawn up by him for the defence of that island. He has left instructions that he is to be buried beside his wife at Creisau, in strict privacy and without military honours, but it is somewhat doubtful if the Emperor will accede to this. The death of Count von Moltke has caused something like consternation in Berlin. The count was such a familiar figure in Berlin, and he took such a prominent part in the political and social life of the nation, that his loss is very severely felt. The event was so sudden and unexpected that only a portion of the morning press received the news in time for their early editions.

HIS CAREER.

Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke was born on the 26th of October, 1800, at Gnewitz, in Mecklenberg. The Moltke family is of Danish origin, and many of its members have held important public posts in Denmark. His father having removed to Holstein, the boy was sent very early with a brother to the Academy of Military Cadets at Copenhagen, from which he passed into the Danish Army. In 1822 he exchanged into the Prussian service. He was early distinguished for the assiduity with which he devoted himself to study, but advancement was slow in the Prussian service in those days, and the young officer was twelve years a lieutenant. While yet a subaltern he had begun the practice of representing possible battle-fields on a blackboard, and sketching the various combinations which they permitted. The first great event of his military career occurred in connection with the struggle of 1866, when Prussia appeared confronted by overwhelming odds. The strategic methods of Moltke contributed largely to the success of the Prussian arms, and took the world by surprise. He was rewarded with the Black Eagle, and substantial money grants, while everywhere his praise was enthusiastically sung. In 1867 he was elected to the first North German Parliament, and he who had come to be known as "the Great Silent One," astonished every one by his oratorical skill. A year later he lost his wife, and from that moment withdrew more than ever from society and plunged into study. His sister, then a widow, took charge of his household; and the musical talents of his nephew served to soothe many an hour of sorrowful retrospection. It was during the first year of his seclusion that he completed the offensive and defensive plans of war with France, which his unfailing sagacity had for some time past perceived to be unavoidable and imminent. Every detail had been prepared, every event forecasted. In connection with the Franco-German war, there was scarcely an important episode with which Mottke's name may not be justly identified. After he quitted the field and sat down before Paris, in his modest quarters in the Rue Neuve at Versailles, he directed the operations going on simultaneously in south, east, and north, and by the agency of the telegraph was at every German general's elbow from the third week in September till the first week in March. His staff of assistants was but twenty-one strong; but no twenty-one men probably ever before worked so hard or well. All his previsions were realised—all his combinations succeeded. Manteuffel's south-eastern march to Werder's assistance was, perhaps, the only purely original and independent action on a large scale undertaken by any divisional officer throughout the campaign; and Moltke, as soon as he was apprised of its inception, at once recognised its value. Moltke signed the capitulations of Sedan and of Paris; and when at the dinner given at the Prefecture of Versailles to celebrate the fall of the French capital, the venerable Emperor, with tears rolling down his cheeks, clasped the Silent One in his arms, and exclaimed, in accents broken by a very genuine and hearty emotion, "Germany owes this triumph of triumphs to you!" His Majesty uttered one of the most absolute truths that ever issued from royal lips. Moltke was appointed field marshal, created a count, and presented with a munificent money grant. Once again he withdrew to his quiet studious life, rarely being seen in public except when speaking on Army questions in the Parliament.

FATAL FIRE AT PUTNEY.

A fire, attended with fatal results, occurred shortly before one o'clock on Friday morning at Mr. W. Bellasis's laundry, in Pentlow-street, Lower Richmond-road, Putney. The flames were discovered in a large brick and timber building of two floors, used as a laundry, offices, and boiler-house. No intimation of the fire was given to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade until three-quarters of an hour after the outbreak had occurred, and the premises were then a mass of flames. A standpipe and three steamers were quickly set to work, but the firemen were unable to save the premises, which were eventually entirely gutted. When the flames were subdued, the charred remains of John M'Gee, aged 19, were found among the ruins.

The German Emperor, who since his purchasing of the Thistle (renamed the Meteor), from Mr. James, has become a sailing member of the Royal Yacht Club, has entered the vessel for the Queen's Cup, to be competed for at Cowes in August, and it is believed his Majesty will remain long enough in England to witness the contest.

NEW THEATRE IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

An admirably-arranged new theatre is being built for Mrs. Wyatt (Miss Violet Melnotte) immediately at the back of the Garrick, at the Charing Cross end of St. Martin's-lane. The site is a most central one. The theatre itself will be entirely isolated, a passage way being left round three side of it, and St. Martin's-lane bounding it on the fourth. The most perfect arrangements have been made for the safety of the audience, there being double entrances and exits to every part of the house. The front of the building in St. Martin's-lane is of the Italian style, and will be in white stone and red brick. The decorations of the interior are of the Italian Renaissance period, richly encrusted with ornament, the coloured decorations being in pale ivory and gold. The curtains, and hanging seats, &c., will be executed in pale amber, Miss Melnotte having been able to secure some of the same manufacture of silk as that used for the decorations of Her Majesty's Opera House in the old Italian Opera days. The theatre will be lighted by electricity, but will also have gas laid on through the building as a protection in case of any failure on the part of the electricity. The contractor is Mr. F. Kirk, 19, Abingdon-street, S.W. The theatre has been designed and is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Walter Emden, architect, of 105-6, Strand. It is expected that the house will be ready for opening about Christmas of this year.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

Mr. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, held an inquest at the Brown Bear, Deptford, respecting the death of Alice Biggs, aged 23, a deputy-forewoman at a collarmaker's, lately residing at 73, Ainsty-street, Rotherhithe, who committed suicide under very romantic circumstances. From the evidence it appeared that on Easter Sunday the deceased had a quarrel with her sweetheart, and on Easter Monday evening left home at 6.15 p.m., and was never seen again alive. About 8.30 on the same night an umbrella and a fur-tippet, with a letter attached, were found on the towing-path of the Grand Surrey Canal, Deptford. The letter was addressed to Mr. Beddoe, 4, Maynard-road, Deptford, and ran: "My dearest Walter,—It has come to this; you see you have broken my heart. My love is so great for you I could not live with you now. You have Dick to thank for this all. You have told me you loved me, but you have a heart like a stone, and now we have to part like this after nine months. For me to come and see you, after this, I could not. Even when I said 'Good-bye' you would not answer me. Think of what you have caused me to do. I hope the Lord will forgive me. I do hope you will not get another girl like this to play with, and break her heart like you have mine. I know it is wicked to do away with my life, but I can't help it. Bid your dear mother and sisters and brothers good-bye for me. God bless them all, and God bless you. I still love you till the last breath is out of my body. God bless my father and mother and sisters. My time is getting short, and now good-bye. Dearest Walter good-bye; don't forget me. Good-bye and God bless you; keep from the drink, are my prayers. Whoever picks me up will they give this note to Walter Beddoe. I died broken-hearted. Good-bye, dear Walter. Will you follow me? We shall meet in the next world. True love." Then followed a number of crosses. The letter was signed "Amelia." The body was found about a hundred yards from Blackhorse Bridge, Deptford, on Tuesday evening last.—P.C. Jas. Smith, 431 R, stated that his attention was called on Easter Monday night to the articles on the towing-path. The spot was saturated with water as though somebody had been in the water and got out again and stood there.—Walter Beddoe, an engineer, of 4, Maynard-road, Rotherhithe, stated that he had kept company with deceased, and quarrelled with her on Easter Sunday. The quarrel was on account of his having expressed the intention of going to Kempton Park races on Easter Monday with a friend named Richard Davies.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

"JACK THE RIPPER" IN NEW YORK.

Late at night a man and a woman entered the East River Hotel, a low Water-street resort in New York. They registered—but the signatures cannot be made out—and engaged an upper room, to which they immediately retired. Not the slightest noise was heard during the night from their apartment, but in the morning when the servant rapped at the door her summons was unanswered. The servant went below and informed the manager, who came upstairs, and with the assistance of a porter burst open the door. The woman was found in bed quite dead and covered with blood, having been dreadfully mutilated with a broken table-knife, which was found in the room. The head was bandaged with a cloth, which was tied round the neck, and also covered the face. The man who accompanied the murdered woman had disappeared, though he had not been seen to leave the hotel. He is described as being about 32 years of age, and shabbily dressed. The police have been busy with the case, and have arrested a man who had been long acquainted with the murdered woman; but he says that he was drunk last night and knows nothing about the matter. The deceased's name is yet unknown, but she is recognised as one of the half-drunken creatures who infest the waterside resorts in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. The characteristics of the tragedy are so exactly simiiar to the Whitechapel murders that the police confidently express the belief that the murderer is "Jack the Ripper."

THE CLITHEROE ABDUCTION.

MR. JACKSON INTERVIEWED.

The *Lancashire Evening Post* publishes an interview with Mr. Jackson, from which it appears that his reply to his wife's statement will take the form of a pamphlet, and will include an appeal for funds to enable the writer to take the point of law involved in the case to the House of Lords. Several of Mrs. Jackson's statements will be denied, and others explained. The journal states on authority that Bishop Cramer Roberts, the Rev. A. D. Powell, Mr. W. Gaine, and Mr. John Bolton have all refused to act any longer as trustees to any fund that may be raised.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEW PEER.

Lord Rosslyn took the oath and his seat on succeeding to the title.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Lord RIPON asked whether the Government would lay the despatches on the table relating to the events which culminated in the Manipur disaster and the death of Mr. Quinton, the chief commissioner of Assam. The noble lord took occasion to lament the sad loss of life which had occurred, and especially the loss which the Government of India had sustained by the death of Mr. Quinton. Without entering into details he expressed the hope that in putting down the insurrection the Government would be guided by that policy of justice and clemency towards the native races which had so long characterised the British Government in India, and which had done so much towards gaining the confidence of the native princes.—Lord CROSS, in reply, said he was at one with the noble lord in deploring the loss of many valuable officers in Manipur, and especially of the late Mr. Quinton, who had passed so many years of his official life in India, and had won the confidence of three successive viceroys. With regard to the papers asked for, he had only received one despatch, dated the end of February, and received by him on the 23rd of March, only one day before the disaster. Of course he had no objection to lay it on the table at a future time, but he thought it would not be right to do so before others papers giving full accounts of what had occurred had been received. As to the policy to be pursued to the natives, the noble marquis scarcely needed assurance that there was no person more likely to treat the natives of India with justice and mercy than the present Viceroy. (Hear, hear.)

THE MARRIAGE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill, as amended, passed through Committee.—Their lordships adjourned at 6.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BILLETING ALLOWANCES.

Mr. BRODRICK informed Mr. Brookfield that the sum allowed till 1868 to licensed victuallers for the board and lodging of soldiers billeted upon them was 10d., and that sum was raised to 1s. 4d. in 1873, and it had remained at that amount since. From the known cost of supplies, which had fallen since 1873, there was every reason to believe that that afforded a fair profit to the innkeeper, and the only complaint was from an innkeeper who complained that he was struck off the list of billets.

PLACES OF WORSHIP ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in answer to Mr. J. Kelly, stated that unless it was the unanimous wish of the House, it was not usual to refer private bills to standing committees. The question of referring the Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was essentially one for the decision of the House itself. The Government had no interest in the bill.

KING JA JA.

Sir J. FERGUSSON informed Sir W. Foster that the reports of Ja Ja's health were not good, and as the administrative staff for the Oil Rivers Commission was now organised and the commissioner would shortly start for his post, he had been informed, with the commissioner's approval, that he would be permitted to return at once to Opobo. It was understood that his wife refused to accompany him to Barbados or Opobo.

MANIPUR OPERATIONS.

Sir J. GORST, in answer to Colonel Nolan, said the commander-in-chief in India had given the orders and instructions to the officers commanding columns operating in Manipur. The conduct of all operations, civil and military, in Manipur, were at the present moment in the hands of the military authorities.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

The House then went into committee on the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill.—On the motion that clause 2, which establishes a land purchase account, stand part of the bill, Mr. KEAY said he desired to once more enter his protest against the iniquitous provision in the clause whereby half the landlord's guarantee fund was thrown upon the locality.—While he was speaking Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a count; and when it took place it appeared that there were over sixty members present.—Mr. KEAY, proceeding, said he wanted the Chief Secretary to satisfy his conscience with regard to the clause.—Mr. J. MORLEY appealed to Mr. Keay not to divide the House on the clause, as the point he raised had already been amply discussed.—Mr. LABOUCHERE condemned the clause and said he would vote against it.—On a division the clause was carried by 137 against 44.—On clause 3, which provides for, and defines, the local guarantee, Mr. SEXTON proposed an alternative scheme, which would give the same total. His scheme was to omit the sum for the care of the insane and destitute sick in Ireland, and to substitute for it the grants for Queen's colleges and the whole of the vote for elementary education.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR admitted that it was a serious thing to touch the Exchequer contributions for the support of pauper lunatics. If he thought it probable, he should regard it with profound feelings of regret; but he thought it scarcely conceivable that the securities antecedent to that would prove insufficient. The principle that ruled the Government's selection of the funds was this: they thought that these funds should be strictly for local purposes, and they determined to exclude everything that was not strictly local. The grants to the Queen's Colleges and education salaries in Dublin could not be set down as local.—Colonel Nolan, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Labouchere, and others continued the debate; and in the end the amendment was withdrawn on the understanding that on the report stage Mr. Balfour would meet some of Mr. Sexton's objections to the guarantee fund as it stood.—Mr. KEAY then moved to omit both the cash portion and the contingent portion of the guarantee fund.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE supported the omission of the contingent portion, but not the cash portion.—Mr. LABOUCHERE urged that both should be omitted.—On a division the cash portion was carried by 185 against 113.—Mr. LABOUCHERE then moved to omit the contingent portion, consisting of grants for lunatics, industrial schools, national schools, &c.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said there was no probability of the fund being drawn upon, but if it were, the collection of local taxation could be enforced without difficulty.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE supported the amendment.—Eventually the amendment was rejected by 196 against 113, and the sitting was suspended at seven o'clock.

DEER FORESTS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

On resuming at nine, Mr. ANGUS SUTHERLAND rose to call attention to the subject of deer forests in the Highlands, and moved that having regard to the recommendations of the royal commission concerning additional afforestment of land, and to the fact that since the date of its report additional land had been afforested to such an extent as to constitute a grave national danger, the House was of opinion that immediate legislation, based upon the recommendations of the commission, was urgently needed.—Dr. CAMERON seconded the resolution.—Mr. Shaw-Stewart opposed, and Dr. Macdonald supported it.—The LORD ADVOCATE disputed Mr. Sutherland's account of the recommendations of the commission, which were highly speculative, for they only suggested some ideas of the lines on which legislation might proceed. There was no evidence how much of the land was cultivatable; most probably not 300 acres were of use to the crofters, so that the whole national danger was that the land of twenty crofters had been absorbed. There was no solid foundation for the case; and the mature conclusion of the Crofter Commission was that deer forests did more good than sheep farms, which, owing to the fall in the price of wool, were not now profitable.—After some discussion the motion was rejected by 120 against 73, and the House adjourned at 12.20.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE BEER AND SPIRIT TAX.

MEETING OF THE LICENSED TRADES.

Mr. George Candy, Q.C., presided over a large meeting, called by the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, at the Aquarium Theatre, Westminster, on Friday, "to protest against the continuance of the surtax on spirits and beer and to pass resolutions." The circular calling the meeting was marked "very important," and "every member of the trade" was "urgently requested to be present."—The chairman said they were on the morrow of the Budget speech, and they found that Mr. Goschen was not in the position to redeem his promises. On the part of the trade he charged the Government that they had deluded and fooled them when they wrung from them certain concessions which never would have been conceded but for the firm belief that they were treating with gentlemen who would be true to their word. (Cheers.) Their case was that the Government had not dealt fairly with the trade. They were too strong to bully, and did not intend to threaten; but they wished it to be known that that course of conduct if pursued and repeated would bring retribution with it, and that those who made promises to a great industry like theirs must either keep them or take the consequences. (Cheers.) They protested against unnecessary, unequal, and unfair burdens being placed upon their shoulders. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. J. W. F. Gregg, chairman of the society, proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting strongly protests against the continued increased duties on spirits and beer levied in the Budget of 1890, and respectfully requests the Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw the impost, which presses most harshly upon the trade, especially in view of the fact that a large sum of money which the Government intended to allocate for a certain purpose has been otherwise applied: and further, that this meeting, having regard to the fact that the increase of the license duties in the year 1880 has yielded to the revenue an annual sum of more than double the amount estimated, and on examining the Inland Revenue returns for the subsequent nine years, namely, to 1889, find that the sums paid on this head amount to £16,831,134. Taking the sum paid in 1880, and calculating it as if no change had taken place, the amount received in the nine years would have been £13,074,570 only, thus showing an increase during the period named of £3,756,564, or £417,396 per annum, against Mr. Gladstone's anticipation of, say, £350,000. But it must be borne in mind that there has been a diminution of 152,249 licenses issued in 1889 from those issued in 1880, the figures standing—1880, 380,054, and in 1889, 227,805, or eight out of nineteen lapsed, so that while the percentage of the increased license charges has been on the reduced number, it would, had the number of licenses held good, have amply demonstrated that the increase was an unnecessary and an uncalled for one, and trust that Parliament, having regard to the increasing burden of local taxation in consequence of the very high assessment of licensed houses, will grant some relief in these charges, which are felt by the members of the trade to be excessive and unduly burdensome.

—This resolution was seconded by Mr. Bruce Goldney and carried unanimously.

SIR C. RUSSELL.

Sir Charles Russell, at Surbiton, speaking on Friday night, said the signs of the dissolution were beginning to be apparent. It was said that the budget of Thursday night was a dissolution budget. He, himself, was inclined to believe that it would prove to be so, for he did not know to what else the Tories could appeal than to their performance in the matter of free education, unless, it were, the long delayed local government for Ireland, as to whether we should have it simultaneously with the introduction of local government in England and Scotland.

MUTINOUS ARTILLERYMEN AT GOSPORT.

The four mutinous artillerymen at Gosport, whose sentence of two years' imprisonment was promulgated at Fort Grange on Friday, were subsequently removed under escort to Forton military prison. The Duke of Connaught, general commanding the district, ordered the sentence to be read on three distinct parades in every barrack square within his command, so that every man serving with the colours might be acquainted with the decision. His royal highness is now conducting an inquiry into the state of discipline in the battery.

At the West Ham Police Court on Thursday, Edwin Porter, a solicitor's clerk, was remanded on a charge of sending a letter to Mr. C. C. Sharman, solicitor and Conservative agent for North West Ham, threatening to accuse him of an abominable crime, unless he received £25. Bail was refused.

THE POLLING AT WHITEHAVEN.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

Polling took place at Whitehaven on Friday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck. The candidates were Sir J. Bain (C.), and Mr. H. G. Shee (G.). The result of the poll was declared about ten o'clock, as follows:—

Sir J. Bain (C.)	[illegible]
Mr. H. G. Shee (G.)	1,205
Majority	233

The figures at the last two elections were:—

1885		1886	
Mr. C. Bentinck (C.)	1,336	Mr. C. Bentinck (C.)	[illegible]
Mr. Gully (L.)	1,125	Mr. H. G. Shee (G.)	[illegible]
Majority	211	Majority	10[illegible]

ZÆO IN CHANCERY.

Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him on Friday the case of Mr. Henry Wieland, Zæo's manager, against Mr. Ledger, of the *Era* newspaper, asking that the defendant should be restrained from announcing in his paper the performances of an aerial diver calling herself Zyeo.—The judge said that it was not a case for an injunction, as the advertisement had ceased. He reserved the costs, and dismissed the application.

"TOT FAY" SENT FOR TRIAL.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Lily St. John, otherwise known as Amy Anderson, Tot Fay, Maude Rothschild, Mabel Grey, and by a score of other aliases, described as an "actress," was charged on remand with having obtained food and lodging from Mr. Magnus Heierlei, the proprietor of Fischer's Hotel, Clifford-street, St. James's, and from Mr. Franco, of the Cavendish Hotel, Jermyn-street, by false and fraudulent pretences. In each instance "Tottie" presented herself at the doors about three in the morning, with a large, dirty white "cloud" thrown over her head instead of a bonnet, and carrying a fan. She assured the porters that she had just left a ball at St. James's, and had been compelled to walk owing to her coachman having neglected to bring round her carriage, and so she induced them to give her lodgings for the night. At Fischer's Hotel she said that her parents had occupied No. 5 bed-room during the previous week, which statement, together with the cloud, the fan, and her soft, melodious voice, put the man off his guard. The next morning her real character became known. Having been served with breakfast late in the day she called for a bottle of beer, and presently two more, and then from what happened she was ordered to clear out, twenty minutes being given her by the landlord to do so, but as she did not respond quickly the police were sent for, and out she went. At the Cavendish the same tactics were pursued, and at night she was bundled outside.—Ada Lickett, housemaid at the Cavendish Hotel, said that when Tottie was staying there she rang the bell of her bed-room and called for a breakfast of ham and eggs. Witness afterwards told her that as her room was engaged she must leave, whereupon she requested her to ask Mr. Franco, the landlord, to allow her to remain till seven o'clock, as she only had her evening dress with her.—Another housemaid, named Woollon, said that while Tottie was in bed she served her with two bottles of ale and cheese and biscuits, and afterwards she rang for stationery and other things.—P.C. 76 C said that at eight o'clock p.m. he was called to eject Tottie from the Cavendish Hotel. He found her in a bed-room at the top of the house, and told her she must go. She assured him she was "quite a lady," and would leave quietly. Unfortunately, however, she could not pay the bill, as she had left her purse at home. (Laughter.) She then threw a shawl over her head and went away.—Mrs. Reeves, the female searcher at the Vine-street Police Station, said she did not find anything in Tottie's pockets except a pawnticket and an old empty purse.—Mr. Newton inquired if she had anything to say before she was committed for trial on the two charges of having obtained food and lodging by fraud.—Tottie: It is this. I had too much to drink, and this 'ere proprietor (Mr. Heierlei) said that if I went out quietly he would forgive me. It was that policeman who told him all about me.—Mr. Newton: Then your defence is that you had too much to drink?—Tottie (crying): Yes, monsheer, or otherwise I should not have done it.—Mr. Newton: And in the other case the proprietor said that he would forgive you?—Tottie (with more tears): Yes, sir.—Mr. Newton: Then you are committed to take your trial. You are a troublesome, mischievous woman.—Tottie acknowledged the compliment by bowing politely, and then, escorted by Gaolers Brewer and Marlow, she left with a stage walk for the cells, whence she was conveyed to the prison at Holloway.

SAD DEATH OF A RAILWAY MANAGER.

Mr. John Walker, general manager of the North British Railway Company, died somewhat suddenly in Waterloo Station on Friday evening. Mr. Walker, with Mr. James Calder, merchant, residing in King street, Glasgow, had been staying in London at the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, for the purpose of attending the Railway Rates Commission, now sitting at the Houses of Parliament. After the rising of the commission on Friday afternoon Mr. Walker, in company with Mr. Calder, proceeded in a cab to Waterloo Station with the intention, it is understood, of proceeding to Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on a visit. After leaving the house, Mr. Walker expressed his intention of proposing some alteration in a certain matter before the commission, and en route to Waterloo became singular in appearance and manner, not, apparently, understanding what was passing. On arriving at the main line platform at Waterloo, and attempting to alight from the cab, Mr. Walker staggered, and was immediately seized by his friend, Mr. Calder, and a porter, who supported him as far as the general waiting-room. Brandy was procured by Mr. Calder, but Mr. Walker could not take it, and medical assistance was sent for. Mr. Walker, however, shortly afterwards died.

JACK A-CRUISE.

By an A.B.

XI.—AMONG THE PIGTAILS.

We had a good bucketing about during our trip across the China Sea, and arrived at Hong Kong eight days after leaving Palawan. This well-known port, which lays nearly 11,000 miles away from England, is a wonderful example of what English enterprise and capital can do in distant lands. Forty years ago it was an island covered with sparse vegetation, while a few small bungalows and warehouses were the only signs of European colonisation along the whole length of the Chinese seaboard. Now it is a large and populous city of immense wealth, and the great centre of commerce in the far East. Being only separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, two miles in width, the greater portion of its inhabitants naturally consist chiefly of Chinese, but there is also a very large English colony, including a strong garrison and the crews of the men-of-war lying in the harbour. So we found plenty of our own countrymen to welcome us at the terminationof our long and eventful voyage. The boats were paid off a week after their arrival, and the crews transferred to the third-class cruiser Diana, and precious glad we were to go on board a decent-sized vessel again, and have a chance of living once more in comfort. The whole of both crews were given three days' leave on shore directly afterwards. Accordingly, my pal and I went at once and took a berth at the Sailors' Home, where we spent the first day almost entirely in the luxury of sleeping and taking it easy generally, and after that employed the rest of our time in looking round and inspecting the sights of the town.

The most interesting show of all, I think, was the large Chinese theatre, to which we paid a visit the first evening. The building was in shape not unlike a large English music hall, but the audience, actors, and general appearance were as unlike what one sees in the old country as anything can be. The gallery all round was crammed to suffocation with dirty Chinamen, but down below, owing to the prices for admission being higher, one was able to get into more pleasant company. The floor was covered with small tables, at which were seated groups of both sexes, but instead of treating themselves to the kind of refreshment that one would expect to see in such a place, they contented themselves with swilling down cups of very strong hot tea and chewing black beans. We couldn't make much sense out of the play they were acting, but as we heard that the piece would run on for another ten more nights before the plot was finished, that didn't matter much. One curious thing we noticed, though, was that there were no women in it, or rather, that the women's parts were acted by men dressed up to represent them. The plot seemed, as far as we could make out, to consist of alternate murders and love scenes, the latter being of a type decidedly too realistic for English susceptibilities. However, if the piece seemed devoid of interest, it certainly didn't lack noise, for a more devilish orchestra I never listened to. It seemed to our ears that each man was trying to make as many discordant sounds as he possibly could, and when I tell you that the instruments consisted chiefly of drums, gongs, cymbals, wheezy flutes, and several excruciating kinds of stringed instruments, you may imagine what a treat it was. My pal and I had a try at the hot tea and beans, but our stomachs revolted at such barbarous treatment, and the end of it was that we had to go out and treat ourselves to a more congenial kind of refreshment at a drinking saloon close by.

It would be impossible in the space at my disposal to tell you of all the curious sights we witnessed at this place, but as we had a repetition of some of them at the other ports we visited, I will keep my account of them till later on, and in the meantime content myself with saying that those three days' leave were the most interesting I had ever spent in my life, and very sorry we were when our leave was up and we had to go on board our ship again. Our stay at Hong Kong was very short, and a few weeks afterwards we got orders to go to Shanghai, preparatory to a cruise of 600 miles up the Yangste River to Hankow.

We had a bit of a blow on the way up, but the Diana weathered it very well, and altogether seemed a very comfortable sort of ship. Like most small cruisers of the modern type, her lower deck was somewhat cramped, and I found her vastly different to the old Amphitrite in that respect, but she was a happy ship for all that, and the officers and men got on swimmingly together. I had always imagined before I went out to China that Shanghai was nothing more than an ordinary Chinese town; so judge of my surprise, when on steaming up the Woosung river, which the place is built on, to find the banks crowded with immense wharves at which hundreds of vessels were loading and discharging their cargoes, and behind them a city which had the appearance of a miniature Liverpool. Except for the presence of the Chinamen, one might well imagine oneself in England. Long, well-built streets, and suburbs, with banks, clubs, first-class shops and warehouses, English metropolitan police, a splendid marine promenade, and crowds of our own countrymen, helped to make a scene that was more like the old country than anything I had ever seen abroad before. I looked forward very eagerly to getting ashore and seeing the place properly, especially as I had a cousin here who was one of the inspectors of police, and who I knew therefore would be a good sort of man to go round the town with. Shanghai is not an English possession, but is what is called a treaty port—that is to say, we have, by treaty, a concession of land from the Chinese Government to build on and use as a trading port.

My cousin came on board soon after we arrived, and asked me ashore that evening for the purpose of seeing the Chinese quarter and the style in which these curious people live. There was no regular leave that night, as the ship was due to sail again the next morning, but as I was a good-conduct man, the first lieutenant gave me special leave, on condition I came back at twelve o'clock. So, directly the afternoon's work was finished, off I went, and made my first experience of China proper. My cousin had a curious request to make of me when I [illegible] my uniform off and rig myself out as a policeman, "for," said he, "there is a chance, in half an hour, of seeing a trial going on at a Chinese court-house, and if you go with me as a policeman there may be an opportunity of getting in." Although my new fit-out was a bit too big for me, I managed fairly well to disguise myself in it, and before long we were both at the door of the court-house, which lies just outside the city. There was an awful crowd of pigtails at the entrance, and I thought at first we should never get in, but a few words, spoken in Chinese by my cousin to an officer at the door, put things right, and, after an awful amount of crushing and pushing, we managed to get inside and have a chance of seeing what was going on.

The interior presented few architectural beauties, being made almost entirely of unstained wood, and the only attempt at ornament was a chair with a dragon emblazoned on it, in which sat the mandarin who was trying the case. A few officials were seated round him, and a few feet in front of them stood a group of witnesses, the centre figure of all being the unfortunate prisoner. This was a woman, and though charged with the murder of her husband, she excited our greatest indignation and pity, for a more dreadful and miserable object could hardly be imagined. She was stripped to the skin, with the exception of a cloth round her waist, and carried on her shoulders a heavy iron-bound slab of wood with a hole in the centre, through which her head had been thrust. My companion told me that they were trying to extort a confession of the crime from her by means of torture, and this seemed pretty evident by the fact that after a few minutes' questioning the mandarin made a sign to one of the officials to carry out what was to me the most horrible sight I had ever seen. A dozen small iron chains were dragged in, each link of which was studded with short spikes, and on this infernal thing the poor wretch was made to kneel down on with her naked knees. Weights were then placed on the board on her shoulders so as to press her more and more down on to the chains, and as the weights were added and the poor creature's shrieks resounded through the room, so the crowd of yellow devils round us expressed their approbation by constant shouts of "Hi-yah!" No doubt they wrung the confession out of her before long, but the sight was too much for an Englishman, and before they had finished with her we went out and left the wretches to themselves. My cousin told me afterwards that she would be executed in a few days by chopping off her head, after she had had her breasts cut off and been otherwise mutilated.

We walked back to my cousin's house by the road which leads through the Chinese quarter, and amused ourselves by looking at their shops and the curious things they had to sell. The eating shops, I think, contained the funniest objects of all, and their contents would certainly not suit many British appetites. Amongst the delicacies for sale were dried rats, black dog's flesh and fat, centipedes (in lieu of shrimps, I suppose), and black cats' eyes, the latter dish having as nasty an appearance as anything I know. Another curious dish was eggs which had been kept and buried in the earth until they were black right through with age and rottenness. Although it seems hard to believe, I have heard even Europeans declare that this very unattractive dish is very good eating, and that the eggs, when they have reached the aforesaid condition, are absolutely free from any disagreeable smell whatever. All Chinese dishes are not nasty, though, and their bird-nest soup, which one often hears of, is very delicious if properly cooked, and some of their jams and pickles rival Indian concoctions in their niceness of taste. We roamed about for some time through the crowded town, and though the smells and filth of the houses were rather trying, the place was well worth a visit, and gave one a good insight into Chinese life. However, there was a lot to see yet, so my cousin promised me after supper to take me round to see the great opium palaces and dens, for which Shanghai is famous, and, accordingly, after we had had our meal and I had shifted back into my uniform, we set out and directed our steps towards where a brilliant blaze of light marked the building which is probably the largest opium haunt in the whole of China.

(To be continued.)

BETTING IN THE CITY.

At the Mansion House Police Court, John Raymond, 34, painter, was charged before Mr. Alderman Gray with causing an obstruction by assembling with others for the purpose of betting.—Detective-sergeant Jones said that on Tuesday afternoon he saw a man looking at a sporting newspaper and writing on a piece of paper on a window sill at the Mansion House Station. He followed him to Thames-street, and thence to Kennett's Wharf, where he went behind a gateway. The witness saw the defendant standing there with another man. The man whom he had first seen handed him a piece of paper with some money. The witness spoke to the defendant and asked him what those men had given him. He made no reply, and the witness, telling him he was a police officer, said he should take him to the police station. The defendant said, "Will not a present suit you better? Why do you want to take me into custody?" The witness took him to the station. On the way he dropped a bag containing fifty-six slips of paper relating to betting. On him three other slips, and £34 odd in money, were found. In answer to the charge, he said he was not causing any obstruction. All the slips related to horses and comprised several hundred bets. The prisoner said what he did was done in his dinner hour, and he worked for his brother, who was a commission agent. He had been in his present employment for twenty-five years. He acknowledged he was betting, but said he was not causing an obstruction.—William Henry Raymond, a painter, said he was the defendant's brother. The bets were made for him (the witness), and he paid him a commission. He had so employed the defendant for two years.—Mr. Alderman Gray fined the defendant £5, with the option of one month's imprisonment.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French political economist, delivered a lecture in Lyons on Tuesday night on the utility of a policy of colonial expansion, as also on the legitimate [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or wrapper, will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix. All questions should be headed "Legal," "Household," "Miscellaneous," or otherwise, in accordance with their specific character, in order to facilitate classification.]

LEGAL.

Rex.—We do not give such recommendations; if anything went wrong, the blame would be thrust upon our shoulders.

W. James.—All property left by the deceased must be sold, and the proceeds be divided in the proportion of one-third to the widow and the other two-thirds among the children. You had no right to grab your share before the others.

Hull.—Not unless he is in receipt of parish relief, which he could not obtain so long as he was possessed of any property.

E. J. R.—You must employ a solicitor; it is rather an intricate matter.

Sep. F.—The marriage is valid, but she can be punished for giving a false name.

Evans.—You could not get through with the business without legal assistance, and you had better, therefore, employ it at once.

Perplex B. M.—Both are legal.

W. H. P.—1. No. 2. You are wrong; the notice he gave you was legal as regards the day, and as the engagement was by the week, it sufficed in other respects.

The Father.—1. None whatever. 2. Yes.

Jumbo.—Yes.

Bessie.—You had better wait until you get there. Nothing you could do on this side of the herring-pond would quicken the solemnisation.

John Stewart.—No notice is required, as the letting was for a definite period.

A. H. C.—You must not withhold the rent. We cannot say how you stand with regard to repairs, as that depends on the covenants of the agreement.

J. Page.—Quite legal.

M.—Not unless he has made payments for its maintenance within the twelve months.

B. C.—We should advise you to instruct a solicitor to jog their memories.

Vin.—No remedy.

J. Marks.—We greatly question whether you could find it out without expert assistance.

Harpstring.—The husband could not touch the things.

Legal.—There are so many difficulties to be overcome that we strongly advise you to obtain legal help.

Fair Play.—As the representative of his deceased father in the business the son is perfectly entitled to call in all debts.

Shaftesbury.—1. The claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations. 2. By inquiry in the proper quarters.

Syntax.—It is not barred.

Vantie.—You will find full particulars in Whitaker's Almanack.

W. Venner.—In the Bristol County Court. The question of costs rests with the judge.

Cyclist.—1. Without hearing the evidence on the other side, it would be unsafe to hazard any prediction. 2. That rests with the judge. 3. You must exercise your own judgment. 4. It might easily compromise your case.

Oil Painting.—You omitted to sign your letter. Unless specially bequeathed by will, the picture belongs to the personal estate, and whatever it fetches will have to be divided among the next-of-kin. You have no prior right.

Raven.—The surviving sister would take one-half, and the children of the deceased sister the other moiety.

Will Stevens.—You can get married at any registry office. We fail to understand your second query.

Fair and Square.—It is purely a matter of arrangement.

Chem.—No.

G. Laurence.—He can take charge of them whenever an opportunity presents itself; or he might adopt legal proceedings for their restoration to his custody.

Chaster.—Only the missing person's share.

F. J. W.—There is no fixed time; the same law applies in the other case.

Bastard.—Perfectly legal.

A. C. G.—No; it was clearly an accidental mistake.

A Balhamite.—The rent must be paid.

One in Trouble.—The husband is acting within his legal rights as sole heir.

Brush.—It is your own fault for giving a false name in the second instance. We cannot give you any advice.

One in Trouble.—1. Another notice must be given. 2. No. 3. No. 4. It depends on circumstances. 5. She can sue.

F. A. C.—1. The order can be applied for within twelve months from the date of the last payment. 2. Not after twelve months from birth.

Elephantis.—Inquire at the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House.

Hopeful.—You must pay.

Hardup.—They certainly can do so, and as certainly they will do so, unless you book up promptly.

Working Man.—You have been wrongly informed. If the first wife turned up at any time the second marriage would become void.

L. S. D.—He is bound to explain his position.

G. R. D.—1. Yes. 2. No.

S. Baylis.—Only by suing him. It is a simple debt.

One Interested.—It depends altogether on the circumstances.

Ella Peters.—She can remove all her own property, but not any that has been bought with his money.

Ernest.—Quite legal.

A. Z.—Do precisely as you have been advised.

E. J. R.—He cannot claim if it was an accident.

L. S.—It must be left in tenantable repair.

Poor Mother.—You must continue sending him.

F. Willett.—You have no case whatever.

Balham.—Send in your claim as requested.

C. S.—A can issue execution against the goods, and probably an order would be made for sale of sufficient to pay his debt.

A. Rider.—The lodger must be sued in the county court. The goods may not be detained by the landlord.

Young Beginner.—If a deed, ten shillings; if an agreement, sixpence; and if property is conveyed, additional duty at ten shillings per cent. Better take the document to Somerset House.

J. J. Luton.—If the putative father is out of the kingdom, or not discoverable, it can be served whenever he turns up.

Constant Reader, L. F.—There is no limit. Your best course would be to keep at a distance.

Uncle.—Under no particular conditions; it is his right under all circumstances.

H. W.—There would be no more difficulty in the one case than in the other.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Yes; until she is 21.

F. Williams.—It would largely depend upon the nature of the communication you made to the firm.

W. R.—If he did not employ the solicitor, or authorise his employment in any way, he may safely disregard the claim.

R. C.—1. The tenant. 2. On termination of the tenancy, the landlord can enforce the execution of all repairs.

HOUSEHOLD.

An Old Admirer.—Cannot instruct you in the manufacture "in large quantities inexpensively" of a general specific such as you ask for.

J. P.—If it has not been chemically cleaned before, you may probably do it by laying on a paste of damp fullers earth; let that dry thoroughly, then remove and brush off with a clean brush. When all the dust is brushed out, a light sponging with ammonia and water may brighten it up a bit.

Maid Miriam.—We have known it done to perfection by breading, using a little rice flour as a help; starch powder we have also known successfully used with the bread.

One in Trouble.—Dissolve a little gum arabic and mix it, say one small teaspoonful of the dissolved gum to a penny bottle of the best black, or preferably blue-black ink, and apply the mixture evenly with a nail brush; be careful to get into all crevices; dry quickly in a warm room or before the fire. Well done it will make them like new.

Cossy.—Will find the recipe in "Jack Allround's" column of February 22nd; we have no space at present to repeat it. Beat up the eggs well, and, having weighed the ingredients as there directed, let her try adding an additional egg until she becomes more practised.

S. P., A Constant Reader.—We cannot advise you how to get the stain out of your mackintosh.

H. W.—Your [illegible] to the [illegible] unsweetening sugar now sold by grocers is to be heard on all sides, but as "price is no object" with you, if you apply to any of the first-class respectable dealers, they will get you the "genuine West Indian cane sugar" you desire.

M. M.—Dab well over with black ink, let dry well, and repeat two or three times, then use ordinary polish, which usually takes on the first or second trial.

Mary P. (Leeds).—We gave it in issue of April 5th. You can get the copy through any newsagent.

Pussey.—It is a patent medicine.

Nimrod.—The ordinary paste is sometimes made with boiling water, in which a little glue has been dissolved for the purpose.

P. M. T.—It would be impossible for an amateur. The necessary appliances would cost you several pounds.

Dyers.—Dissolve one ounce yellow soap in a pint and a half of water by boiling, then stir in one quart of boiled oil, and when cold add a quarter of a pint of gold size. The above answers well for dressing canvass for an awning to stand out of doors.

Amateur Carpenter.—It depends upon the degree and the cause, whether you are likely to get it right again. In some cases it is quite sufficient to lay the concave side on a cold floor with a weight over it, but you must watch that it does not then bend too much the other way. In some cases of early and prolonged neglect nothing we know of will do it.

Albert F.—You must say whether you mean a dry or a liquid preparation.

Carolina.—Seems to have erred in many particulars. To begin, she does not seem to have used salt in the soaking, yet they should have been soaked for six days in a brine strong enough to float an egg. At the end, not to speak of minor omissions, after boiling in a thin sweet syrup that should have been rejected, and a thick syrup made with only as much water as the sugar used would absorb; that should have been boiled before they were put in, and there should have been just enough of it to cover them, and they should have been boiled in it until it began to candy, when they should have been taken out to drain and then have been dried before storing. Had our correspondent followed the recipe we gave a short time back, she would no doubt have succeeded.

Kent.—We have not got a recipe for a tamarind or fruit sauce such as you ask for.

Mary P.—We should be glad to do so, and shall try to get the advice you ask for.

Hettie.—1. You should say what the material is. 2. Apply to the clergy of your parish, or to one of the visiting ladies.

G. B.—You must say what sort you want; some are expensive and difficult to make, others cheap and easy.

Twenty One.—Plenty of friction, soap, and hot water at night make a cure if persevered with, in nineteen out of twenty cases. But if that will not do, rub the skin for five to ten minutes with soap, using either a flannel or soft nailbrush with due care [illegible] not to injure the skin, then sponge off the soap [illegible] warm water, dry the face, and apply a lotion composed of half an ounce of precipitated sulphur, two drachms glycerine, one ounce spirits of wine with three ounces each rose water and lime water; let this lotion dry on the skin and remain on all night; in the morning cleanse the face with warm oatmeal and water, or thin gruel. If the skin becomes very sensitive and tender you must either modify or altogether suspend the treatment for two or three nights. If the face is very hot, throbbing, and tainting during the day a little cold cream will relieve it.

Querist.—2. No enclosure. We do not give addresses.

A Reader (Barnsbury).—We have no space to instruct you in trade systems, and cannot tell you where to apply.

Tom K.—You give no idea what sort of woods you wish to imitate; dark oak, mahogany, walnut, &c.

Phono.—Probably you did not mix up the stuff sufficiently for the second coat, or you may have let some greasy stuff get on the surface, but it is impossible for us to say what you have done. Certainly do not put on the oil paint till it has dried.

Harrie.—A strong lather of soap and water applied with a flannel will clean alabaster. If it be so discoloured or stained that that fails, you must make a paste of quicklime and water, spread it well over, leave it on for twenty-four hours, and wash off with soap and water.

Nuncio.—1. Cleanse it thoroughly with soda and water, or if that does not answer try equal portions of powdered carbonate of soda and finely powdered chalk made into a paste with water. When cleansed polish with oxide of tin and water.

Y. M. C. K.—In directions given to "R. J. N.," &c., in issue of April 12th.

Gardener.—Rub castor oil well into them.

Judy.—We know of no way of doing it. It is not a fabric that lends itself to restoration.

A. H., A Constant Reader.—You do not say whether it is the wood or glass that has been scratched.

E. P. (York).—The recipe was given in "Jack Allround's" column in issue of April 5th.

Grapho.—You might try soap and water, applied with a nailbrush, but we are doubtful.

Sapolio.—We cannot help you in the matter. You can buy it cheaper and better than you could make it.

S. C. M.—You will find full directions in "Jack Allround" of April 5th.

J. H. A.—It is a very dangerous matter to meddle with by inexperienced hands. We advise you to get some one who understands it to do it for you.

F. B. Kent.—We have no space to devote to what would be in our opinion beyond amateur work.

Calypso.—There is nothing we know of for the purpose.

London.—We do not recommend individual dealers or valuers.

GARDENING.

F. T.—Sulphuric acid. Great care should be taken not to let any drop elsewhere than into the centre of the root.

H. S. T.—Bulb failures have not been uncommon this year. In the first place, we don't think the bulbs, on the whole, were so fine and well-matured as in some previous years; at least, I know our own bulbs, although obtained from the same source, were not so good; and another cause of failure was the check given by the low temperature last winter. In many instances the hyacinths, after being potted, were plunged outside and exposed to many degrees of frost, and when taken to start into growth they had made no root, and the natural result was failure, more or less complete. The same thing happened, though possibly in a less degree, with hyacinths in glasses if they were exposed to very low temperature.

Lobelia.—Lobelia cuttings will strike quickly now in a close frame, or even in the window shaded from the sun and kept moist. They will root better if covered with a bell. I have seen these and similar things rooted by inverting a tumbler over them, wiping the inside of the tumbler dry every morning to prevent the damp lodging on the cuttings. The young ends of the shoots make the best cuttings. Use light sandy soil.

J. Hill.—Do not remove the lilies. Mulch with some old manure and you will have a grand group. The carnation seeds may grow yet. The season has been most unfavourable for growth everywhere, and seeds and plants in windows and rooms have felt its influence. In layering carnations an incision is made on the underside of the shoot through a joint, from one inch to an inch and half long. The shoot is then fastened in the ground by a hooked peg, either of wood or wire.

NATURAL HISTORY.

British Lion.—Very much obliged for the specimen. We have to keep the rest of your interesting note till next week for lack of space. We, like you, are sceptical as to the frequency of thirty-five foot "white sharks."

A. Conisbee.—Many thanks. Will publish rest in due course.

Mrs. Ellis.—You had better take them to some dealer in such things. There is no other way of selling them, unless you care to advertise them.

Sir Rome.—1. Turkey's eggs take twenty-eight days to hatch. 2. It is best to hatch them under a hen fowl of some large breed. 3. As many as you think she can safely and sufficiently cover.

Chelsea.—There is no absolutely infallible remedy that we are aware of. The preparations you have used are generally sufficient, and we should recommend you to continue them.

Tom King.—There is no danger of his going "mad" from epileptic fits, but we should advise you to speak to a "vet."

Homeless.—It is probable that if you move them carefully to your friend's house they will be allright, but you must do it very carefully, and even then there will be a certain amount of risk. If the eggs should not be hatched, pack them carefully in cotton wool.

Rose L.—Try the following cure:—Wash his ears out with warm water, and then put in them a teaspoonful of a solution of alum (two grains of alum to an ounce of water), or a [illegible] a minute, wash them out, and dry them. Repeat this twice a day.

Jack.—You should say how you feed your bird, and tell its age; otherwise we cannot be expected to give advice.

Freemasons.—There are cock robins and hen robins. The cock robin does not mate with the jenny wren. There are likewise cock wrens and hen wrens.

ANGLING.

Dover.—If your rod is very strong it will do. Use fine ordinary jack-line with winch. If possible, have the lead right on the bottom; let your hook rise triangle fashion about six or eight inches. You can get your bait there. All kinds of sea fish are to be caught.

Angler.—1. Yes, but it is not free. We do not know how permission is to be obtained. 2. They will be fit for use. After this year they will be useless. 3. There is one close to the station. We know nothing of the tariff.

F. H.—Will answer next week.

CYCLING.

Uncertain.—1. The dimensions are mainly a matter for individual judgment. They would stand rough wear quite as well as larger ones—perhaps rather better. Everything depends on the quality of the rubber. 2. You will find "Record Oil" an excellent lubricant; none better.

Wanting a Good Machine.—Pay a succession of visits to the firms whose advertisements appear in our columns, and if you do not find something to suit you you will be very hard to please. Be sure that the one you buy is well up to your weight.

G. O. H.—We do not give addresses. They are very expensive; a guinea and a half, or thereabouts, per pair.

J. C. Elliott.—1. They can be obtained at most shops where cycling requisites are sold, but you will find that they rather increase than diminish perspiration. Pneumatic handles are much preferable. 2. We really cannot say why you pick up more dust than other riders. Perhaps you may be less careful in picking your way.

FINANCIAL.

A Poor Man.—The rate of interest you stipulate for can only be secured nowadays by accepting considerable risk. If you are prepared for that, Egyptian Domain bonds would be about the best investment.

James Clark.—We cannot offer any opinion.

Harty.—The case is governed by the rules of the society.

Ignoramus.—The children jointly, as being the heirs, can sell it.

Uncertainty.—You can sue him.

Investment.—We hold a very high opinion of Great Eastern stock, and make little doubt that it will go to par before long. But for safety, it might be well to spread your investment by putting one-third into Great Eastern, one-third into Metropolitan, and one-third into Chilian or Egyptian bonds.

Walker.—Hold on, and if you have any spare cash buy some more to average.

S. W.—The value is, we believe, from seven to ten shillings. Take it to a dealer.

Nemo.—The society bears a good reputation, but we cannot accept the responsibility of pronouncing it "perfectly safe." There is always some element of risk in building societies.

Gun.—The Road Car shares are well worth their present price. The company bids fair to earn increased dividends.

Eda.—We know nothing about it, beyond the fact of its having gone into liquidation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Africa.—Everything depends on the size and the quality. Exceptional merit in either respect always commands a fancy price; no comparison is possible, therefore.

Torrington.—1. Only one, so far as we remember. 2. No; they do not receive remuneration either direct or indirect.

Gertum.—5th July, 1880.

G. W. P.—It is strictly forbidden by the regulations.

Cricket Bat.—Grease it repeatedly before use, allowing the grease to sink in; oil is, perhaps, better still.

E. Hodges.—It must be a mistake. You had better refer to the secretary.

W. Brotch E.—1. Only once. 2. Yes.

A. W. Orphanage.—We do not give such recommendations. You must exercise your own judgment.

E. J. B.—There is only one way; prosecute diligent inquiry in every conceivable direction, and never abandon the search until you have found what you want.

E. Taylor.—We would strongly dissuade you from going to Buenos Ayres; it is no place for Englishwomen, especially at present. No agency of the sort you mention exists. Your complaint is a common one throughout the kingdom.

E. J. Clark.—Write to the Civil Service Commissioners, Burlington House.

Brixton.—We based our reference on general grounds; many texts convey the meaning.

Anne Lomas.—Many thanks, but very much too long for insertion.

Dinghey.—The brown colour is produced, not by dyeing, but by tanning. You could not do it yourself.

Argentine.—1. No. 2. The depreciatory remarks are consequent upon the shameful treatment English emigrants have received there time after time.

S. Z. S. E.—We do not possess the exact measurements in either case.

Clan N. T.—The first mechanical contrivance driven by steam power is supposed to be Papin's digester, 1681. The first self-acting steam engine is credited to Thomas Newcomen, 1712.

S. B. G.—Each part of the match was governed by separate conditions.

B. F.—You should consult an oculist at once; it may either be the first symptoms of a very dangerous disease, or merely result from extreme biliousness.

J. Thornton.—No record available in either instance. Reference works do not chronicle such unimportant events.

Jack Ashore.—Hand it over to the police.

Mac.—You must apply to the guardians, specifying all particulars of the situation, and giving references to guarantee your respectability.

Veritas.—Strong nut crackers are quite sufficient; there is no special "machine" that we know of.

New Reader.—We do not give addresses.

A. Sayers.—They always appear in the Sunday edition. You must have overlooked them, or got hold of a previous issue.

Chiswick.—We do not know where they can be obtained. You had better inquire of some one in the trade.

C. H. H.—The captain is only responsible for promptly carrying out the pilot's orders, the latter being in charge.

London Irish.—Write to the secretary and you will be furnished with full particulars.

Crummle.—It entirely depends on the regulations of the office.

W. G. Wright.—Extracts from the paper you mention only appear in our columns when likely to be of interest to our readers.

Felix.—Apply to the Goat Society for the pamphlet it issued some time back.

A. B. C.—Olympia is considerably the largest in London. It would seat 14,000 people if the whole internal space were given up to that purpose.

Sport.—We cannot say.

E. E. Chiveley.—Declined with thanks.

Primrose.—They were turned out for no other reason than that the previous general election had given the Liberal party, including the Irish Home Rulers, a large majority.

Frank.—Quite impossible to oblige you. To do so would necessitate a close search through all recent literature.

T. H. Gurr.—Take them to a furrier.

H. M. P.—We have read the interesting memoir with much pleasure.

J. E. C.—No record available.

A. E.—We do not give addresses. The London Directory gives both.

W. L.—1. At the Home Office. 2. At the War Office.

T. C. A. G.—5th October, 1878.

G. L. Hall.—In the Bay of Biscay, 11th January, 1866.

THE OUTRAGES IN ABYSSINIA.

The members of the Italian Commission appointed to inquire into the outrages alleged to have been committed by Italian officers in Abyssinia left Cairo on the 18th inst. for Suez, where they will embark on board the steamer Yoste for Massowah. They were accompanied to the railway station by Signor Maccio, the Italian diplomatic agent, and the staff of the consulate, as well as by the principal Italian residents. Signor Maccio gave a banquet in honour of the commission, which has profited by its stay to confer with various influential members of the Italian colony.

THE PEOPLE'S LOST AND FOUND.

[Notices intended to appear in this column must strictly comply with the following rules. Those rejected either for non-compliance or any other reason will be at once destroyed, and cannot, therefore, be returned.

1. Form of Notice. Name, age, and profession of missing person. Date when last seen or heard of, supposed destination, relationship, signature, and address of applicant. 2. The person must have been missing for at least one year. 3. Notices must come direct from relations; any received from friends or agents will be invariably rejected. 4. Repetition of notices will not be given, unless under very exceptional circumstances. Notices which do not comply with these conditions can only be inserted in our "Personal" advertising column at the usual charge.]

MISSING.

Mrs. Smith, maiden name Mary Ann Campion, last heard of in 1874, then keeping a farm at Deep Lead, Pleasant Creek, New South Wales, Australia. Sister inquires.

William Gale, went to the Australian gold diggings in 1863; last heard from in 1875. His mother inquires.

Mrs. A. J. White, age 56, was a nurse; last heard off from Christ Church, New Zealand, ten years ago. Her sister Elizabeth would be glad to hear from her.

James Symons, farm labourer. Last heard of the beginning of 1869. His sister Bessie inquires.

George Corney, when last heard of about four years ago was Government inspector of works at Brisbane, Queensland. His brother Thomas would like to hear from him.

Walter Dennis, bricklayer, last heard of in February, 1884, at Inverel, New South Wales. Brother inquires.

Daniel Clissold, alias William Cosford, merchant seaman, last heard from about October, 1885, from Halifax, Nova Scotia. His sister, Lizzie Clissold, is very anxious to hear from him.

John Berryman, age 29, guard on the East Indian Railway, last heard of at Howrah Bengal, January, 1888, is inquired for by his loving mother.

Ernest Thomas Hayman, who has not been heard of for three years. His sister Kate inquires.

Harry Tompkins, of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, left England for America in 1873. Was last heard of in 1881, when he was out with a surveying party on the Sacramento River, California. His sister Thirza inquires.

Frederick Jones, sailed from Liverpool in the Mosstrooper for Peru, in November, 1866, and was last heard of about eight years ago at Messrs. Coiville and Co., Callao, Peru. His sister, Annie Fetherstone, inquires.

David Cookman, born at Handley, Dorset, last heard of 1850, at Hobert Town, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand. His only sister, Elizabeth, seeks news of him.

John Hamilton, Army pensioner, last heard of about thirty-four years ago from Swan River, Australia. His uncle, it. Maginnis, inquires.

Edward Clarke, late of Virginia-row, Bethnal Green, paper stainer, last heard of in Melbourne in 1888. Mother wishes to hear from him.

Richard Charles Smale, clerk, left for Australia from London Docks in the ship Empress, bound for Melbourne, September, 1870, was last heard from in 1877. Mother and brother inquire.

William George Campbell left England in May about five years ago to go to Canada, last heard of at New York. His sister Polly inquires.

Mrs. Cook's notice is inadmissible, as the lads have only been absent for about a month. See rules above.

George Bowall's notice cannot be inserted, as it does not comply with our rules in any respect.

Emmanuel Dixon, navvie, native of Ramsdon, Oxfordshire, left London about 24 years ago for Queensland, Australia, last heard of about 20 years ago at Queensland. Any information of him will be gladly received by his brother, Jesse Dixon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lakin was last heard of at Brisbane, Queensland, in 1885. Her mother much desires to hear from her.

William James Everist, left the Orphan Working School, England, in December, 1869, for Buenos Ayres, South America. His brothers, John and George, would be glad to hear from him.

A son of Charles Wood, late of St. John's Street-road, Clerkenwell, would be very glad to hear from Henry Wood, who started for America about the year 1844, with his wife and family.

William Tuck left Norfolk about 1869 or 1870, and sailed to New Zealand. After living a short time in Auckland, he went to Australia, and settled in Melbourne. He was last heard of about three years ago. His son William would be pleased to know if he is still living.

Frank Purvis, formerly chief steward on the Egyptian Monarch, left home in April, 1890, and has not been heard of since. His anxious wife inquires.

George Heslit, last heard of June, 1890, living then at Great Marlow, Middlesex. His cousin, Rebecca Anne Salmons, will be glad to hear from him.

Harry Cooper Petty, who went to America in 1881, and has not since been heard from, is anxiously inquired for by his sister, Fanny Eliza.

Betsey Matthews, afterwards Ashwick, left London about twenty-four years ago for Australia. Her brother and nephew are desirous to hear from her.

David Jones, at one time on board a man-of-war, and subsequently a settler in Queensland, is inquired for by his sister Elizabeth.

FOUND.

"Sir,—In reply to advertisement in 'Lost and Found,' of April 12th issue, please inform James Roberts that if he will write to Ivy Cottage, Chalgrove, near Wallingford, Berks, he shall hear from his sister, Mrs. Anne Johnson."

"Sir,—In the 15th February issue of your valuable paper I saw A. J. Moore advertised in the 'Lost and Found' column as missing. If the person advertising would write to A. J. Moore, lamp inspector, Natal Government Railways, Durban, he would hear of his brother.—C. V. D., a friend of The People."

If James Roberts will apply or send to Horace Roberts (nephew of Anne Roberts) at The Clock House, Clapham Park-road, London, he will give him all information.

"Thanks for your kind insertion on the 19th inst. in re Elizabeth Wilmot, of Camden Town, inquired for by her niece Mary, 26, Goring-street, Hackney, N.E., will find her.—Yours, &c., J. E. Wilmot.—P.S. My mother related to as above is still alive."

TERRIBLE MAGAZINE EXLOSION.

The city of Rome was greatly disturbed the other morning by the sound of an alarming explosion. Every house was violently shaken as if by a severe earthquake. There was a universal smashing and scattering of glass, both of windows facing the streets and of glass inside the houses. Doors were burst open, light furniture in the dwellings was overthrown, and heavy furniture rocked. The whole population appear to have assumed that there had been a severe earthquake, and all rushed to the windows of their houses terror-stricken. Then there was a stampede into the streets, many people appearing in their night-clothes, or in such loose garments as they could hurriedly snatch and wrap round them. Hundreds ran excitedly chattering or screaming through the thoroughfares without any definite object in view, not knowing what they did. The panic was universal. In all quarters of the city and suburbs were to be met rich and poor hurriedly seeking escape from they knew not what, and hastening they knew not where. Some say that immediately after the detonation a vast cloud of white smoke was seen curling slowly up into the heavens, and this in itself was a cause of terrible alarm to many people. The pavements and roadways were covered with splinters of glass as if there had been a shower of vitreous fragments. As one walked through the streets it was impossible to avoid crunching the pieces under foot, and shopkeepers were to be seen sweeping out piles of the broken bits from before their doors.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the World.)

The Queen has fixed Saturday, the 30th of May, as the day upon which her birthday is to be officially "kept" in London, so the Ministerial full-dress banquets will be given on the evening of that day, and Lady Salisbury will have a reception at the Foreign Office, at which all the members of the royal family who are in town will be present. Lord Salisbury is to give his dinner to the Prince of Wales and the ambassadors and foreign ministers in Arlington-street, and the Duke of Edinburgh will dine with Lord George Hamilton at the Admiralty, and the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge will be among the guests of Mr. Stanhope.

The Queen leaves Grasse next Monday afternoon, and is to arrive at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 29th. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert is to proceed from Portsmouth to Cherbourg next Monday to embark her Majesty, escorted by the Trinity yacht and the Admiralty yacht.

The Queen's favourite dogs—upwards of thirty in number—have been photographed during the last week at the royal kennels, Windsor Castle. The animals are Pomeranians, collies, fox-terriers, and dachshunds.

The Emperor William is frantic with rage at the conversion to the Greek Church of the Duchess of Sparta, which he attributes to Russian influence, working through Queen Olga. The Emperor regards his sister's change of faith as a personal insult to himself, for it seems that it was by his express order that a clause was introduced into her marriage contract which allowed the duchess to continue a member of the Lutheran Church. It is now said that his Majesty would have refused his consent to the alliance if he had not felt assured that the duchess would retain the religion of her family.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, jun., was elected a member of the Marlborough Club on the nomination of his royal highness the Prince of Wales last week.

The grand stand at the opening of the Royal Naval Exhibition should certainly present a gorgeous appearance, as the members of the committee—and their name is legion—are requested to appear in either "court" or "full" dress.

It seems that it is not only the 110-ton gun that is absolutely certain to fail us in the hour of battle. Now, from the Channel Squadron, comes the news that the 67-ton guns of the "Admiral" class, the weapons which have been selected to form the main armament of our newest ironclads (because we have no 50-ton pattern, which would be quite big enough), are untrustworthy. Fortunately, so far, it is not the guns themselves that are giving trouble, but the method of firing them. The electric contacts are so exposed to dirt and sea water that they can never be depended upon. The sooner percussion arrangements are fitted as auxiliaries the better.

(From Truth.)

The Queen is to leave Grasse next Tuesday for Cherbourg, where her Majesty is to arrive on Wednesday evening, and she will dine and sleep on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which is to start for Portsmouth early on Thursday morning, so that, if the weather is favourable, the Queen will arrive at Windsor Castle in time for luncheon on Thursday afternoon.

According to the detailed accounts of the Queen's mode of life at Grasse, it is her Majesty's custom to rise at nine, drive from eleven until luncheon at two, receive visitors, and drive from three until six, dine at nine, and "work in her study" until one or two in the morning. This is all a farrago of nonsense. The Queen never rises later than eight, and three hours before luncheon are always taken up with business, which she transacts with Sir Henry Ponsonby, while the Duke of Rutland is in attendance for about an hour. The Queen never "works in her study" at night, nor has it ever been her custom to sit up until "one or two." Sir William Jenner would be rather dismayed if he thought that her Majesty had suddenly altered the day programme so much for the worse.

The Queen contemplates purchasing a small property in the neighbourhood of Grasse, on which she proposes to build a villa, which will be presented to Princess Beatrice. This villa will probably be erected from the plans which were drawn out for the house which the Queen had intended to build at Aix-les-Bains.

There is no truth in the statement, which appeared in most of the daily papers last week, that the Queen intends to visit Osborne next month. The Queen is to leave Windsor for Balmoral on May 21st, and she will not go to Osborne until about July 14th.

Her Majesty intends to pay a visit to Sir William Jenner at Bishop's Waltham, Hants, during her summer residence at Osborne. Sir William is carrying out extensive excavations at the ancient Bishop's Palace, and hopes to be able to open up the entire building to view. Seven rooms, covered with pavements of coloured tiles, have already been cleared out, and a curious semi-circular building (supposed to have been the chapel) has been excavated.

The Queen refused to open the Naval Exhibition in person, but she has intimated her intention of paying it a visit when she is in town next month—probably on Thursday, the 14th.

A goat has been sent by the Queen from the fine herd at Windsor to the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regiment to replace the regimental goat of that corps, which has lately died.

I am glad that Mr. Hurlbert got his verdict. The jury has now decided that he made no promise of marriage to the fair Gladys. It is to the interest of all that such attempts should not succeed, and I hope the matter will not rest here, but that ladies will be taught that they cannot with impunity attack the domestic bliss or impugn the domestic virtue of elderly gentlemen, on the plea that they met them in omnibuses, and that their doing so caused "an inexplicable shock" so to pervade the frame of their poor victim that she felt as helpless as a bird under the eye of a serpent.

The late Mr. Tapling is understood to have bequeathed his collection of stamps, which has been valued at £20,000, to the British Museum.

A GRATEFUL SHOEBLACK.

Amongst the number of persons who attended the obsequies of the late Colonel Hambro on Tuesday last there were few more genuine mourners than a House of Commons shoeblack who had travelled at his own expense from London, and who, though a cripple, had walked with the aid of a crutch from Blandford, seven miles away, to be present at the funeral. It seems that Colonel Hambro, sympathising with the poor fellow's affliction, used his influence to get him into a country hospital in Dorsetshire, where the sufferer greatly benefited in health, and it was in gratitude to his benefactor that he undertook the tiresome journey.

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ERIC BRIGHTEYES.

BY

H. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER XXVII.—(CONTINUED).

Thereafter, when people slept, Gudruda the Fair summoned her women, and bade them say to all who asked for her that she lay sick abed. But she called three trusty thralls, bidding them bring two pack-horses laden with hay, food, drugs, candles made of sheep fat, and other goods, and ride forth with her. Then, all being ready, they rode away secretly up Stonefell, Gudruda on her horse Blackmane, and the others on good geldings that had been hay-fed in the yard, and by daylight they passed up Horse-Head Heights. They slept two nights in the snow, and on the second night went nigh to perishing there, for much soft snow fell. But afterwards came frost and a bitter northerly wind and they passed on. Gudruda was a strong woman and great of heart and will, and so it came about that on the third day she reached Mosfell, weary but little harmed, though the fingers of her left hand were frostbitten. They climbed the mountain, and when they came to the dell where the horses were kept, certain of Eric's folk met them and their faces were sad.

"How goes it now with Brighteyes?" said Skallagrim, for Gudruda could scarcely speak because of doubt and cold. "Is he dead, then?"

"Nay," they answered, "but like to die, for he is beside himself and raves wildly."

"Push on," quoth Gudruda; "push on, lest it be too late."

So they climbed the mountain on foot, won the pass, and came to that giddy point of rock where he must tread who would reach the platform that is before the cave. Now since she had hung by her hands over Goldfoss gulf, Gudruda had greatly feared to tread upon a height with nothing to hold to. Skallagrim went first, then called to her to follow. Thrice she looked, and thrice she turned away, trembling, for the place was awful and the fall bottomless. Then she spoke aloud to herself:

"Eric did not fear to risk his life to save me when I hung over Golden Falls; less, then, should I fear to risk mine to save him," and she stepped boldly down upon the point. But when she stood there, over the giddy height, shivers ran along her frame, and her mind grew dark. She clutched at the rock, gave one low cry, and began to fall. Indeed she would have fallen and been lost, had not Skallagrim, lying on his breast in the narrow hole, stretched out his arms, caught her by the cloak and kirtle, and dragged her to him. Presently her senses came back.

"I am safe!" she gasped, "but by a very little. Methinks that here in this place I must live and die, for I may never tread yonder rock again."

"Thou shalt pass it safe enow, lady, with a rope about thee," said Skallagrim, and led the way to the cave.

Gudruda entered, forgetting all things in her love of Eric. A great fire of turf burned in the mouth of the cave to temper the bitter wind and frost, and by its light Gudruda saw her love through the smoke-reek. He lay upon a bed of skins at the far end of the cave and his bright grey eyes were wild, white was his wan face, and now of a sudden it grew red with fever, and then was white again. He had thrown the sheep-skins from his mighty chest, the bones of which stood out grimly. His long arms were thrust through the masses of his golden hair, and on one side of his neck the hair clung to him, and it was but a black gore of blood.

He raved loudly in his madness. "Touch me not, carles, touch me not; ye think me spent and weak, but, by Thor! if ye touch my hair I will loosen the knees of some. Gudruda alone shall shear my hair: I have sworn and I will keep the oath that I once broke. Give me snow! snow! my throat burns! Heap snow on my head, I bid you. Ye will not? Ye mock me, thinking me weak? Where, then, is Whitefire—I have yet a deed to do! Who comes yonder? Is it a woman's shape or is it but a smoke-wraith? 'Tis Swanhild the Fatherless who walks the waters. Begone, Swanhild, thou witch! Thou hast worked evil enough upon me. Nay, it is not Swanhild, it is Elfrida; lady, here in England I may not stay. In Iceland I am at home. Yea, yea, things go crossly; perchance in this garden we may speak again!"

Now Gudruda could bear his words no longer, but ran to him and knelt beside him.

"Peace, Eric!" she whispered. "Peace! It is I, thy love. It is Gudruda who am come to thee."

He turned his head and looked upon her strangely.

"Nay, nay," he said, "it is not Gudruda the Fair. She will have little to do with outlaws, and this is too rough a place for her to come to. It is dark also, and ever Atli speaks in the darkness. If thou art Gudruda, give me a sign. Wherefore comest thou here and where is Skallagrim? Ah! that was a good fight—

Down amongst the ballast tumbling
Ospakar's shield-carles were rolled.

But he should never have slain the steersman. The axe goes first, and Skallagrim follows after. Ha, ha! Ay, Swanhild, we'll mingle tears! Give me the cup. Why, what is this? Thou art afire, a glory glows about thee, and from thee flows a scent like the scent of the Iceland meads in May."

"Eric, Eric!" cried Gudruda, "I am come to shear thy hair, as thou didst swear that I alone should do."

"Now I know that thou art Gudruda," said the crazed man. "Cut, cut! but let not those knaves touch my locks lest I should slay them."

Then Gudruda drew out her silver shears, and without much ado shore off Brighteyes' golden locks. It was no easy task, for they were thick as a horse's mane, and glued to the wound. Yet when she had cut them, she loosened the hair from the flesh with water made hot upon the fire. The wound was in evil case and blue, yet he never winced while she dragged the hair from it. Then she washed it clean, and put sweet ointment on it and covered it with napkins.

This done, she gave him broth and he drank. Then, laying her hand upon his head, she looked into his eyes and bade him sleep. And presently he slept—which he had scarcely done for many days—slept like a little child.

Eric slept for a day and a night. But at that same hour of the evening, when he had fallen asleep, Gudruda, watching him by the light of a taper which was set upon a rock, saw him smile in his dreams. Presently he opened his eyes and stared at the fire which glowed in the mouth of the cave, and the great shadows that fell upon the rocks.

"Strange!" she heard him murmur, "it is very strange! but I

dreamed I slept, and that Gudruda the Fair leaned over me as I slept. Where, then, is Skallagrim? Perchance I am dead, and yon is Hela's fire," and he strove to lift himself upon his arm, but fell back from faintness, for he was very weak. Then Gudruda took his hand, and, leaning over him, spoke:

"Hush, Eric!" she said; "that was no dream, for I am here. Thou hast been sick unto death, Eric; but now, if thou wilt rest, things shall go well with thee."

"Thou art here?" said Eric, turning his white face towards her. "Do I still dream, or how camest thou here to Mosfell, Gudruda?"

"I came through the snows, Eric, to cut thy hair, which clung to the festering wound, for in thy madness thou wouldst not that any should touch it save I alone."

"Thou camest through the snows—over the snows—to minister to me Gudruda? Thou must love me much, then," and he was so weak that, as he spoke, the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Then Gudruda kissed him, weeping also, and, laying her face by his, bade him be at peace, for she was there to watch him.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOW SWANHILD WON TIDINGS OF ERIC.

Now Eric's strength came back to him and his heart opened in the light of Gudruda's eyes like a flower in the sunshine. For all day long she sat at his side, holding his hand and talking with him, and they found much to say.

But on the fifth day from the day of his awakening she spoke thus:

"Eric, now I must back to Middalhof. Thou art safe and it is not meet that I should stay here."

"Not yet, Gudruda," he said; "leave me not yet."

"Yea, love, I must leave thee. The moon is bright, the sky has cleared, and the snow is hard with frost and fit for the hoofs of horses. I must away ere more storms come. Hearken now: in the second week of spring, if all be well, I will send thee a messenger with words of token, then shalt thou come down secretly to Middalhof, and there, Eric, we will be wed. Then, on the morrow, we will sail for England in a trading-ship that I shall make ready, there to seek our fortune."

"It will be a good fortune if thou art by my side," said Eric, "so good that I doubt greatly if I may find it, for I am Eric the Unlucky. Swanhild must yet be reckoned with, Gudruda. Yea, thou art right: thou must go hence, Gudruda, and that swiftly, though it grieves my heart sore to part with thee."

Then Eric called Skallagrim and bade him make things ready to ride down to Middalhof with the Lady Gudruda.

This Skallagrim did swiftly, and afterwards Eric and Gudruda kissed and parted, and they were sad at heart to part.

Now on the fifth day from the going of Gudruda, Skallagrim came back to Mosfell somewhat cold and weary. And he told this tidings to Eric, who could now walk and grew strong again, that he and Jon had ridden with Gudruda the Fair to Horse-Head Heights, seeing no man, and had left her there to go on with her thralls. He had come back also seeing no man, for the weather was too cold for the men of Gizur to watch the fell in the snows.

Now Gudruda came safely to Middalhof, having been eleven days gone, and found that few had been to the stead, and that to these it had been told that she lay sick abed. Her secret had been well kept, and many days went by before Swanhild learned that Gudruda had gone up to Mosfell to nurse Eric, and this though she had no lack of spies.

Thereafter Gudruda began to make ready for her flight from Iceland. She called in the moneys that she had out at interest, and with them bought from a certain chapman a good trading ship which lay in its shed under the shelter of Westman Isles. This ship she began to make ready for sea so soon as the heart of the winter was broken, putting it about that she was minded to send her on a trading voyage to Scotland in the spring. And to give colour to this tale she bought many pelts and other goods, such as chapmen deal in.

Thus the days passed on—not so ill for Gudruda, who strove to fill their emptiness in making ready for the full and happy time; but for Eric in his cave they were overheavy, for he could find nothing to do except to sleep and eat, and think on Gudruda, whom he might not see.

For Swanhild also, sitting at Coldback, the days went not well. She was weary of the courting of Gizur, whom she played with as a cat plays with a rat, and her heart was sick with love, hate, and jealousy. For she well knew this, that Gudruda and Eric still clung to each other and found means of greeting, if not of speech. At that time she was minded to slay Eric if she might, though she would rather slay Gudruda if she dared. Still, she could not come at Eric, seeing that her folk feared to try the narrow way of Mosfell, and when they met him in the open they fled before him.

Presently it came to her ears that Gudruda made a ship ready to sail to Scotland on a trading voyage, and she doubted her of this tale, for she knew well that Gudruda had little love of trading and never thought on gain. So she set spies to watch the ship. Still, the slow days drew on, and at length the air grew soft with spring, and flowers showed through the snow.

Eric sat in his mountain nest waiting tidings, and watched the nesting eagles wheel about the cliffs. At length news came. For one morn, as he rose, Skallagrim told him that a man would speak with him. He had come to the mountain in the darkness, and had lain in a dell till the breaking of the light, for now that the snows were melting the men of Gizur and Swanhild watched the pathways.

Eric bade them bring the man to him. When he saw him he knew that he was a thrall of Gudruda's, and greeted him well.

"What tidings?" he asked.

"This, lord," said the thrall: "Gudruda the Fair bids me say that she is well and that the snows melt on the roof of Middalhof."

Now this was the signal word that had been agreed on between Eric and Gudruda, that she should send him when all was ready.

"Good," said Eric; "hie thee back to Gudruda the Fair and say that Eric Brighteyes is well, but on Hecla the snows melt not."

By this answer he meant that he would be with her presently, though the thrall could make nothing of it. Then Skallagrim asked tidings of the man, and learned that Swanhild was still at Middalhof, and with her Gizur, and that they gave out that they were minded to make an end of waiting and slay Eric.

"First snare your bird, then wring his neck," laughed Skallagrim.

This then Eric did: among his folk were some whom he knew were not willing to sail from Iceland, and Jon, his thrall, was of them, for Jon loved not the angry sea. He bade these bide a while on Mosfell and make fires nightly on the platform of rock which is before the cave, that the spies of Gizur and Swanhild might be deceived by them, and think that Eric was yet on the fell. Then, when they heard that he had sailed, they were to come down and hide themselves with friends till Gizur and his folk rode north. But he bade two of the men make ready who would sail with him.

That very night before the moon rose Eric said farewell to Jon and the others who stayed on Mosfell, and rode away with Skallagrim and the two who went with him. They passed the plain of black sand in safety, and so on to Horse-Head Heights. Now at length, as the afternoon drew on to evening, from Stonefell's crest they saw the hall of Middalhof before them, and Eric's heart swelled within his breast. Yet they must wait till darkness fell before they dared enter the stead, lest they should be seen and notice of their coming be carried to Gizur and Swanhild. And this came into the mind of Eric, that of all the hours of his life, that hour of waiting was the longest. Scarcely indeed could Skallagrim hold him back from going down the mountain side, he was so set on coming to Gudruda whom he should wed that night.

At length the darkness fell, and they went on. Eric rode swiftly down the rough mountain path, while Skallagrim and the two men followed grumbling, for they feared that their horses would fall. At length they came to the stead, and, riding into the yard, Eric sprang from his horse and strode to the woman's door. Now Gudruda stood within the porch, listening; while he was yet some way off, she heard the clang of Brighteyes' harness, and the colour came and went upon her cheek. Then she turned and fled to the high seat of the hall, and sat herself down there. Two women only were left in Middalhof with her, and certain thralls who tended the kine and horses. But these slept, not in the hall, but in an outhouse. Gudruda had sent the rest of her people down to the ship to help in the lading, for it was given out that the vessel sailed on the morrow. She had done this that there might be no talk of the coming of Eric to Middalhof.

Now Brighteyes came to the porch, and, finding the door wide, walked in. But Skallagrim and the men stayed without a while, and tended the horses. A fire burned upon the centre hearth in the hall, and threw great shadows on the panelling. Eric walked on by its light, looking to left and right, but seeing neither man nor woman. Then a great fear took him lest Gudruda should be gone, or perchance slain of Swanhild, Groa's daughter, and he trembled exceedingly at the thought. He stood by the fire, and Gudruda, watching from the shadow of the high seat, saw the dull light glow upon his golden helm, and a sigh of joy broke from her lips. Eric heard the sigh and looked, and as he looked a stick of pitchy drift-wood fell into the fire and flared up fiercely. Then he saw. There in the carven high seat, robed all in bridal white, sat Gudruda the Fair, his love. Her golden hair flowed about her breast, her white arms were stretched towards him, and on her sweet face shone such a look of love as he had never seen.

"*Eric!*" she whispered softly, and the breath of her voice ran down the empty panelled hall, that from all sides seemed to answer "*Eric.*"

Slowly he drew near to her. He saw naught but the glory of Gudruda's face and the light shining on Gudruda's hair, he heard naught save the sighing of her breath, he knew naught except that before him sat his fair bride, won after many years.

Now he had climbed the high seat, and now, wrapped in each other's arms, they sat and gazed into each other's eyes, and lo! the air of the great hall rolled round them a sea of glory, and sweet voices whispered in their ears. Now Freya smiled upon them and led them through her gates of love, and they were glad that they had been born.

Thus then they were wed.

Now the story tells that Swanhild spoke with Gizur, Ospakar's son, in the stead at Coldback.

"I weary of this slow play," she said. "We have tarried here for many weeks, and Atli's blood yet cries out for vengeance, and cries for vengeance the blood of black Ospakar, thy father, and the blood of many another, dead at great Eric's hand."

"I, too, weary," said Gizur, "and I am much needed in the north. I say this to thee, Swanhild, that, hadst thou not so strictly laid it on me that Eric must die ere thou weddest me, I had flitted back to Swinefell before this hour, and there bided my time to bring Brighteyes to his end."

"I will never wed thee, Gizur, till Eric be dead," said Swanhild fiercely.

"How then shall we come at him?" he answered. "We may not go up that mountain path, for two men can hold it against all our strength, and folk love not to meet Eric and Skallagrim in a narrow way."

"The place has been ill watched," said Swanhild. "I am sure of this, that Eric has been down to Middalhof and seen Gudruda, my half-sister. She is shameless, who still holds commune with him who slew her brother and my husband. Death should be her guerdon, and I am minded to slay her because of the shame that she has brought upon our blood."

"That is a deed which thou wilt do alone, then," said Gizur, "for I will have no hand in the slaying of that fair maid—no, nor will any who live in Iceland!"

Swanhild glanced at him strangely. "Hearken, Gizur!" she said: "Gudruda makes a ship ready to sail with goods to Scotland and bring a cargo thence before winter come again. Now I find this strange, for never before did I know Gudruda turn her thoughts to trading. I think that she has it in her mind to sail from Iceland with this outlaw Eric, and seek a home over seas, and that I will in nowise bear."

"It may be," said Gizur, "and I should not be sorry to see the last of Brighteyes, for methinks that more men will die at his hand before he stiffens in his barrow."

"Thou art cowardly-hearted, thou son of Ospakar!" she said. "Thou sayest thou lovest me and wouldst win me to wife: I tell thee that there is but one road to my arms, and it leads over the dead corpse of Eric. Now this is my counsel: that we send the most of our men to watch that ship of Gudruda's, and, when she lifts anchor, to board her and search, for she is already bound for sea. Also among the people here I have a carle who was born near to Hecla, and he swears this to me, that, when he was a lad, searching an eagle's eyrie, he found a path by which Mosfell might be climbed from the north, and that in the end he came to a large flat place, and, looking over, saw that platform where Eric dwells with his thralls. But he could not see the cave because of the overhanging brow of the rock. Now we will do this: thou and I, and the carle alone—no more, for I am not minded that our search be noised abroad—to-morrow at the dawn we will ride forth for Mosfell, and, passing under Hecla, come

round the mountain and see if this path may still be scaled. For, if so, we will return with men and make an end of Brighteyes."

This plan pleased Gizur well, and he said that it should be so.

So very early on the following morning Swanhild, having sent many men to watch Gudruda's ship, rode away secretly with Gizur and the thrall, and before it was yet again dawn they were on the northern slopes of Mosfell. It was on this same night that Eric went down from the mountain to wed Gudruda.

For a while the climbing was easy, but at length they came to a great wall of rock, a hundred fathoms high, on which no fox might find a foothold, nor anything that had not wings.

"Here now is an end of our journey," said Gizur, "and I only pray this, that Eric ride not round the mountain ere we be down again." For he did not know that Brighteyes already rode hard for Middalhof.

"Not so," said the thrall, "if only I can find the place by which, some thirty summers gone, I won yonder rift, and through it the crest of the fell," and he pointed to a narrow cleft in the face of the rock high above their heads, that was clothed in grey moss.

Then he moved to the right and searched, peering behind stones and birch bushes, till presently he held up his hand and whistled. They passed along the slope and found him standing by a little stream of water which welled from beneath a great rock.

"Here is the place," he said.

"I see no place," answered Swanhild.

"Yet it is there, lady," and he climbed on to the rock, drawing her after him. At the back of it was a hole, almost overgrown with moss. "There is the path," he said again.

"Then it is one that I have no mind to follow," answered Swanhild. "Gizur, go thou with the man and see if his tale is true. I will bide here till ye come back."

Then the thrall let himself down into the hole and after him went Gizur. But Swanhild sat there in the shadow of the rock, her chin resting on her hand, and waited. Presently, as she sat, she saw two men ride round the base of the fell, and strike off to the right towards a turf-booth which stood the half of an hour's ride away. Now Swanhild was the keenest-sighted of all women of her day in Iceland, and when she looked on these two men she knew one of them for Jon, Eric's thrall, and she knew the horse also—it was a white horse with black patches, that Jon had ridden for many years. She watched them go till they came to the booth, and there it seemed to her they left their horses and entered.

Swanhild waited upon the side of the fell for nearly two hours in all. Then, hearing a noise above her, she looked up and there, black with dirt and wet with water, was Gizur, and with him was the thrall.

"What tidings, Gizur?" she asked.

"This, Swanhild; Eric may hold Mosfell no more, for we have found a way to bolt the fox."

"That is good news, then," said Swanhild. "Say on."

"Yon hole, Swanhild, leads to the cleft above, having been cut through the cliff by fire, or perchance by water. Now up that cleft a man may climb, though hardly, as by a difficult stair, till he come to the flat crest of the fell. Then, crossing the crest, on the further side, perhaps six fathoms below him, he sees that space of rock where is Eric's cave; but he cannot see the cave itself, because the brow of the cliff hangs over. And so it is that, if any come from the cave on to the space of rock, it will be an easy matter to roll stones upon them from above and crush them."

Now when Swanhild heard this she laughed aloud.

"Eric shall mock us no more," she said, "and his might can avail nothing against rocks rolled on him from above. Let us back to Coldback and summon men to make an end of Brighteyes."

So they went on down the mountain till they came to the place where they had hidden their horses. Then Swanhild bethought her of Jon and the other man whom she had seen riding to the booth, and she told Gizur of them.

"Now," she said, "we will snare these birds, and perchance they will twitter tidings when we squeeze them."

So they turned and rode for the booth, and drawing nigh, saw the two horses grazing without. Now they got off their horses, and creeping up to the booth looked in through the door which was ajar. And they saw this, that one man sat on the ground with his back to the door, eating stockfish, while Jon made bundles of fish and meal ready to tie on the horses. For it was here that those of his quarter who loved Eric brought food to be carried by his men to the cave on Mosfell.

Now Swanhild touched Gizur on the arm, pointing first to the man who sat eating the fish and then to the spear in Gizur's hand. Gizur pondered a while, for he loved not this deed.

Then Swanhild whispered in his ear, "Slay the man and seize the other; I would learn tidings from him."

So Gizur cast the spear, and it passed through the man's heart, and he was dead at once. Then he and the thrall leapt into the booth and threw themselves on Jon, hurling him to the ground, and holding swords over him. Now Jon was a man of small heart, and when he saw his plight and his fellow dead he was sore afraid, and prayed for mercy.

"If I spare thee, knave," said Swanhild, "thou shalt do this: thou shalt lead me up Mosfell to speak with Eric."

"That I may not do, lady," groaned Jon; "for Eric is not on Mosfell."

"Where is he, then?" asked Swanhild.

Now Jon bethought him that he had said an ill thing, and answered:

"Nay, I know not. Last night he rode forth from Mosfell with Skallagrim Lambstail."

"Thou liest, knave," said Swanhild. "Speak, or thou shalt be slain."

"Slay on," groaned Jon, glancing at the swords above him, and shutting his eyes. For, though he feared much to die, he had no will to make known Eric's plans.

"Look not on the swords; not thus easily shalt thou die. Hearken: speak, and speak truly, or thou shalt seek Hela's lap after this fashion," and, bending down, she whispered in his ear, then laughed aloud.

Now Jon grew faint with fear; his lips turned blue, and his teeth chattered at the thought of how he should be made to die. Still, he would say nothing.

Then Swanhild spoke to Gizur and the thrall, and bade them bind him with a rope, tear the garments from him, and bring snow. This they did, and pushed the matter to the drawing of knives. But when he saw the steel Jon cried aloud that he would tell all.

"Now thou takest good counsel," said Swanhild.

Then in his fear Jon told how Eric had gone down to Middalhof to wed Gudruda, and thence to fly with her to England.

Now Swanhild was mad with wrath, for she had sooner died than this thing should come about.

"Let us away," she said to Gizur. "But first slay this man."

"Nay," said Gizur, "I will not do that. He has told his tidings; let him go free."

"Thou art chicken-hearted," said Swanhild, who, after the fashion of witches, had no mercy on her. "At the least, he shall not go hence to warn Eric and Gudruda of our coming. If thou wilt not slay him, then bind him and leave him."

So Jon was bound, and there in the booth he sat two days before any came to loose him.

"Whither away?" said Gizur to Swanhild.

"To Middalhof first," said Swanhild.

(To be continued.)

A LADY WITH TWO HUSBANDS.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York states that Miss Bertha Behrens, a respectable-looking woman, aged 50 years, has arrived on the steamer Wieland, with one Robert Veter, an ex-convict, who has recently finished a term of 14 years in a German prison. In consequence of his disability as an immigrant, Veter was detained, and Mrs. Behrens was also held for inquiries. The woman thereupon telegraphed to her husband, Peter Behrens—an express agent in New York, informing him that she had arrived from Europe with an old friend, and that they were both detained by the immigration officials. To the commissioner she stated that she was formerly the wife of Veter, upon whose imprisonment she came to the United States and married Behrens. Last summer, when Veter's term in prison expired, she asked her husband for permission to go and visit her friends in Germany. He consented, and she went to Germany, where she met Veter, who she induced to go to America. She stated that her husband employed a large number of men, and that she had brought her first husband to the United States in order to obtain for him employment with her second.

SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTING BURGOMASTER.

Burgomaster Becker, of Bobersberg, near Crossen, formerly a major in the Army, got information that a Government commission was to inspect the city treasury, it being reported that the Burgomaster was short 25,000 marks. Becker watched on the tower of the City Hall all the morning, and when he saw that the commission had arrived at the depôt, jumped off the gallery surrounding the structure. He fell on his head, and his brains were spattered on the pavement below.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

So surely as Primrose Day comes round do enterprising authors and publishers issue "seasonable" literature, or what they consider to be such. Of this class is "Personal Reminiscences of the Earl of Beaconsfield" (Cassell and Co.), by Henry Lake, in which some new matter of interest is overshadowed by old matter whose interest has evaporated. Is there anything fresh to be said about the great Conservative statesman? If so, let some one say it, but the world is weary of hashed-up Beaconsfieldana. So much is this the case that we can even imagine some turning from the work we have just noticed, to "Conventional Christianity" (Eden Remington and Co.), by V. Laurien, for intellectual refreshment. May they find it! The book is undoubtedly the product of much thought, and its author must be allowed the credit of proving what a sham and perfunctory thing religion is among many who pride themselves on being good Christians. But the eternal "cui bono?" faces one in every page; what is the profit of pegging away to that time-honoured tune? There always have been, and always will be, millions of insincere people in the world; even when the savage idolator sacrifices a missionary to his ugly fetish, he generally takes very good care to keep the tit-bits for his own consumption. Some pretty verses are to be found between the covers of "Charybdis, and Other Poems" (Eden Remington and Co.), by H. M. Waithman. His muse is, happily, not too ambitious, and so the reader gets not a few happy thoughts tenderly and gracefully expressed. "Willing's British and Irish Press Guide" is, as usually, quite a model of what such a work ought to be. The contents are so excellently arranged that even the most inexpert advertiser can find what he wants in next to no time. No better work of its character is published, while the very low price—only a shilling for nearly 500 pages of well printed matter—brings it within reach of all. "My Wayward Pardner," by "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley), published by Ward, Lock, and Co., is, we think, up to the standard of the other works of this clever author. It is very amusing throughout, and is different to most American books of humour. There is a great amount of seriousness running through it which largely enhances its merits. "A Novel Novel," which originally appeared in the columns of that wonderfully successful ladies' journal, the *Gentlewoman*, has been republished in book form. It certainly deserves reading on account of the novelty of the experiment, if for no other reason. The first chapter was written by Lady Constance Howard, and the remaining nineteen then appeared each week by a different author every time, those which were to be published being chosen by competition. Lady Constance Howard then showed how she originally intended to develop the plot. Messrs. Bemrose and Sons publish "Scenes in the Life of a Nurse," by Sister Eva, a very interesting collection of personal reminiscences. It is especially valuable for those who purpose entering this most useful and noble profession, but it may well interest any one. We all ought to know something of the lives which these women lead, especially when the account is made as interesting as in the present case. The latest number of Cassell's National Library consists of Sheridan's "Rivals" and "School for Scandal," certainly cheap for sixpence. Those who admired "Margaret Byng" when appearing in our columns will be glad to learn that Messrs. White and Co. have just published a new novel, "My Face is My Fortune," by the same joint authors, Messrs. Philips and Fendall. Like all of their previous works, it is intensely interesting, the main drawback being a certain likeness, both in plot and characterisation, to the "As In a Looking Glass" school of fiction. One great merit, however, cannot be denied to the work—it is full of dramatic quality, a virtue which much more than balances its defects. "Exciting, but unpleasant," must be our verdict on "Dragon's Teeth" (Dalziel Brothers), by Clo Graves. The sensational element abounds to such a degree that the most morbid taste for the horrors will be more than gratified. Less terror-inspiring, but still sufficiently sensational, is "The Mystery of No. 13" (White and Co.), by Helen Mathers. The writing is better than in the previous case, but still somewhat slipshod and careless. "How to Read Heads" (Hay, Nisbet, and Co.) is a manual of practical phrenology, as its title implies. To believers in that "science" it will be precious. Unbelievers may find in it a source of some amusement.

BOGUS DEBT COLLECTING AGENCY.

George Brown, 51, florist, was indicted at the London Sessions for having obtained by false pretences from Hannah Heaslewood the sum of £8 10s., with intent to defraud.—The prosecutrix is the wife of a cab-proprietor, residing in Warrington Mews, South Kensington. In October of last year one of the cabs was in collision with another, and the prisoner, who represented himself as being chief manager of the Kent, Sussex, and Surrey Universal Debt Recovery Agency, of Fulham-road, was instructed to take proceedings against Thomas Gunn, who was alleged to be responsible for the injuries done, and sue him in the Brompton County Court for the sum of £20. The prisoner said the cost of the proceedings would be great, and that he would require money on account. He was given £2, and then from time to time the prosecutrix was either called upon by, or written to by, the prisoner for money to carry on the suit. She let him have it all the amount mentioned in the indictment. Complaints were made of the delay in the hearing of the case, but various excuses were made, among others being one to the effect that Lord Hastings, who was a passenger in the cab at the time of the accident, was so ill that he could not give evidence. On the 24th of March it was ascertained that the offices of the Universal Agency in the Fulham-road were closed, and on further inquiries being made, it was found that no plaint had been taken out at the Brompton County Court.—Prisoner was found guilty, and it was then stated he had been sentenced to three months' hard labour for having connection with a jubilee lottery in 1887, and had been connected with other similar undertakings.—Sir Peter Edlin sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Mr. Sheriff Harris must have plenty to do, but never neglects business, and seldom produces less than two operas every week. On Monday last he added to the current repertory of the Royal Italian Opera the ever-popular opera, "La Traviata," which was strongly cast, with Madame Albani as Violetta, Maurel as Giorgio Germont, and competent artists in minor parts. The opera was well performed, but I do not hesitate to say that I was gratified at the remarkable smallness of the audience.

"La Traviata" is unfit to be played to audiences which includes respectable women and their daughters. The music is good, the plot is bad; setting forth the fate of a courtesan (Violetta) who deserts her first patron in Act I. for the sake of that contemptible creature, the younger Germont, and deserts him in Act II. for a wealthier supporter, whom she deserts in Act III. A life of infamy like this should not be set forth dramatically before decent women, and I hope to see "La Traviata" withdrawn from the repertory of the Royal Italian Opera.

At least half a dozen operas will be sung in the original French during the Royal Italian Opera season, and I am not surprised that one of my daily contemporaries frequently refers to "the Royal Italian and French Opera season." It hurts my most susceptible feelings to be obliged to buy half a dozen French "books of words" of operas of which I have the Italian versions.

On Wednesday last I attended the production of "Rigoletto" at Covent Garden, and was much gratified by Madame Albani's impersonation of the heroine of the opera, Gilda. She sang splendidly, and acted well. With the other artists I was less content. The scoundrel duke was impersonated by M. Montariol, a Frenchman who sings in French style, shrieking rather than singing his high notes, and frequently stopping the orchestra by holding on to notes which he considers favourable to his voice.

For nearly twenty years I have had the pleasure of M. Maurel's acquaintance, and it is with regret I feel bound to say that his first appearance in England as the duke's jester, Rigoletto, was to me a great disappointment. His singing and acting often commanded admiration, but he too often indulged in shouting when he should have sung, and continually addressed to the audience what should have been addressed to personages on the stage. This is one of the worst defects of the French and Italian opera singers; in Germany they are seldom witnessed.

Miss Florence Monteith, whom I know to be an accomplished pianist, who has, under her real name, won distinction at important concerts, appeared last week at the Opera Comique as the Queen in "Joan of Arc," and was deservedly applauded on several occasions, winning an enthusiastic encore for the pretty ballad "In Gardens of the Rose." She also is pretty and graceful; her voice, of sympathetic quality, has been trained by Madame Rose Hersee, and if I am not much mistaken "Miss Florence Monteith" will reach a high position in operatic art.

Mr. August Manns, the zealous and able conductor of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, takes his annual benefit on Saturday afternoon, assisted by Madame Nordica and other popular artists. His programme is full of interest, and I trust that his concert will be patronised largely.

Miss Decima Moore, the charming ingénue of the Savoy Theatre, has undertaken the part of Giannetta, in the latest Gilbert-Sullivan opera, "The Gondoliers." She is also engaged for an important part in the new English opera which will follow "The Gondoliers" at the Savoy.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte is resolved to show that he intends to uphold his magnificent English opera-house as a home for English opera. He may for want of a new opera be compelled to play a foreign opera—probably Wagner's "Flying Dutchman"—but I have good reason to believe that he has already commissioned the composition of nearly half a dozen genuine English operas.

Olla Podrida.—The "wonder-child" violoncellist, Master Jean Gerardy, will make his re-appearance on Monday at St. James's Hall, assisted by distinguished artists.—Next Tuesday, the celebrated Belgian violinist, Ysayé, will give an orchestral concert at St. James's Hall, with Mr. Frederic Cowen as conductor and Mr. Carrodus as first violin.—The sixth of Señor Albeniz's orchestral concerts will be given at St. James's Hall next Friday afternoon, with Madame Valda as vocalist. The third and last of the interesting violin and violoncello recitals of MM. Willy Hess and Hugo Becker will take place on Saturday afternoon, at St. James's Hall.—The violoncello on which M. Hugo Becker plays has been valued by experts at £2,000.—An American correspondent informs me that Madame Minnie Hauk, at the close of her successful engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was presented by a committee of her admirers with a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, made of gold and silver, "with the American eagle in the centre, perched on a lyre of enamel and gold;" also a superb vase of sterling silver, ornamented with repoussé work, and measuring twenty inches in height.—Another correspondent writes me that Madame Minnie Hauk will give a short series of operas at Boston and Chicago, and will leave at the end of May for her villa on the Lake of Lucerne. The best of all Carmens has been too long absent from her English admirers.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A correspondent at De Beauvoir-square sends me a tragic little story anent the wonderful tenacity of life in the flea. Having caught Mr. Pulex Irritans, he first subjected the insect to extreme pressure between the finger and thumb, and then immersed it in a basin of water. Twenty-four hours afterwards the little creature was swimming about as gaily as a mermaid, apparently quite enjoying its prolonged bath. My correspondent's heart being moved by compassion, he practised vicarious benevolence by quietly letting loose the hardy mariner in the bed of one of the servants—a plump young lass. I do not believe that it is possible to drown fleas, unless they are kept submerged; at all events, I have never succeeded. Wood-lice are also wonderfully tenacious of life in water, crawling about on the bottom of the receptacle as if they had on divers' dresses.

All the way from Glen Lord, Berrien Co., Michigan, there comes to me an interesting account of the wonderful instinct of chickens in that part of the world whenever a predacious hawk comes into sight. Even chicks only two days old that have never been out in the world before know what the hoarse alarm note of the mother means, and rush to the nearest cover in an instant, where they remain until the danger is past. It is generally the rooster who first gives warning to the hens, who pass it on to the chicks, while preparing themselves to do battle for their offspring. I regret to say that the roosters do not always display equal gallantry; one belonging to my correspondent, Mr. Mason, invariably takes refuge in flight the moment a hawk comes into sight.

Insect life is exceptionally backward in most parts of the country owing to the inclemency of the spring. But Portslade appears to be an exception, judging from the details just forwarded to me by an obliging correspondent down there. Wasps, blue bottles, and common house flies are abundant, but all exhibit more or less torpidity, as if they had been aroused too early from their long sleep. Nor are white butterflies wanting. Probably some of these insects are "left overs" from last year.

My esteemed friend, "the British Lion," has very kindly sent me a small fish beautifully preserved, which he found in the South Pacific, many miles from land. It was caught in company with a larger specimen, and when they were brought on board they made a continuous cheeping noise like mice. Its shape is most peculiar for it can inflate itself like a football and is covered all over with large prominent spines. The eyes are encased in wide sockets each tipped with a couple of sharp thorns, and the mouth is comparatively small and beak-like. It would not be a pleasant morsel for any marine monster. Its lower part and sides are yellow with a few dark spots; the back and head are dark. The name of this interesting little fish is Diodon orbicularis.

My correspondent saw another allied species caught in the Indian Ocean, which made a grunting, or squeaking, noise when pulled up. This one was much larger, being about three and a half feet long, and capable of expanding its girth almost indefinitely. It was beautifully marked, as so many tropical fish are. It was dark bluish black above, gradually toning down into a lovely white below, and was covered with spots of blue. These spots gradually became paler and paler as they descended from the back, until they were merged in the pure white of the belly.

The kindness of my correspondents is, indeed, very great. I have received this week from Mr. F. M. Bryan two beautiful new laid eggs of prodigious size (each was about equal to two ordinary eggs), which I ate on separate occasions, to the health of my correspondent and his Plymouth Rocks. He states that at Christmas he had an egg weighing nearly five ounces, and measuring eight and a half inches round the longer circumference and seven round the other.

Mr. Bevan kindly sends an account of an extraordinary accident which befell a rook, and which it would be difficult to account for. He observed a rook lately moving about in a peculiar manner, with its head apparently fastened to its breast. He pursued and captured it, and found that the lower mandible of its beak had pierced the skin of the crop which, forming a loop over it, kept the bird's beak fastened to its breast. Mr. Bevan carefully released the poor rook, and although much exhausted, it soon recovered sufficiently to be able to rejoin its companions.

The cuckoo will soon be making himself heard among us once more. Already the sound of its welcome note has reached the ears of some. Mr. A. Conisbee, M.R.C.V.S., heard it at Downside, Cobham, Surrey, on the 17th. A friend of his heard it a week previously, that is, on the 10th. Mr. J. P. Pryor reports it from Sussex. He says that Heathfield Fair, held in that county on April 14th, is locally known as cuckoo fair, because the country people say the cuckoo is turned out on that day. Sure enough this year it was heard on the very day, by a Mr. Harmer, about 6 a.m., and by Mr. Pryor later on. At 7.30 a.m. on the same day it was heard at Anstye, near Cuckfield, about twenty-five miles away.

A collier at Haydock was summoned the other day for stabbing a dog in the belly. The dog died in agony, but the only punishment the man got was 10s. fine and costs. This is most ridiculously light, especially as the magistrates stigmatised his conduct as being a disgrace to humanity. He should have been sent to prison for at least a month. It is a pity that such men cannot be flogged for such offences, for they richly deserve to be.

THE ACTOR.

"Hedda Gabler" at the Vaudeville on Monday did not draw so crowded an audience as that which attended the first performance of "Rosmersholm" at the same theatre. That, no doubt, was because "Hedda Gabler" was announced for five representations, and there was therefore no particular reason why the opening one should be crowded. Besides, Ibsen's latest work has not been "boomed" as others have been, and nowadays much "booming" is required if the public is to be effectively attracted.

I gather from what I see and hear that the performance of "Hedda Gabler" has done a good deal for the Ibsen cult in this country. The press criticisms this time have been much less bitter than before. Some of the most violent of the anti-Ibsenites have at last come under the influence of "the master." This is mainly owing to the fact that "Hedda Gabler" is a singularly fascinating play, but it is also largely owing to the further fact that this latest Ibsenism has been very brilliantly interpreted. For the first time since Ibsen became known to English people a play of his has been adequately rendered.

The quidnuncs are now going about sounding the praises of the representative of Hedda, Miss Elizabeth Robins. They seem just to have "discovered" that lady. Why, her ability and possibilities were acknowledged in these columns long ago. The present writer "spotted" her, as the saying is, from the first. Singularly enough, one of her earliest successes was made in a performance of one of Ibsen's plays. When "The Pillars of Society" was produced at the Opera Comique, one of the most admirable of the impersonations in it was supplied by Miss Robins.

That Miss Robins is an American lady is now tolerably well known. I may add that, young though she is, she is a widow—her husband (an actor, I believe) having died under peculiarly distressing circumstances, the result of a serious illness. Miss Robins is a protégé of Miss Genevieve Ward's, and does infinite credit to that lady's introduction and tutelage.

Another instance of the sudden "discovery" of talent. At the matinée of "A Night in Town," everybody was saying how clever was the performance of Miss Julia Warden as a hotel maid-servant. The young actress appeared to be unknown to most of the critics present. Those who pay more careful attention to the stage are aware that Miss Warden has for some years past been a great favourite with country and "outlying" audiences, as an actress in pantomime and burlesque. She is a little too obtrusive in style, but her comic power is unquestionable.

I suppose that at the first night of "The Acrobat" the mind of most old playgoers was filled with memories of Charles Dillon as the Mountebank. Fechter played the part so lately as 1865, thereabouts, but he made no mark in it, whereas the rôle was one in which Dillon—a rough, but real genius—was admirable. The capacity possessed by Dillon has yet to have perfect justice done to it. It had its defects and limitations, but if ever an actor had a spark of the divine fire it was this "splendid failure" of a man.

What was wrong with Miss Ellen Terry on Wednesday evening at the Lyceum? Rarely, if ever, has she played Olivia with so much obvious effort. I have reason to believe that she was very unwell, and that many an actress, feeling as she did, would not have acted at all. It so happens that her sister, Miss Marion Terry, has been seriously indisposed—with influenza, report says—and Miss Ellen Terry, who is nothing if not sympathetic, no doubt was conscious of a sentiment of anxiety. Too often, I fear, actors appear upon the boards when, if they consulted their own personal sensations, they would beg to be excused.

On Wednesday, at the Lyceum, I sat next to Miss Florence Terry—youngest of the Terry sisters—and the juxtaposition caused me to remember that I had seen her, too, play Olivia in very touching and impressive fashion. This must have been twelve or thirteen years ago; and it was, I fancy, at the same time that I saw Charles Calvert play the Vicar—very excellently, as you may be sure, though, of course not with the surpassing delicacy and refinement of Mr. Irving.

How many people, I wonder, remember that Hermann Vezin was the original representative of the Vicar in Mr. Wills's play, that Mr. William Herbert was the first Squire Thornhill, Mr. Frank Archer the first Burchell, Miss Kate Aubrey the first Sophia, and Mrs. Gaston Murray the first Dame Primrose (not Primrose Dame)? In other versions of Goldsmith's tale, Mrs. Stirling and Miss Marie Litton have played Olivia.

OLD IZAAK.

Writing of a visit to Mr. Burgess at the Midland Counties Fish Culture establishment at Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, in order to witness the operation, now in course of progress, connected with the acclimatisation of the American Whitefish, a correspondent says he had the pleasure of seeing something like one million ova undergoing the process of incubation in tanks liberally supplied with running water of a hard nature. The ova had been sent from America by the United States Fish Commissioners, and the visitor was struck with the ease with which the transportation of fish can be effected. The art of transmitting ova and live fish has developed to such an extent that they can be despatched in safety very long distances, and by this means barren waters may receive fish life at any time, without risk, and, I am informed, at a very small cost.

Mr. Burgess's hatchery presents an impressive sight, each tank being occupied by masses of baby life, existing upon the ample store of food nature provides for them. Mr. Burgess does not feed the fish in the tanks, but turns them out to get their own living in ponds. He regards the practice of feeding trout upon blood and liver as quite unnecessary. There is a large number of different varieties of trout in the hatcheries, including some from foreign countries; and, in addition to salmonidæ, Mr. Burgess devotes a large portion of the establishment to coarse fish culture.

I have received another letter from a correspondent signing himself "Angler," concerning the statements made in a letter by "Fisherman" regarding the unfair methods of taking fish, &c., and published in my notes of last Sunday. "Angler" says he was pleased to see the letter made public, and entirely endorses every word therein, and thinks "Fisherman" would have no difficulty in proving the truth of what he says. If the statements are true, and so easy to prove, why not do so? Either of the governing angling bodies would I am sure be only too glad to take action, if supplied with the necessary evidence. Until the statement has been proved I feel myself justified in regarding it as untrue.

Mr. Wheeldon is opposed to my notion of holding a meeting of London club anglers for the purpose of discussing an alteration in the regulations governing our coarse fisheries being afraid that "some of them" would vote from more or less interested motives. I am well aware that "some of them" may, but there are black sheep in every flock. My readers, however, will be pleased to know that Mr. W. joins with me in a feeling of "thorough respect and sympathy for the majority of the London club anglers," although, on the other hand, he thinks that "some of them" are "shocking tinkers, utterly unworthy of the name of either good anglers or fair sportsmen."

Five hundred fine yearling perch from Mr. T. Ford, of the Manor Fishery, Caistor, have been purchased by the committee of the T.A.P.S., and were turned into the river on Friday last by Mr. Alfred Nuttall, J.P., at Kingston, Thames Ditton, Hampton Court, Hampton, Walton, Halliford, Shepperton, Weybridge, and Chertsey. There is considerable expense incurred in this movement, and anglers and angling clubs should mark their appreciation of the work by contributing to it. After a smoking concert at the Cliftonville Angling Society, Mr. W. J. Wade, who presided on the occasion, made a forcible appeal on behalf of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and the sum of 10s. was afterwards collected in aid of its funds.

Fishing with William Milbourne, Mr. J. P. Wheeldon at the famous Water Gallery swim at Hampton Court recently caught a splendid trout weighing 10½lb., in fine condition, and Mr. Lukyn of Sunbury has taken a nice fish, 4lb. and Mr. Blews at Chertsey, one of 3lb. 5½oz. Anglers, will not venture out in this cold weather, and the trout will not show themselves.

With deep regret I announce the sudden death of Mr. Camm, the late secretary of the Cobben Angling Society, after only two days illness. Mr. Camm was a good angler and was well known and respected among west-end fishermen. In consequence of the above a special general meeting will be held on Tuesday when all members are requested to attend, there being some very important business to transact. The chair will be taken at nine o'clock sharp.—The next return visit of angling clubs on the Central Association will take place on Monday at the Little Independent Angling Society, Russell Arms, Bedford-street, Ampthill-square.—On Thursday evening Mr. E. S. Shrubsole will read a paper before the members of the Original Alexandra Angling Society on "Chub and Dace fishing with the Fly."

It is intended to present the testimonial to Mr. George Manning on Friday evening, May 1st. The presentation will be made by Mr. Philip Geen, at the Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green-road, the club-house of the Hoxton Brothers. A concert will be given on the occasion, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. Tibbatts. All angling friends are invited.—The annual dinner of the Cambridge Friendly Angling Society will take place on Tuesday, April 28th, at The Swallow, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, when Mr. D. Morris will preside, and Mr. W. Carter will officiate as vice-chairman.

GENERAL CHATTER.

India is an invaluable possession. Not only does it provide profitable openings for an enormous amount of British capital, and also purchase many millions' worth of English goods every year, but it furnishes an excellent school for Tommy Atkins to learn the art of war. Just at present no fewer than three frontier scrimmages are going on—the Manipur, the Black Mountain, and the Miranzai. In each case the circumstances are entirely different from those of the other two, and the several forces consequently have an opportunity of learning varied lessons. I know the Miranzais and the Black Mountain tribesmen well; they are good fighters on their own ground and in their own way, but dislike coming to close quarters. As our troops advance, the nimble hillmen retire, taking advantage of cover from time to time to fire at the red coats. As for catching them, as well might a cart-horse try to catch a racer.

A domestic servant complains to me of the long hours of work imposed upon her by her employers. She makes out a strong case, nor do I doubt that a good deal of "white slavery" exists in households of narrow means. On the other hand, it is only fair to remember that the toil is not, as a rule, arduous or continuous. There are a good many breaks off in the course of the day, and not a little rest from being on the legs. The real grievance in most cases is, I suspect, that very few employers consider it a good thing for young girls to be going out night after night. In situations where this lax system prevails, other grievances rarely make themselves heard, but I am very doubtful whether the "young persons" derive much moral benefit.

One thing is certain; any really good domestic can make sure, nowadays, of a comfortable situation at good wages. The demand for this class of help is far greater than the supply; I know of many employers who, after repeated disappointments, quite despair of securing the coveted article. All a domestic has to do when applying for a situation is to state explicitly and with perfect candour the conditions on which she will fill the post. Such and such wages, whether beer money is required or not, how many holidays in the month, and the number of "evenings out" claimed. Also whether visiting by friends, male or female, is permitted. It is my strong conviction that unpleasant relations usually result from want of frankness at the beginning.

The aldermanic mind seems to conceive that the City is a sacred place, like Jerusalem, or Mecca, or Benares. The other day a worthy alderman oracularly observed that "the City is not the place for cycle riding;" a little later, another sagely remarked that "drums are out of place in the City." Why should cycling and bands be any more forbidden within its boundaries than elsewhere? If they are objectionable in, say Fleet-street, they must be equally objectionable in the Strand. There is no law so far as I know which reserves the City for the sports and pastimes of aldermen.

With respect to band playing in crowded thoroughfares, it is unquestionably a source of grave public danger. A few evenings back I was taking my ease on the knife-board of an omnibus in Oxford-street when a Salvationist detachment, preceded by a strong cohort of "musicianers," came marching along. Not only was the traffic largely blocked, but numbers of nervous horses took fright at the infernal din, especially when the tambourine lasses trooped past. Three or four restive animals shied on to the side pavements, and it was only by good luck that no serious accident occurred. Every one must have frequently observed similar cases, and I make little doubt that were a popular verdict taken on the question, it would pronounce dead against the perilous practice. The streets are intended for traffic and not for musical performances.

I predict that the Naval Exhibition will be the grandest and most popular show ever known in London. Nothing of the sort has ever been previously attempted, and many a year will probably pass before there is a repetition. Last year's Military Exhibition was replete with interest and proved a brilliant success, both socially and financially. But the sister service's undertaking is of far more heroic proportions, and only a fine summer is required to make the aggregate attendance larger than it was at either of the South Kensington series of shows.

A little bird whispers me that the talk about an Eiffel Tower at Wembley Park is merely a stratagem to enhance the value of building plots in that locality. Now that a station has been opened on the Metropolitan line giving direct and speedy access to all parts of London, the salubrity of the district and its beautiful surroundings require only to be known to bring it into request for residential purposes. According to my informant, the Eiffel Tower scheme is nothing more than this needful advertisement. At all events, the promised horror makes no progress whatever.

Market gardeners have had a very bad time of it this spring, owing to the cold dry winds and the lack of moisture. One of them who is in a big way of business tells me that his takings for the year so far are less by more than £1,000 than they were up to the same date last year, while his expenditure has rather increased than diminished. Market gardening always has a gambling element in it; you either make a grand haul or lose heavily. Taking one year with another, I doubt whether many make more than 10 per cent. net profits, if so much.

When in company with a little nephew, ætat 9, the other day, we stopped to look at a certain gallant and remarkably well-fed regiment of Volunteers. More rotund warriors I never saw; many of them looked as if they would roll along the ground if they fell down. "No enemy would have a chance of beating them," observed the boy. "Why not?" I asked. "Because the cannon balls would be sure to bound off them," was the sage reply, given quite seriously. I fear for my little nephew: if he does not take care, he will become a professional humourist.

The reported discovery of diamond fields in British Guiana will, if confirmed, cause a great influx of Europeans into that insalubrious colony. I venture, therefore, a timely word of warning to any who may feel moved to join the coming rush. The climate is simply abominable, the surroundings of life hateful, and the cost of living excessively high.

The aristocratic matrimonial season sets in with unusual severity this year, owing to the number of splendid prizes on offer. Among these tempting baits to manœuvring mammas are two heirs apparent to dukedoms, one prospective marquis, and three well-endowed young earls, including the Dudley plutocrat. So far, however, not one of these gilded fish has shown the slightest disposition to swallow the barbed hook of matrimony. They seem to consider that the single blessedness which contents the Duke of Clarence is good enough for them. Wise young men!

MADAME.

The "Coming Dress" bazaar held last week at the Kensington Town Hall has not inspired me with any desire to advise my readers to adopt the style of garments worn by the fair stall-holders. They were arrayed in various modifications of what they are pleased to call rational dress. To my mind nothing could be more clumsy or unbecoming, but in saying so I ought perhaps to except Mrs. Charles Handcock in her siletto costume of dark chocolate tweed, neat tweed gaiters, and mud coloured boots, only needing a smart cap to appear quite ready to mount her tricycle and go for a long ride.

Although draped skirts, as I have already told you, are decidedly coming in, plain tailor-made gowns continue very fashionable. They look specially well made up in cloth or tweed, the finer woollen lending themselves better to the arrangement of draping. At the last big Sandown gathering there were some lovely tailor-made gowns in evidence. One specially attracted my notice. It was of fine cloth, an exquisite shade of the new corn flower blue. The skirt quite plain in front, fitted smoothly over the hips, the back fullness gathered into pleats fell in straight folds to the ground. The bottom of the front breadth was trimmed with two deep bands of a bold design in gold and copper braid; the jacket was very long with deep basques and large pockets at each side; down the fronts and round the basque, as well as on the pockets, the gold and copper braiding was carried out in the same design as that on the skirt. The sleeves were high shouldered with pointed cuffs covered with the braided pattern. The prettiest of little bonnets with fluted brim just rested on the golden fluffy hair of the lovely wearer. A high trimming at the back of gold and copper lace, mingled with cornflowers was most effective; narrow strings of blue velvet were tied in a small bow at the left side.

Among the many stylish capes which appeared on the same occasion I must tell you of one I thought particularly becoming to the wearer. She was a tall blonde. It was a lovely shade of fawn coloured cloth, dotted all over with large jet nail heads. The cape was gathered into a deep yoke of black velvet; a full box-pleated ruche of the cloth went round the yoke and trimmed the high collar. The hat was a black straw—the new Tyrolean shape—trimmed with bows of fawn coloured silk. The gown was of black diagonal serge, with a plain skirt handsomely braided in front. This sombre coloured costume, among many others more brilliant, was stylish and in excellent taste.

Complaints are made to me constantly by amateur dressmakers. They say they cannot make a plain dress set properly. A little cross-examination usually reveals the secret of their non-success. I almost invariably find that the ill-fitting skirt and wasted material has been the result of the unwise attempt to cut out the skirt without a proper pattern or any guidance how to put it together. Why, oh, why! will the amateur be more ambitious than her professional sisters who would not think of cutting out the plainest gown without carefully following a pattern? In these days there is no excuse for the omission as flat patterns for every imaginable garment can be had for a few pence. Indeed, many of the lady's journals give a pattern gratis with their monthly numbers. For instance with the May number of Mrs. Leach's *Family Dressmaker*, you are given an admirable full-sized pattern of one of those skirts I am speaking of as now so much worn, plain in front with pleated back falling in straight folds to the ground. Full directions are given in the number for making up the skirt, as well as much other practical information on dress and mantle making in general.

A friend of my own has just made a skirt from this pattern most successfully. She made it to go with a handsome Newmarket jersey much the same as the one I described to you last week, only that in place of being dove colour braided in silver, this one was tan colour, braided in black. The skirt was soft, smooth, tan-coloured cloth, an exact match of the bodice. My friend cleverly copied the braided pattern from the jersey to go down the sides and across the bottom of the plain front of the skirt. She told me she greatly enjoyed the braiding, and said the directions given for putting the skirt together were a great help. I thought the costume when complete most satisfactory.

It often strikes me that a little more thought might be expended upon veils. Some of the new veils are really becoming. The spider web net is greatly run after, and certainly looks well on some, and the fine Russian net in small patterns suits young, fresh faces. Coloured veils, I am glad to tell you, are altogether démodés—they never were becoming, even to the loveliest complexion; whereas a black veil can be worn with advantage by every age and style, and goes well with any colour. A running thread through the top of the veil, enabling it to be slightly gathered, is a great improvement to its arrangement, preventing the flattened appearance over the forehead, which is so trying.

MR. WHEELER.

A valued correspondent, while fully endorsing my recent praises of cycling as both a physical and moral agency, asks the question, "Why are not cycles as common as perambulators?" He assumes that the reason lies in the price being prohibitory to many who would otherwise go in for the pastime. So far, I am in entire agreement with him; it may not be denied that large numbers of young men would ride a-wheel could they only get over the financial difficulty. But is not that the case, more or less, with all athletic pleasures? Boating, cricket, football, lacrosse, and golf run away with a good deal of money between year's end and year's end. True, this outlay has not to be put down in a lump, but no more has the price of a machine. The system of monthly instalments now so largely adopted by makers gets over that obstacle.

My correspondent's main contention is, however, that the prices charged are exorbitant. "The materials used in making a machine," he writes, "form but a small item in the price charged." I can assure him that they form a much larger item than he imagines; really good materials are by no means a drug in the market. But how about workmanship? Here it is that the conscientious maker has to spend money like water. A really skilled craftsman gets wages which would astonish my correspondent, but even then the supply is far less than the demand. A very large amount of capital has also to be sunk in costly plant and premises, while advertising and agency make serious deductions from the gross profits.

I enter at some length into this matter because I am aware that my correspondent's views obtain largely among people not thoroughly informed on the subject. No doubt, some of the great cycling concerns make large profits; three of them last year paid dividends ranging between 10 per cent. and 30 per cent. But it is only fair to take the risky nature of the business into consideration. There is always the chance of a firm finding a huge mass of almost unsaleable goods in stock, while every year pessimist prophets predict a shrinkage of the demand. That this will happen sooner or later is certain; there must come a time when only the well-to-do will buy new machines. The trade has every right, therefore, to make hay while the sun shines, and were I a maker I would invariably put by a round sum every year to provide against bad times.

One word more. If a machine perfect in every point, of the highest quality, and of the very best workmanship and finish, with all the latest improvements, is required, a stiff price must be paid. But a practically equal article, except in respect to lightness and, perhaps, comfort can be obtained for very much less. There are numbers of cheap machines in the market which, for strength and trustworthiness, if not for speed, are equal to the best. Of course, I use the word "cheap" in a comparative sense; as a rule, the very cheap prove in the course of a few months to be very dear.

Beware of the gamin who races alongside of you on the footway; innocent though he looks, he is very often up to mischief. When, in company with a friend, I was leisurely riding along the Bayswater-road the other day, a decent looking lad trotted along on the kerb about a yard or two in front of us. All of a sudden he tacked off into the roadway, right in front of me, and but for putting on the brake hard with one hand and thrusting him aside with the other a collision must have happened. Before I could utter a word of remonstrance the ingenuous youth laid bare his nefarious purpose. "How much are you going to fork out for compensashun?" was his impudent query, as he rubbed his shin hard—the wheel had not touched it—and tried to get up a whimper. We passed on.

If rowdy cyclists will ride without lights after lawful hours they should, at all events, keep their eyes and wits on the alert. A few nights back, I saw one of these economical noodles very nearly come into collision with a policeman in the roadway who was directing the traffic nearly opposite the Marble Arch. Of course the constable pulled up the idiot with a round turn and took his name and and address.

Now, if the foolish young man had only dismounted at a little distance, and mixed himself up with the vehicular traffic, the odds are that his lightless condition would have escaped notice. It was a regular case of the fly walking into the spider's parlour without even an invitation.

That excellent paper, the *Irish Cyclist*, comes down heavily on the silly practice of riding before breakfast. It is as injurious as unenjoyable; those addicted to it always seem to be half asleep for the rest of the day, while their digestive apparatus soon gets completely out of gear. I know a man who was recommended by the family doctor to take an hour's ride before breakfast regularly every day as a cure for obesity. It certainly reduced his weight in a wonderful way, but at the end of six months he was such a complete wreck that he had to visit a German Bad to recuperate. To the present date his digestion, which used to be exceptionally robust, remains impaired. Never mind how early you may have to start, always make a point of laying in a good breakfast. And if you can afford to wait for half an hour afterwards, all the better: that gives nature a chance of getting her internal operations well in hand.

Smooth as asphalte is, it does not make such fast going as wood pavement—that is, of course, when the latter has an even surface, which is somewhat rare in London. Even when walking I have often noticed the deadness of asphalte; there is no spring in it under the foot, and one feels the difference perceptibly if a bit tired. Much more is this the case with cycles, which appear to lose heart the moment they get on to the hard black surface, more particularly if it be at all wet. It has the advantage, however, of never becoming rutty; the surface remains smooth until completely worn out.

Tourists who have to keep a check on expenditure will do well to inquire, before putting up at any inn, what are the charges they will have to pay. You cannot judge from the external appearance of a hostelry—down in the country the least ornate are often the most expensive. On the other hand, I have sometimes been agreeably astonished at the moderation of mine host when a long bill seemed inevitable, judging from the luxurious surroundings and exceptional fare. Hard up cyclists must not, however, expect too much for their money, as is too frequently the case. Once upon a time I fell in with one who growled awfully because he had been charged a shilling for tea. On questioning him, I ascertained that, in addition to three cups of the beverage, he had consumed about half a loaf of bread and butter to match, nor did he deny that the quality of the meal was excellent all round.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Salisbury presided at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, at Covent Garden Theatre. He said that great meeting was a tribute to the exertions of the league, and the great success by which its efforts were attended, the membership being now 1,000,000. They had tapped channels of Conservatism which no man had any idea of, and shown that the members of the league were ready to make any sacrifice for their country. There was a small general election going on at present, and a larger one was pending; and there were certain social questions at present exercising great influence on electors. He was glad of the appointment of the Labour Commission, although it might not lead to a Parliamentary victory. He believed that the Irish question, put on the higher level of the integrity of the empire was the one which this generation had to solve, and he did not think that the eyes of the electorate would be drawn from it by any other temporary occupation. In 1886 the idea that Ireland could be governed in such a manner as to enforce the observance of private rights was treated as ridiculous. He then ventured to predict that twenty years of resolute government would be invaluable in that direction. Thanks to Mr. Balfour, they had had five years of such government, and no one would venture to say that it had not been beneficial, for it had given tranquillity and peace to Ireland. Referring to Mr. Parnell, he said he thought of him now exactly as he had done three years ago. The course of events showed that Mr. Parnell was still allied with the most violent of the Irish agitators; and the experience of the last five years had shown the seamy side of Irish agitation, and of the men who agitated.

The New South Wales Parliament will meet on May 19th.

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JACK ALLROUND.

I have two letters about bread-making. One comes from a cottage in Sussex, and the other from a farmhouse in Cheshire, and the good wives in both cases—one using brown, the other white meal—fail to get their bread as light as they could wish, and ask me for a recipe. Of course, half proportions of everything will do if you want to make up half the quantity, but let us now suppose a peck of flour is to be worked up for each baking. The proper time to put in your sponge is when you are about preparing to go to bed. Take two quarts of warm, but not hot, water, a teaspoonful of sugar, and about half the flour, and two ounces of yeast, and stir them all into a sponge in the bread pan, which ought to be large enough to allow of the sponge rising to double its present bulk; place a stick across the pan to keep the cloth from falling in on the sponge, cover it up well and leave it for the night in a warm corner. You should make up the dough from eight to twelve hours from the time you put in the sponge. When working it up in the morning add another quart of warm water, two ounces of salt, and the remainder of the flour, mix, and make all up into a firm dough, cover it up, and leave it for an hour, then mould it for the oven; keep it warm all the time and your bread will not be heavy.

"A Mother" writes to me:—"Can you tell me what to do in case of a bad burn? We have had two accidents lately, within a fortnight of one another, and although I did what I could at once, I have had to take both children to the doctor, and he says they will not be well for some time to come." My correspondent goes on to say it is not for the two cases above she needs my advice, but to know what to do at once "if any one else gets burned or scalded." One of the cases alluded to was a very bad scald, through the breaking of the handle of a kettle of boiling water. I hope very much that the "Mother" who has consulted me may not need the following for a long time to come, as she appears to have had her share of such accidents, but it may be useful to many other readers, and I am very much obliged to "G. R. Day," who sends it to me. He says:—"For burns or scalds at once cover the part, or parts, with green treacle. Bandage up with strips of old sheeting, and leave the rest to nature. It will require no further dressing. If done at once it prevents all bladders of water collecting, and will give immediate relief to the sufferer. Should the skin be broken or not it matters not. No household," he adds, "should be without this simple and excellent remedy. A few weeks since I had the satisfaction of dressing a badly scalded leg of my nephew, who capsized a saucepan of soup from the range. Although badly scalded at the time he was able to return to school in ten days quite well."

"I am told," says "Prickly Pear," "that you can make a capital ginger beer without yeast and without machinery. If so, will you tell me how to do it?" The ingredients are white sugar two pounds and a half, ginger (bruised) two ounces and a half, the juice and peel of two lemons and two and a quarter gallons of water. In about three-quarters of a gallon of the water boil the lemon peels and ginger for half an hour, then add the sugar and the lemon juice; have the remainder of the water boiling hot, and pour that over the other ingredients; stir them all up well, and when the sugar is melted strain all through a cloth; when cold add about the quarter of the white of an egg beaten up with a little of the liquid, and let all stand for four days, then bottle. This is said to keep good for many months. The above recipe will also suit "A Pleased Reader."

"Kindly tell me what to do to make my butter yellow in winter," writes "Housfeau." She says:—"I churn the cream, and the cows are fed on hay, Indian meal, and bran, also turnips, and the butter has been nearly white this winter, and it is quite yellow in the summer, when they have the grass. I am particularly clean with it in every way, but cannot get it yellow. I do not care to colour it if I can hear of anything we could give the cows that would make a difference." The butter was no worse for being white or very light-coloured in winter, but very probably the market price suffered considerably. Most people believe the richer coloured the butter the richer and more nourishing it must be, therefore they demand a bright yellow butter, and they are given butter enriched by being slightly tinted with annatto, which happily is a quite innocuous stuff. If that were the only enrichment our butter suffered from we might be content. With regard to preventing the natural loss of colour in winter through hay feeding in place of grass, it is sometimes obviated by having the early cut hay saved with special care for the winter feeding of the cows, and also by giving them all through the winter a daily mess of carrots, oat and corn meal, &c. This feeding keeps up the colour and quality of the butter more nearly to what it is when the cows are pasture fed than anything I know of.

Three correspondents want to rid their houses and shops of ants. Speaking a short time since to a baker who had been greatly troubled by ants, blackbeetles, and crickets, he told me that, after trying every imaginable remedy, he at last succeeded in banishing them completely by brooming and brushing up the floors, walls, &c., continually, and every three months regularly having the bakehouse, flour, and other store-rooms distempered with lime, and all holes in the walls carefully mended. The ants he had kept greatly in check before by dropping a few drops of creosote near their holes. I have also heard of chalking the shelves of pantries or other places where attractive foods were kept, which prevents the ants getting about. Moistened fly-papers will also attract them to their destruction. Another method is to boil pieces of string in beer and sugar, lay them in the ants' way, and every twenty-four hours take up the strings, which will probably be covered with ants, and drop them into boiling water.

I have to thank "P.W." for kindly sending me the following recipe for making dandelion beer on behalf of a correspondent who was anxious to make it. "P. W." says this is the method they employ in Derbyshire:—Take one pound and a half of dandelion roots and boil them in two quarts of water for an hour, then strain them and add to the liquid, a halfpennyworth of ground ginger, one pound of brown sugar, and one halfpennyworth of yeast, and then add one gallon and a half of cold water and put the mixture in a warm place to ferment for six hours. Then bottle and cork tight, and it will be ready for use in an hour or two. You should put the yeast in a little cold water and dissolve it before adding it to the ingredients.

I am asked by another correspondent for a recipe for making unfermented hop beer as it is made in some parts of Wales and sold like ginger beer. Perhaps one of my Welsh readers will kindly tell us how it is done.

In reply to "E.T.R.," shells may be polished by dipping a piece of rag in hydrochloric acid, and with that rubbing the dull outside skin or coating till it is removed. Then wash the shell well in warm water, dry it in hot sawdust, and polish with chamois leather; or with shells that have no natural polished surface of their own you may get up a good polish by rubbing with Tripoli powder and turpentine, applied on wash leather, and, lastly, a little olive oil, bringing up the bright surface with the chamois leather.

"Topsy," "T. T. S." "Iclycus," and "Bertie" request information as to the making of "the cheap sort of ice-cream called hokey pokey." The custard which represents the cream is made in this way. Take two ounces of gelatine, which dissolve in half a pint of either milk or water. That will be sufficient for four quarts of milk; of course if you are only making up two quarts of milk use half the quantity of this and the other ingredients. Now take four quarts of milk and add eight eggs, slightly beaten up to it, with a pound and a half of white sugar and the thin yellow rind of two lemons and a pinch of salt; put these ingredients into a clean bright basin or pan, and place it on a moderate fire, and stir continually until the custard begins to thicken; then quickly remove it, and pour it into an earthen pan, and continue to stir it until it is nearly cold. Then add and stir in the dissolved gelatine, and pour all into your freezer and proceed to freeze as for other ices. The gelatine, which is sometimes omitted, solidifies the compound as well as helps its keeping quality.

Two of my correspondents wish to know when they have made the cream how they are to freeze it. For this you will require a tub to contain the broken ice and salt, a covered metal ice can, and a long-handled wooden spoon. The ice in the tub should be broken up the size of walnuts, and salt added in the proportion of one pound to two or three pounds of ice. Plunge your freezing can full of the cream and covered into the ice and salt, pack it well round, and turn the can briskly round for a few minutes; then take off the cover, and with a spatula or wooden spoon scrape the frozen stuff from the sides and mix it through; cover it up again, and proceed in the same way with the spatula so that you may get it to freeze evenly through in a firm mass. It will then be ready for use.

"A Young Sailor's Wife" writes: "Kindly give me a recipe for cleaning and polishing the frames of some very old but good mahogany horsehair chairs. I have tried furniture polish, but they look no different, and I should be so glad of a recipe." One of the best recipes I know of for cleaning and polishing combined I give. Take half a pint of linseed oil, rectified spirits one ounce, and butter of antimony two ounces. Mix these together, then add a quarter of a pint of spirits of turpentine and a quarter of a pint of vinegar, and mix these with the other things; then wet a woollen rag with the liquid and rub well, going always the way of the grain in the wood. Polish off as you go along with a piece of flannel and a soft cloth. When the furniture is very dirty a good rubbing of plain vinegar to remove the dirt is useful at first. The above recipe will also suit the requirements of "J. C. H." and "Moll."

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Of all the terrible tragedies which have stained the criminal records of New York during the past few years the most desperate yet known occurred the other night. The chief culprit is a man named Caputo, who about three years ago married the daughter of a fellow-countryman, named Giuseppe Chirochello, living in Grand-street. Mrs. Caputo, then little over 16 years of age, went to live with her husband, in Mulberry-street, after her marriage. Caputo proved himself to be a drunken, violent tempered idler, and eight months after his marriage he nearly killed his wife by stabbing her in the abdomen with a knife, she being then about to give birth to a child, which Caputo asserted was not his. Mrs. Caputo recovered and continued to work for the support of her husband, as she had done from the time of their marriage, and supported his family as well. Caputo, his wife, and their only child attended a wedding in Jersey City, which was also attended by the father and mother of Mrs. Caputo. After the wedding the family party adjourned to the house of Chirochello in Grand-street, and there spent the afternoon with a number of friends. When the latter had gone away Caputo said that he and his wife and child would remain for the night instead of going home. The old couple consented, but, as there were only two beds, Caputo and Chirochello slept upon the floor of the kitchen. In the middle of the night Caputo rose, and, armed with a stiletto and revolver, went to the room where his wife, child, and mother-in-law were sleeping. He plunged his knife into the bosom of the latter, but missed his aim, and though he inflicted a terrible gash did not instantly kill her. She awoke and shrieked for help, whereupon Caputo plunged the knife to the hilt in her body, stabbing her until she was dead. His wife, awakened by her mother's shrieks, attempted to save her, whereupon Caputo attacked her and stabbed her until she fell fainting to the ground. Leaving her as he believed dead, he made his way, covered with blood, to another apartment, where Conno, son of Chirochello, was sleeping. He fired at the sleeping form of the boy, who took a revolver from under the bed and returned the fire. A dozen shots were fired, and the room was filled with smoke. Caputo tried to escape, but was intercepted by his father-in-law, who struck him with a chair and then clutched him. Caputo stabbed him with his stiletto and started to run out, when some members of the family of Conno entered, alarmed by the shooting, and, rushing upon Caputo, stabbed and shot him to death.

A LIVELY LODGER.

At the North London Police Court, Harry Thompson, 24, a discharged seaman, of Baxter-road, Islington, was charged with being drunk, doing wilful damage, and assaulting a constable.—Mrs. Rebecca H. Park, wife of a sailor, said the prisoner was her lodger. The other afternoon he came home drunk, and was annoyed because his dinner was not ready. He swept the clock and all the ornaments from the mantelshelf, threw the crockery under the grate, and pulled over a bookcase, in which was another set of china. To add to this destruction, the prisoner broke a window and frame, and was generally so violent that witness had to send for a policeman.—P.C. 414 J said he found the prisoner in a frenzied condition, and when the prisoner saw him he stripped to the waist and put himself in a fighting attitude. Witness said he could not lay hold of the prisoner's naked body, so he knocked him down in the passage and knelt upon him until another constable arrived. With considerable difficulty the prisoner was got to the police station.—Mrs. Park now said she did not wish to deal harshly with the prisoner if he would pay the damage and promise not to molest her.—The prisoner said he would do this.—The landlady of the house interposed and said there was her claim for the window.—The prisoner agreed to pay for this also; and added that, owing to the quantity of drink he had taken, he did not know what he was about.—Mr. Corser said the damage had been settled, but the assault upon the constable was a serious one (prisoner having hit him in the mouth and about the body), and for this he would be fined 20s., or fourteen days.

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BESSY'S SONG.

From the crowded east of London they went across the foam,
To seek what England would not give them—a pittance and a home;
They went to ask from strangers, in the far Australian wild,
Work that their countrymen denied the father and his child.

But they were English, and the tears fell thickly from their eyes
When first they lifted them towards the blue Australian skies;
They sought for work together, but it was hard to find,
Aye, hard as in the land whose shores they'd left so far behind.

For Bessy was a cripple, and her father weak and old,
What chance had they of finding work, much less of winning gold?
And the population where they strayed was few and far between,
Not given to trusting strangers whose clothes were scant and mean.

But little Bessy struggled on, although her hopes were few,
"There must be kind hearts here," she said, "for they are English, too."
And so she cheered her father's heart through the lone paths they trod,
And every night the wanderer's child prayed to the outcasts' God.

One morn they came across a camp of rough and stern-faced men,
Gold seekers, some of them had come from English field and fen;
Their leader heard the wanderers' tale, but with a cold stern face,
For he saw a thief in every one who came to that lone place.

"I'd stretch a hand to all," he said, "who own an English heart,
But how do we know you're straight, and will act a fair square part?
You may be thieves, and one fine day we all of us might wake
To find you gone and with you all the gold that you could take.

"But still, however things be, you may stop with us a day;
It shan't be said that Captain Dick ere turned a child away.
Come, child, whate'er you father is, you do not dream of wrong,
So for the dear old country's sake give us an English song."

Then little Bessy stood alone in silence for a space,
Then, trembling, turned her tear-filled eyes on every eager face.
Then, quavering, came a tune that made the long dry tear-drops start,
A song which every Englishman holds treasured in his heart.

A song which made those rough stern men in silence turn aside—
A song which made the coldest feel once more a Briton's pride.
And made their leader come up, his face just like a child,
And brought old England's valleys green in that Australian wild.

Aye, though a thousand miles of sea lay 'twixt them and that isle,
They saw the dear old country's face 'neath English sunlight smile,
As once in boyhood's holy hours they heard the church bells chime,
And wept like childhood at the song which beckoned that dear time.

And he, their leader, stood apart, and all the snows of years
The world had heaped upon his heart was melted by those tears.
All faded, all the list'ning group, the child with her sweet song,
For he saw a picture of his youth—forgotten, ah, so long.

He heard again his mother's prayer, he touched the dress she wore,
Her grass-grown grave gave up its dead—he was a child once more.
The prayer he'd prayed, the promise made, before he crossed the foam,
Came back like blessings in his heart at the tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

The song was ended. For a space the miners could not speak;
And then rough hands clasped close the child, and rough lips kissed her cheek.
And Captain Dick, with husky voice, said, "You've no need to roam;
Stay with us, be our child, dear lass, for the sake of 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

KAY BEE.

WOMAN'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I have read with the deepest interest the correspondence in the *People* respecting woman's position, but have been more touched by Mrs. Snoad's admirable letter than by anything that has gone before. It seems to me she strikes the very keynote of the situation, and throws the whole question of woman's position into a nutshell. As she says, women would not have been given brains if they were not meant to use them, and most women fritter away their lives in useless frivolity or domestic drudgery. Surely a cultivated, intelligent, loving helpmate is infinitely better than a doll or a slave. Women do not always realise that by starving their own brains they starve their husbands' and drive them to club or public-house, as the case may be. A woman may be in her proper position without being masculine. I am very glad Mrs. Snoad gave us a glimpse of her own domestic life. Like thousands of others, I have heard of her work, her beauty, wit, and talent, but the womanly tenderness of her letter was homely enough to silence the most carping critic.—Yours, &c.,

JESSIE GRANT.

LYNCHING IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—Perhaps the following figures (official statistics) on lynching in the United States of America, gathered from one of their own papers, will be interesting to you and your readers:—219 cases in the year 1884, 181, 1885; 133, 1886; 123, 1887; 144, 1888; 175, 1889—975 cases in six years. If such mad contagion was to spread all over the globe, what would become of our far-famed civilisation? Therefore, I do not think it is a case for Italy alone, but all the Governments ought to protest against such a barbarous system of wholesale massacre of defenceless prisoners.—Yours, &c.,

A CIVILISED MAN.

MUTILATING AN ENVOY.

The English steamer Lido, which has arrived at Marseilles, brings news of the mutilation of an envoy sent to a native king by the Governor of Bathurst, West Africa. The object of the mission was the settlement of some commercial difficulties. The envoy was admitted into the presence of the king, who ordered him to be bound hand and foot. This native kinglet then had part of one of the envoy's cheeks and a portion of his thigh cut off, and sent the envoy, together with the pieces of flesh, back to the governor, with the message that he had no other answer to give him. This incident occurred at the beginning of April, at Vintang, situated about thirty miles from the coast on the left bank of the Gambia. The English are said to have at once summoned three vessels belonging to the naval station to ascend the river and avenge their envoy, who, on the departure of the Lido, was in a critical condition.

THE RAIDS ON STRAND CLUBS.

Ernest Hart and Gertrude Hart, his wife, were charged, on remand, at the Bow-street Police Court, with keeping a gaming-house known as the Agar Club, at 50, Strand. Thomas Plummer and Robert Lovelock were charged with assisting in conducting the same; and thirty-eight men appeared to their recognisances on the charge of being on the premises for the purpose of gaming. Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioners of Police; Mr. Geoghegan appeared for Hart and his wife; Mr. Crawshaw for Plummer and Lovelock. Mr. Crawshaw said that he also appeared on behalf of five other defendants, and they would accept magisterial jurisdiction. The defendant Plummer was only a waiter in Hart's employ. He would ask, on behalf of his clients, that they might be each ordered to enter into their own recognisances to be of good behaviour.—Mr. Geoghegan, on behalf of Mrs. Hart, said he did not know how she could be included in the charge, as it was not one of keeping, nor was this indictment for keeping a disorderly house.—Sir John Bridge said that he did not see that Mrs. Hart had anything to do with the management, but she was a person found there.—Mr. Geoghegan: So that I understand that for keeping a house for betting she will be discharged? That is all I asked.—Mr. St. John Wontner asked that she should be bound over in her own recognisances. He did not pretend, with regard to those persons found there, to ask for more than that they should be bound over in their own recognisances.—Sir John Bridge: But there is a small fine.—Mr. Wontner said that to his mind the evidence would not be sufficient to support the charge of keeping a gaming-house, when the penalty would be 6s. 8d. He only suggested that the defendants should be dealt with under the Betting House Act. He could not ask for penalties, but, under the Act, the magistrate had power to order the defendants to enter into recognisances or find sureties. As the defendant Hart had pleaded guilty, he would proceed with the case as against him and Lovelock, who was clerk, and had assisted in the club.—Sir John Bridge: Then all the other defendants may go on entering into their own recognisances?—Mr. St. John Wontner: If you please.—Sir John Bridge (to the defendants): Then you must all enter into your recognisances in the sum of £50 to be of good behaviour, and not enter a similar house again.—Mr. St. John Wontner, with respect to Hart, said that he did not wish to aggravate the case against him, but he must call attention to the fact that he had for a long time been connected with clubs of this description—notably the Portland Club, that had been under the observation of the police. A constable was introduced, but his position was ascertained, and the club was closed just as a raid was about to be effected. Hart was then manager, and a man named Marks was acting as secretary. These particular premises belonged to a man named Myer Harris. He was with a man named Cohen, who was proprietor of the Adelphi Club, and who was fined £500 at this court. Cohen and a man named Tarrl were in partnership in this club, so that Harris was letting the premises with the full knowledge that this club was being carried on. It was a so-called club, but a careful examination disclosed that it was not a club at all, but a bogus institution, where a wine bar had been fixed and spirits sold.—Mr. Geoghegan did not understand that Mr. Wontner was prosecuting on behalf of the Excise.—Mr. Wontner said he was only submitting these statements to the learned magistrate for his consideration in dealing with the case. Continuing, he said that these clubs were only so-called clubs, and were largely on the increase. He trusted that a heavy penalty might be inflicted to act as a deterrent to others. With regard to the man, he had said he had only been there a short time.—Mr. Crawshaw: One day.—Mr. Wontner: That is what he says, but it seems unfortunate, not to say singular, that he should be arrested the first day.——Mr. Geoghegan, on behalf of Hart, said it was obvious from the admissions that he had made to Superintendent Steggles and to Detective Partridge that he could not dispute his liability. He, however, submitted that this was a case in which the full penalty should not be imposed. He was a young man of 21 or 22, and had been in the premises only two months. It was a club where the members would be found to be men of education and experience, and from the books it did not appear that betting was carried on to excess, nor was it alleged that baccarat or faro, or any other game of cards was played. It was only alleged that people met there for the purpose of betting on the tape.—Evidence was given with reference to the Portland Club, and Sir John Bridge said that any one acquainted with the criminal courts must know that this spirit of gambling was on the increase, and was the cause of an enormous amount of crime. Gaming was responsible for three-quarters of the crime that was committed. It was important that there should be no facilities given. Certainly these betting and gaming houses would not be allowed to exist. They could only be proceeded against in the manner adopted in this case. With reference to Hart, it was urged that he did not know that he was doing wrong; that was ridiculous. He was trying to conceal what his house really was by calling it a club. It was really a fraudulent mode of proceeding to get persons there, as it was not in any sense a club. Hart would be fined £50, and the other defendant 20s.—The money was paid.——Henry Johnson and J. David Simpson were charged on remand with keeping the New Falmouth Club, 164, Strand, for the purpose of betting and illegal gambling; and were charged with being found on the said premises for the purpose of betting. Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted; Mr. Besley appeared for Simpson; Mr. Crawshaw defended Johnson, and said that he would elect to be dealt with summarily.—Mr. Besley said that Simpson would plead guilty.—Mr. Wontner said that, with the exception of Jacobs, Simpson, and Johnson, he would ask that the other defendants should be bound over in their own recognisances, as in the previous case, not to enter a gaming-house again.—This was done.—Mr. Wontner said the house in question was in the occupation of a man named Barnes, who hired it under an agreement. On the occasion of the raid Simpson was found seated at a table having a meal, with a book in front of him, containing entries with reference to races about to be run on that and subsequent days. Jacobs was reading off the names of horses as they came through the tape, and acting as clerk. Barnes was represented to be at the races, and Johnson said that he was the manager. The defendants had pleaded guilty, and it was unnecessary to prove the making of bets. This, however, the prosecution was prepared to do. The only question was what penalty should be imposed. The police had found betting going on.—Mr. Besley, on behalf of Simpson, urged that the smallness of the number of men found there showed that very little betting was done.—Mr. Crawshaw said that Johnson had only been employed there fourteen days.—Sir John Bridge repeated the remarks he had made in the former case, and fined Johnson £20 and the two other defendants £5 each.

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MURDER IN BERMONDSEY.

At Southwark Police Court on Wednesday, Franz Joseph Munch, 31, of 49, Lucy-road, Bermondsey, described as a baker, was charged with murdering James Hickey, 29, by shooting him in the back with a revolver at half past twelve that morning.—After the gaoler had called out the prisoner's name, he placed his back against the dock rail, extended his feet on one of the lower rails of the dock, and quietly folded his arms.—Joel Charles Diamond said: I am an engineer, and live at 4, Drapers'-road, Bermondsey. Just about half past twelve on Wednesday morning, I left the Lord Palmerston public-house in the Lucy-road, Bermondsey. The deceased was with me. We have been friends for some time. No one else was with us. When we got to the door of the bakehouse—Mrs. Kronrath's, in the Lucy-road, just opposite to the public-house—he pulled out a door key, which he had in his pocket. Jimmy then placed the key in the door and opened it. He turned round to take the key out, and I heard the report of a pistol.—He was just taking the key out of the door? Yes; but I don't think he had taken it out. Jimmy staggered into the road, and when I turned round I saw the prisoner standing in the passage. He had a revolver in his right hand and a knife in the other. The deceased, who was then staggering across the road, called out, "I am shot! I am shot!" By this time the prisoner was standing outside the doorway on the footway. P.C. Hamilton then came up and caught hold of the prisoner. I don't know whether he (the prisoner) said anything to him. I don't think I should have heard it if he had. I turned then to look at my friend, and another officer came up. P.C. Hamilton then handed the prisoner over to him, and he (Hamilton) went into the road and took the deceased into the Lord Palmerston. As they went into the house I heard the deceased say something to the policeman, but I did not catch it. I heard Police-constable Hamilton say to the other policeman, "Look after him" (the prisoner). All this time the prisoner was standing outside the doorway. The accused here raised his eyes to the witness and smiled. When the deceased was in the public-house the policeman gave him some weak brandy and water, and after being there a little while he died.—Mr. Fenwick, (the magistrate): Do you know the prisoner? No; I have never spoken to him in my life. I have seen him.—Mr. Fenwick (to the accused): Have you any questions to put to the witness?—Prisoner: No, no. No question (after some hesitation). About this?—Mr. Fenwick: Yes.—Prisoner: Did you hear that man when he kicked up a row with me on Saturday night?—Witness: No, I never heard any row.—Mr. Fenwick: Not at any time? No, I don't know the man. I have not had that pleasure.—Mr. Fenwick: That will do.—Prisoner: You heard nothing of the row yesterday?—Witness: No, I did not. I heard nothing whatever.—Prisoner: All right. I want nothing more.—Police-constable Cauke, 246 M, gave evidence as follows:—About 12.30 this morning I was on duty in Lindsay-street when I noticed the deceased and his friend, the last witness, leave the Lord Palmerston public-house, and cross over the road to No. 49, Lucy-street. The back entrance to No 49, Lucy-street is in Lindsay-street. I saw the deceased man open the door.—Mr. Fenwick: With a latch key?—Witness: I could not see that, your worship, his back was to me. After he opened the door he seemed to turn round, and at that moment I saw a flash of fire and heard a report of fire arms. The deceased man immediately staggered across the road, exclaiming, "I am shot! I am shot!" I rushed across the road, and just as I reached the doorway I saw the accused. He seemed to have followed the deceased out, and catching sight of a revolver in his hand I at once seized it and wrenched it away from him. Police-constable 162 then came up, and snatched a knife out of his left hand (the pistol and knife produced).—Was the knife open like it is now? Yes. Police-constable Hamilton left me with the prisoner, and went into the road to see to the deceased, who was staggering about. Hamilton took him into the public-house. I still continued to keep hold of the accused until the arrival of the sergeant, who directed me to fetch the doctor. I went for Dr. Lee, who resides in the Southwark Park-road. Dr. Lee came with me, and then I went to the station.—Did you see the deceased again? No, I did not go into the public-house.—Mr. Fenwick (to the accused): Ask him any question.—Prisoner: You were there when the row was between us, when I had to fetch the two policemen?—Witness: Yes, I saw two policemen go to the shop, but I did not see any row.—Prisoner: Did you hear him call me a German bastard?—Witness: No, I did not.—Sergeant Duncan: Anything more to ask him?—Prisoner: No.—Dr. Lee was called, and stated that he was fetched to see the deceased, whom he found dead. Witness examined him, and found a bullet wound at the back of the chest on the left side of the spine. He also found a foreign body protruding under the left clavicle, which he presumed was a bullet. He had not yet made a post mortem examination.—On the application of Inspector O'Dea the accused was remanded for a week.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

At the Westminster Police Court, Charles Gimson, manager of a sewing machine company, and giving an address in Basinghall-street, where he has his own offices, surrendered to his bail, before Mr. Sheil, charged, on remand, with bigamy. Mr. M. Slater appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Davis for the defence.—Evidence was given proving that in 1851 the prisoner married at Loughborough, Leicestershire, and lived there nineteen years with his wife. Five children were born of the marriage. About 1870 he went to America on business, leaving his wife and family here. Eight or more years afterwards he returned to England, but only stayed a few months.—Mary Wilson, now residing in Dalston-lane, said that she was an English woman, and that she married the prisoner on the 19th of February, 1872, at Trenton, New Jersey. The prisoner told her that he had been divorced from his first wife in England. They cohabited at New Brunswick, Brooklyn, and other places in the United States, and in England.—Mr. Sheil: How came you to separate?—Witness: I heard lately that he was going to be married to some one else.—Cross-examined, the witness said she knew that the first wife died in December of the year 1884, and she lived with the prisoner six years after that. He left her last December. In 1886 she commenced proceedings for divorce, but in consequence of letters which Gimson sent her, and the intercession of a friend, she abandoned proceedings and lived with him again.—Mr. Davis said that in the case of a foreign marriage evidence of the law of the foreign State to show its validity was required.—Mr. Sheil said the certificate was primâ facie evidence. He committed the defendant for trial.—Bail in £1,000 was required by the magistrate.

Mr. Albert Allan Hope, solicitor, of 7, Southampton-row, wishes us to state that he is not the Albert Hope charged with being on the premises of the Agar Club, neither has he any knowledge of the person referred to.

Many Choice Dishes and Delicious Custards can be prepared without eggs at half the cost. Our readers should write to ALFRED BIRD and SONS, Birmingham, for their Book, "Pastry and Sweets." A postcard will bring it by return.—[ADVT.]

AN INDEPENDENT MAGISTRATE.

At the Guildhall Police Court, Mr. Dennis Franklin, farmer, residing at Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, was summoned for cruelty in having caused to be packed in a small crate fifteen large fowls.—Mr. Hayes, who prosecuted, stated to Sir Andrew Lusk that the defendant had brought with him credentials which showed that personally he could not be guilty of cruelty. The case was that defendant had sent the fowls to the London market packed in the manner complained of. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and as the defendant had consented to pay £2 12s. 6d., to include the costs, he would ask that the summons be dismissed. The corporation were only anxious that this case should be published in order that persons sending fowls to market should understand that overcrowding could not be allowed.—Sir Andrew: I tell you plainly that I know nothing of the corporation in the matter. Here is a person before me for cruelty, and you either go on with the summons or not. I believe the person to be guilty. As I pass through Leadenhall sometimes I see with my own eyes these poor birds packed in little crates so that they can neither move nor breathe. It is perfect torture. Those people who send them seem to think it does not matter, as the birds are to be killed.—Mr. Rodgers (for the defence): Yes, he thought it did matter, but had the case proceeded he should have shown that the defendant was not guilty. On behalf of defendant, he agreed that he should pay the sum specified.—Sir Andrew: I don't like these withdrawals of summonses, and I know nothing of any agreement you may have made. If no evidence is offered I have but one course to pursue.—Mr. Hayes: I withdraw the summons.—Sir Andrew: Very well; then the defendant is discharged.—Mr. Hayes: That is, of course, on the payment of the sum mentioned.—Sir Andrew: No conditions. You withdrew the summons, and there is an end of it.

DISTRESSING TRAGEDY AT LEICESTER.

The other morning, as two boys, named Cecil, aged 13, and Roy, aged nine, sons of Mr. John Stafford, ex-mayor, were in their room, there was a report of firearms, and the eldest was heard shouting, "Speak, Roy, are you hurt?" Before the servants could get to the apartment there was a second report, and then a terrible scene was witnessed. The youngest boy lay dead, shot through the head, whilst the eldest lay on the floor in a pool of blood from a frightful wound on the right temple. Medical aid was summoned, and Cecil was found to be alive, but the bullet had entered his brain, and he was removed to the infirmary in a dying state. On the floor of the room a broken revolver was found. Of six chambers two had been recently discharged and the other four were loaded with ball cartridges. It is stated that the lad Cecil had obtained the revolver from a companion, and as the trigger was missing, it is thought that whilst he was raising the spring it slipped down and caused the weapon to explode. In his grief, it is supposed, at finding his brother dead, Cecil placed the revolver to his own head and discharged it. The affair has caused a very painful sensation in the district.

At an important central district post office all the express letter business done in one day last week was the despatch of ten letters. At another chief office the special messengers retained for the service had even fewer messages.

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"GEORGE ADAMS, Market Cle[illegible]

THE THEATRES.

GOLDSMITH AND IBSEN.

A DRAMATIC CONTRAST.

By accident, rather than intent, playgoers have just had the opportunity of fairly judging between the truth of human nature, as characterised by Oliver Goldsmith, and its perversion and debasement, as exhibited by Henrik Ibsen—the former exemplified in Mr. Wills's "Olivia," the revived dramatisation of "The Vicar of Wakefield" at the Lyceum; the latter in Mr. Edmund Gosse's translation of the Norwegian playwright's "Hedda Gabler," performed on each

of five afternoons of the past week at the Vaudeville. In both plays the motive lies in sin and its consequent suffering; but how oppositely treated—the one showing the wrong done under temptation, but ere long atoned for and forgiven, the other presenting crime committed heinously and in cold blood with malice prepense unextenuated either by provocation or purpose. For it is observed that, whereas the English play exemplifies the inherent goodness latent beneath the frailty of humanity, and thereby encourages hope; the Norwegian drama, utterly pessimistic in its tedious turmoil of knaves and fools, finds no result but suicide as the sole escape from despair. The sympathetic influence and attraction of Goldsmith's story, whether felt from reading or from stage presentment, is too well known to need further reference than to the fact that the average balance of good and evil is fairly kept among its characters. But in "Hedda Gabler," not to mention other plays from the same tainted source, evil only prevails, for, whether plotters or victims, the persons of the scene are recognised as being without shame or remorse, adulterers or homicides, or both, whose sole principle of conduct is selfishness disguised under the mask of individuality.

Originality the latest stage production from Ibsen's pen undoubtedly possesses, in common with all his plays, but only by contravening whatever has to be regarded through the traditions of genius endorsed by the general acceptation of mankind throughout the world as truthful, sacred, and beautiful. Starting with atheism as his first premiss, the new "master" enunciates the dogma deduced apparently from the blighting philosophy of Schopenhauer that "there is nothing new and nothing true, and it doesn't signify." The only wonder is that actresses of the approved artistic intelligence and mental refinement of the Misses Robins and Marion Lea, who are responsible for the presentations of "Hedda Gabler," should demean their quality by worshipping at the feet of such an earthy Dagon; and the marvel of his notorious influence over the feminine rather than the masculine mind becomes the greater when it is considered that his characterisations of womankind deny her the purest and highest attributes of her nature, whether as maiden, wife, or mother. Playgoers in any sort of doubt as to the truth between the two dramatic exponents of humanity here commented upon may be induced by the contrast to visit the Lyceum and Vaudeville Theatres, and, seeing the two plays, "Olivia" and "Hedda Gabler," form their own judgment between them. The perfect presentation of the plays, in the one instance by Mr. Irving,

Miss Ellen Terry, and Mr. Terriss, and in the other by the Misses Robins and Marion Lea and Mr. Elwood, with their artistic confederates in both cases, will render all the easier the task of decision.

OLYMPIC.

By the revival on Tuesday of the domestic drama of "Belphegor," under the new name of "The Acrobat," Mr. Wilson Barrett scored the success anticipated for this reproduction. Though failing to portray the personal comedy characteristics of a mountebank to the manner born, Mr. Barrett, by his earnestness imparted such vivid force to sufferings of the poor street tumbler, robbed of the wife he holds so dear, as served to carry with him the full sympathies of the audience. The acrobat's high-born wife found a worthy exponent, alike as regards presence and acting, in Miss Winifred Emery, whose sentiment of emotional tenderness at tearing herself away from her husband as the only means of saving the life of her ailing childs was expressed with such quiet intensity a. went to the hearts of all present. Mr. George Barrett, with all his native humour, could not make much of the circus clownt originally played by Mr. Toole; but the part of the showman's little son, Henri, whose first representative was none other than Mrs. Bancroft, once again found a pretty impersonator in Miss Edie King, the younger child, Jeannette, being no less cleverly acted by Miss Pollie Smith. Mr. Cooper Cliffe as the intriguing knave, Lavarennes, proved the sincerity of his simulated villainy by drawing down execrations from the gallery. A competent caste was completed by Mr. Austin Melford, Mr. W. A. Elliott, Mrs. Leigh, and Miss Lillie Belmore. The acclamations which greeted all engaged in the representation at its close should not prevent Mr. Barrett from expunging from it certain anachronisms which prevent illusion. For example, the showman himself uses such latter day slang phrases in addressing his boys as "swells," and "Old man, aren't we going it." Then, in speaking of money, the reckoning of it in francs was erroneous, this coin having been first introduced after the declaration of the Republic in 1795. Also the reference to hanging as a judicial punishment is wrong; Sanson's axe having decapitated all prisoners suffering the death penalty until the guillotine was invented at the beginning of the Revolution.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Tannhauser" was performed at Covent Garden on the 18th inst., and attracted a large, though not inconveniently crowded audience. The cast was remarkably attractive, the part of Elizabeth being taken by Madame Albani, her first appearance this season, that of the unhappy Tannhauser by M. Perotti, Venus by Mdlle. Sofia Ravogli, Herman 1st by M. Abramoff, Walther by M. Guetary, and the minor parts by MM. Rinaldini and Fiegna and Madame Bauermeister. The opening scene between Venus and Tannhauser was well performed, and the reckless dances of the goddess's retinue imparted charm to the well-known additions made to this scene by Wagner. Mdlle. Ravogli was rather nervous at the beginning, but soon recovered her accustomed self-reliance and sang the final passages of this scene with genuine success. Her acting was characteristic and graceful, and a better representative of the character designed by Wagner it would be difficult to find. M. Perotti was suffering to some extent from a cold, but sang well, and was specially successful in the scene of the Tournament of Song, wherein his remorse was artistically displayed. M. Maurel was in good voice, and phrased well, winning a conspicuous success in Wolfram's address to the evening star. Unfortunately, he too often over-exerted his voice, and thereby impaired its quality.

Madame Albani is entitled to special recognition for her charming impersonation of Elizabeth, which has never been equalled by any other artist on the Italian stage. She was in full possession of her vocal powers, and sang with genuine pathos notably the final prayer of Elizabeth in Act III. At the end of each act she was recalled and enthusiastically applauded by the delighted audience. Calls were also made for the other artists above named. It only remains to be said that the splendid overture and the subsequent orchestration were admirably performed under the direction of M. Bevignani, and that the "Pilgrims' Chorus" and other choral works were excellently sung. The stage-mounting was especially excellent, and "Tannhauser" as presented on Saturday must be welcomed as a remarkably fine performance of that difficult work.

LONDON PAVILION.

The directors of the London Pavilion, in arranging their variety programme, would seem to be actuated by a desire to make the entertainment worthy of the magnificent building in which it is given. From the enthusiasm with which the announcement of popular artists is everywhere greeted, and the evident interest taken in their performance by the audience generally, it must be said that the directors thoroughly understand their audience, and how best to cater for them. In the first part of the present programme will be found the names of Mr. Fred Harvey, a comedian whose quiet humour is very refreshing; Mr. Sam Redfern, whose stump oration contains many satirical allusions to the world in general and matrimony in particular; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson and another in a charming musical sketch, "How Happy I could be with Either," and Miss Flo Bilton, a sprightly comedienne and dancer. Messrs. Brown, Newland, and LeClerq enact a side-splitting burlesque of a well-known play under the title of "The Coffee Can Brothers," and the Donaldson Brothers perform their marvellous acts of contortion, one of the most finished examples of its kind seen in London for some time past. Mr. Dan Leno is, as usual, delightfully entertaining with his diverting patter songs. Mr. Leno's impersonation of the shop-walker is especially good. In this he gives, in his own inimitable way, the manœuvres executed by a shop-walker in doing business with his customers, from the person enticed into purchasing by the gaudy aspect of the window, to the bashful young miss unaccustomed to replenishing her wardrobe. Miss Lottie Collins, handsomely costumed, sings about a "Whistling Man" and a "Grass Widow," and also dances gracefully. Mr. Albert Chevalier, who has struck out quite a new line in comic singing, is wonderfully entertaining with his coster songs, "It's not exactly what he says—it's the nasty way he says it," "Knocked 'em in the Old Kent-road," and others. Diverting contributions, which may be allowed to speak for themselves, are those given by Miss Bessie Bellwood, Mr. Ben Nathan, Mr. Charles Bignell, Miss Billie Barlow, Miss Nelly L'Estrange, and others. The accomplished Russian conjuror, Mons. Francois de Blanche, goes through his comical exposé act with the assistance of Mdlle. Krome. Miss Ada Reeves, a piquant comedienne, pleasantly sings of "A Merry Little Devil;" and Miss Millie Hylton has a good song entitled "The Ladies' School." In another direction, much entertainment and amusement is to be obtained while Chang (the giant) and Prince Mignon (the dwarf) are on the stage; while the Bonhairs and Mr. Charles Collette also help in sustaining the excellence of the programme.

The theatre at which Mrs. Langtry will next appear is Drury Lane, where the lady has been invited by the "general provider" of amusement, Mr. Harris, to assume the title rôle of Boucicault's drama, "Formosa," on the occasion of its revival.——The 100th performance of "The Dancing Girl" at the Haymarket, and the 200th representation of "La Cigale" at the Lyric, have just been reached.——The promoter of the "Independent" Theatre, Mr. Grein, who, by the way, has wisely resolved for the future to renounce Ibsen and all his works, will give his next test performance at the pretty little private theatre contained in the premises in King-street, Covent Garden, formerly known as Evans's. The pieces will consist of a translation of a play by the Swedish dramatist, Bjornson; a dramatisation, in one act, of Mr. William Black's novel, "Judith Shakespeare;" and an English version of the Italian Giacometti's "Faustine." The leading actress in these presentations is to be Miss Alma Murray.——As predicted, "Our Daughters," with Miss Atherton still in the cast, has been transferred to the regular evening bill of the Strand.——The Parisian farce of "Feu Toupinel," adapted by Mr. Horner under the title of "The Late Lamented," is in active rehearsal at the Court; a version of the same piece, called "Widows," has just been produced with success at New York.——An adaptation of "Serge Panine" is to be played at an Avenue matinée on the 7th May, with Miss Genevieve Ward and her pupil, Miss Burney, in the cast.——The theatrical managers and the County Council have, as the result of a meeting, arrived at a compromise over the bill before the Commons, by which the licensing of plays and music hall songs and entertainments shall remain with the Lord Chamberlain, and the power of the County Council be strictly limited to the structural safety of playhouses. Though unopposed, the new measure is not likely to become law during the current session.——The Minnesota legislature has, so far, come to its senses as to reject by a large majority the notorious anti-tights bill as amended in the Senate.——To assist a poor old refreshment stall-keeper in their neighbourhood, Miss Ellaline Terriss and another equally kind and adventurous demoiselle have, armed with mandoline and guitar, been enacting street minstrels round about Bedford Park, with good results for their old protége.——Mr. Fred Leslie and Miss Ellen Farren left England last week on their second voyage to the—for them—Australian gold fields.——The following are the attractions for the ensuing week at the outlying theatres:—Grand, "Romeo and Juliet" (Miss Fortescue's company); Britannia "The Golden Ladder;" Pavilion, "The Duke's Motto;" Surrey, "After Dark;" Marylebone, "The Lights o' London;" Standard, "Ivanhoe;" Sadler's Wells, "The Lucky Star;" Stratford, "The Diver's Luck;" Sanger's, "East Lynne;" and Lyric, Hammersmith, "The Little Widow."——The coterie of music-hall artists known as "The Terriers" will hold a seven days' exhibition and fête at the Royal Aquarium, commencing on Saturday, May 2nd, the proceeds of which are to be added to the funds of the Terriers' charities. Models will be placed in various parts of the building, and their use and connection with the variety stage is to be practically explained by attendants. There will be a fancy bazaar, presiding at the stalls of which will be found several popular lady artistes. The special feature of the exhibition will be the variety entertainment, no less than 250 artists being named as likely to contribute thereto.——On Tuesday next, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, the Tivoli and adjoining property will be put up for sale by auction as a going concern.——Mr. Paul Martinetti and company have returned to London, and will appear in one of their mirth-moving pantomimes at the Paragon on Monday next.

THE ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association was held on Monday, the president, Mr. P. Geen, in the chair. The minutes of the last delegate meeting and general committee were read and confirmed, after which a letter was read from the Hearts of Oak Angling Society, from which it appeared that this society has adopted the measurements of the association. £21 was voted to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and £5 5s. to the Maidenhead, Cookham, and Bray Preservation Society. The secretary read a letter from a member of the Lady of the Lake Angling Society, complaining that his society had refused to apply for the railway privilege tickets for their honorary members. A resolution was thereupon proposed and carried to the effect that the delegates present were unanimously of opinion that tickets might be justly issued to the honorary members of all societies. The balance-sheet was next submitted and passed the auditor's report, being in every way satisfactory. Mr. Geen was re-elected president and Mr. Beckett vice-president, and all the retiring officers of the association were unanimously re-elected. On the roll being called fifty-three clubs were found to be represented. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings, which lasted till a late hour.

THE FAILURE OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

WHAT MR. HEALY SAYS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National Federation was held in the Central Hall, Dublin. Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., presided.—Mr. Sheehy, M.P., stated that the National Federation Fund now stood at £4,700, and of that sum £1,500 had been received since the last meeting.—The chairman said before Mr. Redmond's speech, delivered the previous day at the National League meeting, could have reached the people of the country suspicion had bordered into a certainty as to what were the real intentions of Mr. Parnell on the subject of the "plain of campaign tenants." At the time the controversy arose there was established in Ireland, on the nomination of no less a person than Mr. Parnell himself, an evicted tenants' committee. Mr. Parnell's action in breaking up the party had left the committee without any great amount of funds, and his dodgery at Boulogne compelled Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to go into gaol, and throw upon him the responsibility for what had occurred. They had been aware for some time in the House of Commons that it was Mr. Parnell's intention to bring about the ruin of the campaign tenants. It was a piece of vengeance on the "plan of campaign" tenants, every one of whom had declared against him. Mr. Healy went on to accuse Mr. Parnell of arranging with Mr. Balfour for the collapse of the plan on condition that he was not opposed by a Conservative candidate at Cork, and emphatically denied that he (Mr. Healy) had been trafficking with the Irish Secretary. He asserted that Mr. Parnell had traded on the talents of his colleagues, for he (Mr. Healy) had written his speeches for him; and, in conclusion, he assured the Irish landlords that the evicted tenants would not be deserted.

BRUTALITY TO A WOMAN.

At Greenwich Police Court, Thomas Hogan, 43, dock labourer, of Florence Grove, New Cross-road, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Ware.—The prosecutrix, who entered the witness-box on crutches, and was allowed a seat, said she had lived with the prisoner as his wife for thirteen years. That morning, at about five o'clock, he ill-used her "something cruel." She had got up because she was afraid to be in bed. He picked up a chair and hit her all about the body and at the back of the head with it. He also pitched her down the stairs and injured her knee. She had previously broken her leg in an accident, and had the crutches in the house; otherwise the injury to her knee caused by the prisoner would have prevented her coming to the court. The prisoner also threatened to dig her eyes out, but gave no reason for his violence. She did not wish to hurt him, and only wanted him to keep away from her.—Ruth Coupland, the landlady, deposed to seeing the prisoner inflict several blows upon prosecutrix with a piece of a chair, crying the while, "I'll give you something to scream for." Some time ago the prisoner scalded the woman, and he had used her brutally.—P.C. 39 R R said that he was called, and when he went to the house the prisoner, who was in his shirt, said, "If you come in my door I will smash your head." The chair was all in pieces.—Mr. Marsham remanded the prisoner.

During the rummaging of the troopship Malabar, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, a package containing 2,000 cigars, belonging to an officer of the Medical Staff Corps, was discovered. The owner paid £64, being the treble value of the cigars and duty upon them, and submitted to the seizing of the contraband property, pending the decision of the Board of Customs as to whether they will order a prosecution.

A number of tenants on the estate of Dr. Pierce G. Power, of London, attended at Midleton, on Thursday, for the purpose of signing agreements to purchase their holdings, situate at Carbally, near Lisgold, under the Ashbourne Act. The purchasing tenants were leaseholders, and the purchase money amounts to seventeen years purchase.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—SULPHOLINE LOTION will completely remove eruptions, pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, acne, eczema, psoriasis. Sulpholine produces a clear, healthy, smooth, natural skin.—[ADVT.]

JENNY LIND'S MEMOIRS.

Chopin described Jenny Lind as "an original from head to foot." Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, knew of nothing in ancient or modern history to be compared to the career of "this admirable woman—a youthful maiden, innocent and benignant, in the possession of an unparalleled and omnipotent charm, alternately entrancing the hearts of nations, and then kneeling at the tomb of suffering, of calamity, and of care." Dean Stanley declared that the wonder of seeing a whole population bewitched by one simple Swedish girl sank into nothing before the wonder of herself. Wanting as he was in musical perception, her voice made no impression on him, and he told her so—which struck the famous singer as the most amusing thing she had ever heard; but with her personality he was simply fascinated. "The manners of a princess, with the simplicity of a child and the goodness of an angel." She was plain-featured; but her smile was only equalled by Pusey's. As every one knows who can remember 1847, all England went into raptures of admiration. "All the world," Edward Fitzgerald wrote, "has been mad about Jenny Lind;" though he himself declined to go mad till another Pasta should appear. The early life of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, down to the date of her retirement from the stage, is now told in a "Memoir" (Murray) by Canon Holland and Mr. W. S. Rockstro, who have had acess to an invaluable collection of letters and other documents in the possession of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. The first volume tells the story of her triumphs previous to her appearance in England; the second continues the narrative to the year of her marriage. Few great artists have enjoyed such unbroken success. She was famous from childhood. One of the most pleasing pictures of the young singer is given by a Swedish lady, who describes a soirée in Stockholm, at which Mademoiselle Lind, then engaged at the Royal Theatre, was present.

JENNY LIND AT STOCKHOLM.

All of a sudden the whispering becomes louder, changing tone altogether while every head is directed towards the ante-chamber. On the threshold stands the host, and by his side, shaking hands with him, a young girl, with an abundance of curls round the pale cheeks; a gown in simple style softly clings round the maiden figure, and there is a dreamy, half-absent, and fascinating look in the deep-set eyes. The hum is increasing still more when the old nobleman leads the visitor into the midst of his guests; but he has not time to pronounce her name: it is already on everybody's lips, and is now flying round the room with a subdued sound—Jenny Lind! Jenny Lind! A crowd gathers round the plain-looking young girl, who for the last few weeks has, as Alice in "Robert le Diable" and Agatha in the "Freischutz," captivated and enchanted both themselves and the whole Stockholm public. Somewhat monosyllabic at the start, amongst all these strangers, the guest begins by-and-by to shakeoff her reserve. She smiles an incredulous smile when one of la jeunesse dorée compares her to "la divine Malibran," and laughs openly at some old general's grotesque flattery. To a sentimental inquiry as to what heavenly thoughts had filled her mind when, the preceding evening, she had, as Alice, embraced the cross, she answered, a little hesitatingly, "I believe I was thinking of my old bonnet."

HER DEBUT AT BERLIN.

Lady Rose Weigall, whose father, the Earl of Westmoreland, was then Minister at the Prussian Court, describes her first appearance at Berlin:—It was, I think, in 1844, that Meyerbeer brought Jenny Lind to Berlin to come out at the new Opera House there in the part he had written for her in his opera of "Das Feldlager in Schlesien." He had told all his friends about this wonderful voice, and predicted that she would be the greatest singer-artist the century had produced. There was great curiosity about her, and Meyerbeer talked of her as "un vrai diamant de génie." Before she appeared on the stage he was asked to bring her to sing at a small musical party at the Princess of Prussia's (the late Dowager - Empress Augusta) arranged for the purpose. For some reasons my father was prevented from going; my mother went alone. She went in, full of curiosity, and saw sitting by the piano a thin, pale, plain-featured girl, looking awkward and nervous, and like a very shy country school-girl. She could not believe her eyes, and said that she and her neighbours—among whom was Countess Rossi (Henriette Sontag), whose fame as a singer and a beauty was then still recent—began to speculate whether Meyerbeer was playing a practical joke on them, and when he came up to speak to them my mother asked him if he was really serious in meaning to bring that frightened child out in his opera. His only answer was "Attendez, Miladi." When the time came for her song—I do not know what it was—my mother used to say it was the most extraordinary experience she ever remembered. The wonderful notes came ringing out, but over and above that was the wonderful transfiguration—no other word could apply—which came over her entire face and figure, lightening them up with the whole fire and dignity of her genius. The effect on the whole audience was simply marvellous, and to the last day of her life my mother used to recall it vividly, and its effect upon her. When she reached home, my father asked her—"Well, what do you think of Meyerbeer's wonder?" She answered, "She is simply an angel!" "Is she so very handsome?" "I saw a plain girl when I went in, but when she began to sing her face simply and literally 'shone like that of an angel.' I never saw anything or heard anything the least like it."

FROM THE QUEEN'S DIARY.

The authors of the Memoirs are allowed to quote her Majesty the Queen's impressions of the Swedish singer:—"The qualities of Mdlle. Lind's voice, at once delicate and powerful, round, soft, flexible, the charm of her appearance, her touching natural acting, and the grace of her movements, were all keenly appreciated by this accomplished musician and sensitive critic. Every one was struck by Mdlle. Lind's acting of the scene with Bertram, where she clung to the Cross as a divine safeguard; but the beautiful impulse, unnoticed by many, under which she fell down on her knees, during the concluding chorus, to give thanks for Roberto's safety, did not escape the observation of the Queen, and drew from her Majesty an expression of warm admiration.

IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

Besides describing her triumphs on the stage, the authors of the "Memoir" give us a full and detailed account of all Jenny Lind did in the cause of charity previous to her marriage. In less than nine weeks, and by singing at nine concerts, she raised £8,740 in aid of five hospitals, a memorial, and for the orchestra which accompanied her on her tour. The story ends with her visit to America, her marriage, and her retirement from the stage. Of the merits of the book as a biography we cannot speak too highly, even though we are not always able to follow the authors in their estimate of Jenny Lind as a woman of genius.

A LADY, WRITING ON HOME DRESSMAKING, says:—"Mrs. Leach's Books are the pioneers of dressmaking at home." Both Books contain a complete Paper Pattern, with a Practical Lesson on Cutting-out and Making-up; also a vast amount of valuable information, with Fifty Illustrations of May Fashions. See MRS. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER, price 2d. and MRS. LEACH'S CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER, price 1d. All newsvendors; or the two books by post five stamps.—Mrs. LEACH, 8, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.—[ADVT.]

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT HACKNEY.

William Hopkins, 57, a shoemaker, of Bradstock-road, South Hackney, was charged on remand, before Mr. Haden Corser, at the North London Police Court, with attempting to murder his nephew, William Ward, by attacking him with a weaver's knife.—The injured man was now well enough to give evidence, and stated that a fortnight ago he went home and heard a disturbance upstairs. This was in the room of another uncle, who is paralysed and bedridden. Witness, though occupying the parlour downstairs, went up to his sick uncle's room, and there saw the prisoner and a woman he did not know quarrelling. Witness asked them to desist, and go away, and "give the old man who was in bed a chance." The prisoner and the woman declined to leave, the prisoner adding, "I'll give you a chance," and at once picked up the weapon (produced) and attacked him. No words were spoken, but witness sent for a constable and gave the prisoner into custody. When in custody the prisoner declared he would murder witness. He (witness) had been in the infirmary two weeks, and came out that morning.—By the Prisoner: I was not drunk. I had some drink, but knew what I was about. I did not know the woman's name was Arnold, and I did not knock her down and kick her. You were not drunk, or you could not have gone upstairs in the dark to fetch this knife. I am not always wanting to fight you; you go and fight the poor man in bed or the old woman. That's all you are fit for.—Mr. Corser called upon the prosecutor, who was getting excited, to be quiet.—Mrs. Ward, mother of the prosecutor, said she saw the attack, and believed that had she not interfered murder would have been committed. The prisoner was her brother. He had threatened to murder her.—The Prisoner: And what for? Haven't you and your sons, for the past two and a half years been robbing my poor brother, who is in bed? Haven't you and your sons been receiving property, well knowing it to have been stolen?—Witness: No, we have not.—The Prisoner: Yes, you have; and that has been the cause of all the quarrels. I take care of my poor brother, I do. You are only a servant in the house.—Mrs. Ward added that the woman Arnold had lived with the prisoner for some years, and, prior to the attack, had been out drinking with him.—Martha Arnold (who, by the way, had been charged at this court earlier in the morning with being drunk and disorderly) was now called, but the magistrate did not take her evidence.—Insp. Collette, who took the charge, said the prisoner exclaimed to the prosecutor, "You ain't got so much as I thought you had; I'll settle you. You are twenty years younger than me, and hit me first." Addressing his sister, the prisoner said, "If I get two years for this, I'll give you both worse next time. I'll give you both a —— bullet. I am sorry his head is not off his shoulders. I said I would murder your son, and I will murder the lot of you." Both prisoner and prosecutor had been drinking, and the prisoner remarked, "This is only the start on him."—The magistrate asked Insp. Collette what the paralysed brother of the prisoner said about the matter.—Insp. Collette: He is not able to attend the court, but he told me the prisoner considered he had provocation because the prosecutor pushed the woman Arnold down when trying to get her out of the room. The quarrel was over money matters.—In reply to the magistrate, the prisoner said he had no witness to call except Mrs. Arnold. His brother, who was ill in bed, was not altogether in his right mind.—Martha Arnold, wife of a shoemaker, said she had been parted from her husband and was living with the prisoner for sixteen years. On the day of the attack the prisoner and prosecutor and herself were drinking at the Eagle, at Homerton, and when they all returned to Bradstock-road she was knocked down and kicked by the prosecutor, and then she saw the prisoner and the prosecutor struggling together, and blood flowing all over the place and the brother's bed. She could not tell how the wounds were caused, she was so frightened.—The prosecutor denied kicking the witness, but she replied that he did, and her leg was very bad at that moment.—Mr Haden Corser committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

ANOTHER FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT.

Mr. Samuel F. Langham, the City coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital touching the death of Mary Ann Hider, aged 67 years, who died in the hospital on Sunday last. Mrs. Emma Robinson, of 31, Rahere-street, said that about half-past ten on Saturday night she was in her room, when she heard a crash and a scream. On running downstairs to the room occupied by the deceased, she found her with her night-dress in flames. She at once called her husband, who proceeded to extinguish them, and took her in a cab to the hospital. The deceased afterwards told the witness that she was putting on her night dress when she overturned the lamp and set herself on fire.—George Robinson, the husband of the last witness, who appeared with both his arms swathed in bandages, said that he received severe injuries in putting out the fire.—The evidence of the house-surgeon was to the effect that the deceased was burned all over, and died from shock to the system on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A NEW RAILWAY TO LONDON.

The inquiry into the merits of the bill to extend the Manchester and Sheffield Railway to London was resumed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. Woodall.—Mr. Salmon, general manager of a colliery company at Pinkton, was called, and gave evidence as to the effect which the construction of the proposed line would have upon his trade. He expected to do a good trade in the north-west of London, and had already applied for depôts on the new line.—Other evidence from the coal trade representatives in support of the line having been given, the evidence from that branch of traders was concluded.—Mr. Birkin, J.P., examined by Mr. Coward, said that he resided at Ruddington, near Nottingham, and was a lace manufacturer, with branches at Glasgow and New York. The nearest railway station to Ruddington was three miles away. The proposed line would pass through Ruddington, and if sanctioned would benefit hosiery manufacturers in Ruddington, and the thickly-populated districts around.—Mr. F. Acton, ex-sheriff of Nottingham, and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, gave evidence as to the position of the existing station at Nottingham, which, he said, was most inconveniently crowded.—The Right Hon. John Mellor, Q.C., examined by Mr. Littler, said he was trustee for an estate of 366 acres near Ruddington. As trustee he had found very great difficulty in dealing with this estate, owing to the want of railway accommodation. Although coal and other minerals existed under the property they had been unable to let them. In his judgment this line would be a very great advantage. He knew Leicester, and was trustee for an estate there. Increased accommodation between Leicester and London was much needed.—A considerable body of further evidence having been given to prove the necessity for further railway accommodation between Nottingham and London in the interest of the trading and commercial community generally, the committee adjourned.

OUTRAGES IN THE WEST-END.

At the West London Police Court on Wednesday, Lewis Waine, a picture dealer, living in Kilmain-road, Fulham, was charged with committing an outrageous assault upon a young lady named Ada Jordan, who resides in King's-road, Chelsea.—The complainant said she had been to St. James's Hall. After leaving her friend she was walking alone towards home about half-past twelve o'clock that morning. When at St. Mark's College the prisoner stood in front of her and made a disgusting remark. She asked him to let her pass, and moved into the road. He swore at her and struck her upon the nose. He struck her several times, thinking, as she supposed, that he was knocking about a man. Her nose bled. She followed him until she saw a constable, and gave him in charge.—By the Prisoner: I am positive you are the man.—The prisoner having requested the witness to repeat the language he used, she wrote the expressions down upon a sheet of paper, which was then handed to him. He said, "I totally deny it. I have got a wife and children."—Police-constable Smith, T Division, said that about one o'clock on Wednesday morning he was on duty at Walham Green, when the complainant came up bleeding from the nose and mouth. She gave the prisoner into custody, and at the time he made no remark. At the station he said, "I can prove I am innocent." The prisoner was perfectly sober.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said the young lady had made a mistake. He had no reason to strike her.—Mr. Plowden observed that it was the worst case ever brought before him. Such conduct was intolerable. The young lady deserved great credit for her courage in following the prisoner.—He committed him to prison for six months with hard labour.—The prisoner exclaimed, "Oh, my God," and on being removed, said, "Oh, you wicked woman."——At Westminster Police Court, Michael Rierdon, a young private in the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, was charged before Mr. Sheil with assaulting Elizabeth Russell, on the Chelsea Embankment, near the barracks, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning.—The prosecutrix did not appear, and a constable stated that he heard the prisoner tell her that she dare not attend the court to speak against him.—Mr. Sheil said that he would hear the evidence.—The officer then said that, hearing screams, he went towards the Embankment, and stopped the prisoner and another soldier. The prosecutrix came up and charged Rierdon with assaulting her. Her mouth was cut and bleeding, and one of her teeth loosened.—Mr. Sheil, after learning that the prisoner's character in the regiment was bad, remanded him, and directed that the prosecutrix should be summoned to attend.

EVICTIONS ON THE PONSONBY ESTATE.

A Cork correspondent telegraphs that at an early hour on Thursday morning the work of evicting the remaining tenants on the Ponsonby estates was commenced. The sub-sheriff of the county, accompanied by a large posse of police, proceeded to execute the warrants for possession recently granted at Youghal and Castlemartyr Petty Sessions against campaign tenants. This is the fourth series of evictions on the estate. There are about twenty campaigners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRIVATE LETTERS with Selections for the following events:—Two Thousand, Chester Cup, Jubilee Stakes, Manchester Cup, and Derby, on receipt of 10s. Special Final Wires on Day of Race, 2s. Mr T. LOTES, "Greenwood," Milton-road, Herne Hill, S.E.

TOM HOODLESS ATTENDS ALL THE PRINCIPAL RACE MEETINGS. T. H. also begs to inform the Public he has no Representatives whatever.

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TED JONES, the Stable Lad, begs to inform the public that he sent the above, besides several minor winners, to all Overnight Letters and Telegrams, also to all his Season Subscribers.

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Overnight Letters, 5s. week. Selections for all big Handicaps until end of Season, 10s. I have the Winners of the Chester Cup, Jubilee Stakes, and Derby, &c. the Three; 2s. 6d. each event. Post early and have a good week.—Address, E. JONES, 13, Caistor Park-road, West Ham, London, E.

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LORD GEORGE, COME AWAY, RAGIMUNDE, NUNTHORPE.

All these being sent out some days previous to the race, when they were at good prices.

At Newmarket and Derby, and also Bath, my clients have all had a good time. Copy of selections which were sent for these meetings can be had upon receipt of address. I should give you a list of these winners, but I am limited as to space.

"BY RESULTS YOU SHALL KNOW ME."

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS, ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS, JUBILEE STAKES, CHESTER CUP, and the DERBY.

For the above events I have some important and exclusive information, which all should have without delay, as it will do every one a good turn. My terms for the above races are 12s. 6d. together, or one single event sent by post 3s.

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Full horse wire, one horse each race	20s. 0d.	per week.
Three " "	15s. 0d.	" "
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LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

A man named Allen, a horsekeeper, living near Loughborough Junction, shot himself through the head with a revolver in Wanless-road, Loughboro', outside the house in which his wife lived. He had frequently threatened his wife, and had only just been liberated from Holloway Gaol. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital in a precarious state.

A farmer's son, while blasting a rock on his father's land near Upton, county Cork, met with a fatal accident. The blasting charge exploded before he had time to reach a place of safety, and his head was literally blown off.

Mrs. Hannah Sheppard, wife of a cabman, with her children were riding with a load of furniture in Green Lanes when the horse took fright at one of the steam tramways, the result being that they were thrown off the van, and Mrs. Sheppard received such injuries that she had to be removed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

James Crawley, 18, a carman, Spencer-street, St. George's, E., was riding a horse when he fell, striking his head on the kerb. He was conveyed to the London Hospital in an insensible condition.

Harriet Tubb, 5, whose parents live at Little Collingwood-street, Bethnal Green, was attended at the London Hospital with severe burns. She was left alone by her mother, who a few minutes afterwards found the child in flames.

Sixty-five summonses were heard at the Hackney Petty Sessions respecting children who had not been sent to school. A fine of 2s. 6d. or three days was imposed in the majority of cases.

The body of a well-dressed newborn female infant was found by Mary Rand, North Kent-terrace, Woolwich, within the grounds in the rear of the Red Barracks, Woolwich.

William Clark, 45, of Gladstone-street, South Lambeth, was run over by a van in Bond-street, Vauxhall, both bones of his right leg being broken. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Athur Bevan, 22, a boatman, of Orcus-street, Marylebone, died in St. Mary's Hospital from internal injuries, the result of crushing between the sides of a barge and the stonework of the Weigh Bridge, Paddington. The tiller of the boat knocked Bevan overboard.

Henry Allright, 76, an inmate of the Homerton Infirmary, who acted as messenger, was waiting on the platform of Homerton Station for a Broad-street train when he fell dead.

Alfred Balser, in the employ of Messrs. Spottiswoode, printers, while at work got his arm entangled in a printing machine, and it was shockingly crushed. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Cathering Frewer, aged 16 months, whose parents live at York Buildings, Horseferry-road, died from injuries received through falling out of the arms of a little girl who was carrying her.

Robert Turner, Hereford-street, Bethnal Green, was knocked down by a cab in Cheapside. The wheels passed over his left leg, fracturing it. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On behalf of the London cabmen on strike, Mr. John Burns issued an appeal to the working men generally. Some men who went to work were grossly assaulted.

The funeral took place, in old Willesden cemetery, of Charles Edward Mercer, a metropolitan policeman, for the last four years attached to Willesden station.

We were informed that Mr. O'Shea, proprietor of the Opera Tavern, Catherine-street, Strand, did not die suddenly as previously reported, but had been under medical treatment for some days prior to his death.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been entertained at the Amphytrion Club, Albemarle-street, at a farewell dinner previous to his departure for South Africa. The guests included Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Aird, M.P., Mr. Edward Lawson, M.P., Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, &c.

At the Metropolitan Asylums Board meeting recently it was decided, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, to purchase land at South Tottenham, at a cost of £12,000, for the purpose of erecting a fever hospital.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new chancel of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, Southwark, which has cost £5,400 to erect. There was a crowded congregation.

At Castle Eden Police Court recently eighteen miners, who had laid the Thornley pit idle during the recent evictions at Silksworth, were committed to prison in default of paying compensation. Three weeks ago twelve other miners went to prison rather than pay. The court was crowded with miners from other parts of the country, and as the men were committed they were cheered by their wives. There was great excitement in court.

A sad fatality has occurred at Calne, Wilts. Mr. Beazley, a member of the town council and a leading local Liberal, was driving into the town, accompanied by his wife and daughter, when the horse took fright, and the vehicle, coming into contact with the kerb, was upset, and the occupants thrown into the road. Mrs. and Miss Beazley escaped with slight injuries, but Mr. Beazley was picked up insensible, and afterwards died.

In acknowledging a vote of confidence in the Government at a Primrose League meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, Mr. James Lowther, M.P., said he was extremely glad to see Mr. Parnell holding his own. The ordinary Irish patriot was capable of being squared by a judgeship or commissionership, but Mr. Parnell was not to be got at in any shape or form, and that was the reason why certain parties preferred his rivals.

At Birmingham an inquest has been held on George Herbert Monk, aged 15, the son of poor parents, who seems to have been of a morbid turn of mind. He was downcast because his mother pawned his overcoat during the winter, and because she was out at work all day, and he had to get his own meals. He told his brother he was miserable, and should make away with himself. He was discovered hanging in his bedroom with the Bible open before him at the 25th chapter of Matthew. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, but could not determine the state of the deceased's mind.

A telegram from Scottdale, Pa., states that about 14,000 coke hands are still on strike.

The Countess of Flanders has arrived at Cannes and proceeded immediately to Grasse.

A steamship company running steamers between Corsica and Italy, has been declared bankrupt by the Commercial Tribunal at Marseilles.

A Buenos Ayres telegram says:—A decree has been issued raising the state of siege, the causes for alarm having now ceased.

A British three-masted schooner has gone ashore off the island of Wangeroog, and is believed to have sunk. Five bodies have been washed ashore under a capsized boat.

Mr. Tschigorin's thirty-seventh move in the Evans-Gambit game with Mr. Steinitz is pawn takes pawn and his thirty-seventh move in the two knights defence game is rook takes knight (check).

A collison has occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between two fast express trains. The west bound express had stopped to take in water, when the other train dashed into it. Although several cars were demolished only one person was killed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M.P.'S.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN VERNEY. PROCEEDINGS AT BOW-STREET. EVIDENCE OF MISS BASKET.

Captain Verney arrived at Charing Cross Station by the Continental mail train, due at 6.13 a.m. on the 18th inst., and was at once arrested. It is stated that the warrant in force against the member for North Bucks would have been executed on his arrival at Dover had not an understanding been arrived at that in the event of Captain Verney proceeding direct to London in consonance with the terms of his telegram addressed to the Speaker, and read in the House of Commons, he would not be subjected to the indignity of arrest at the port of landing. On the arrival of the mail train at Charing Cross, three detectives of the metropolitan police, who were in waiting, effected his arrest in the quietest possible manner. He was allowed to attend to the examination of his luggage, and on being asked by a reporter whether he had anything relative to the grave charge made against him that he would wish to convey to his constituents, Captain Verney replied that he had nothing at present to say. The examination of the luggage completed, Captain Verney who was accompanied by his wife, was escorted to a cab and driven to Bow-street Police Station, where the charge against him was formally

Captain Verney as He Was.

Captain Verney as He Is.

entered.—Later in the morning at the Bow-street Police-court, before Sir J. Bridge, Captain Verney, who was described on the charge sheet as "Edmund Hope Verney, of 7, Bridge-street, Westminster, retired captain of the royal Navy," aged 53, was charged on a warrant signed by Sir John Bridge, and dated March 6th, 1891, "with having on or about September 17th, 1890, conspired with Eugenie Rouillier to procure Nellie Maud Basket, she being under the age of twenty-one years."

An Altered Appearance.

The case was heard in the Extradition Court, where only a few persons gained admission. Captain Verney, on being placed in the dock in charge of a warder, could hardly be recognised by those who were familiar with his appearance in the House of Commons. Sitting as member for North Bucks, Captain Verney always wore bushy side whiskers and had a clean-shaven chin and upper lip, but in the dock he appeared with a pointed grey beard and moustache of the same colour while the side whiskers were trimmed close to the face. The general effect was striking, and gave the hon. member a somewhat foreign appearance. Miss Basket was early in attendance with her mother, and sat behind the dock during the opening statement of counsel. Captain Verney asked for pen and paper, and writing on a copy of "The Criminal Code Game Laws," took copious notes of the evidence. These he handed to his solicitor.—Mr. Avory, who prosecuted, said he represented the public prosecutor to charge the defendant with the actual offence of procuration.—Sir J. Bridge: And being as guilty as Rouillier.—Mr. Avory: Yes. Continuing, he said Rouillier was convicted and sentenced by the Recorder. She was discharged from prison in March, but up to the present all attempts to trace her whereabouts had failed. He recounted the facts connected with the charge against Rouillier, and said that the woman engaged Miss Basket at a registry office to go abroad for a month.

Experiences in Paris.

The girl was engaged, and went to Paris, where the man who went under the name of Wilson was introduced to her. The nature of the conspiracy between Rouillier and Wilson would be clearly proved. Owing to the overtures made to the girl she left and returned to England. After Miss Basket's return letters were received by her from Rouillier endeavouring to get her to return to the continent and go to Antwerp, where she would again see Mr. Wilson. Needless to say these further efforts were fruitless. Information was given and Rouillier was arrested. On her a letter was found from Wilson, written from Paris on Sunday evening, September 14th, in which he said "I will not disclose myself until you have her boxes and her clothes, and have got her fast, so that she can't give you the slip." He further told them to go, if possible, by the night train as they would not be so easily observed. On the part of the prosecution it was said that the defendant, Captain Verney, was this Mr. Wilson. In the first instance he was identified by Miss Basket. To the best of her belief he was the man, although his appearance had somewhat altered owing to his having grown hair on his chin. In addition to her identification there was this, at least, extraordinary coincidence, that it would be proved by a witness who had known Captain Verney for years, and had served under him in the Navy, that a year or two ago, at the request of the captain, letters were received for him by this man Russell, and in different names. During the best part of last year this man Russell was receiving letters by the request of Captain Verney in the name of Wilson, and at his request forwarding them to the Travellers' and other clubs. It was also a fact that Captain Verney had not been in this country since September last. As to the question of the handwriting of the letters it would be sufficient to hand to the magistrate two envelopes, one undoubtedly in the handwriting of Captain Verney, and the other addressed to Rouillier from the man Wilson. An expert might point out differences, such as one would expect to find in a disguised hand, but a mere glance showed the general similarity. They would give Captain Verney the full benefit of the fact that he surrendered himself in answer to this charge, but, of course, they would see whether his surrendering was not due entirely to the reports which had appeared in the public press. The police had done all they could to find Rouillier, who might have been a most material witness, but since her discharge, when she called at Scotland Yard to get some of her property, nothing has been seen of her. Unfortunately the defendant had not been brought up until after Rouillier had served her term of imprisonment.

Miss Basket's Testimony.

—Miss Nellie Basket was then called. She said I would rather not say where I am living now. I am living with my mother. I was 19 on the 30th of July last. In consequence of an advertisement in the paper I applied to a governess registry in Ebury-street, and received a letter in answer, and in consequence went to Ebury-street and met the woman Florent. My mother was present at the interview; I know the woman now by the name of Eugene Rouillier. Mrs. Florent said she wanted me to go out with her to Paris to cheer up her spirits and to do needlework with her. She would want me for a month, and would give me £2 10s. for the month, but that I was to say nothing about the other 10s., or I should have to pay extra commission. I went to Paris and there saw the defendant, who asked me whether I would go to the Eiffel Tower. I said I would go if Mrs. Florent would. She said she was too tired to go. I accompanied the defendant to the Tower. On the way there we stopped at a linendraper's. He said I had a pretty little hand, and bought me a pair of gloves. On arriving at the Eiffel Tower he said I held myself up very well, and asked me whether I was fond of dress. He wanted to know if I would go out again with him, and I said "No." On going round the tower he made me hold his arm. On arriving at the hotel we saw Rouillier. When he left me he said he would come about six o'clock the next evening, which he did, and asked me if I would go to the theatre with him. I said, "No, I was too tired," and Rouillier and he left together. I went to bed before she returned. I was awakened by hearing Rouillier cry. I asked her the reason why, and she replied that Mr. Wilson was offended with me, because he had done everything he could to please me, but I had not responded to it. She further added, "You will not help me in my business, and I want somebody who will." She would not, however, force me, but if I would not I must go home. The next morning she asked me if I would go out with him, and I said, "No, I would not." She then said I must go home that evening. She went out and when she came back she said she expected Wilson to see her. The defendant came in the afternoon about three, and then asked to be permitted to go downstairs with Mrs. Florent, as he wanted to speak to her on business. When she returned she said she had got the money she wanted to pay my fare home. The same afternoon she asked me if I wanted to earn £5 or £6, as I could do so by going out with Wilson. I said, "No, I did not." She then said that

He Had Several Girls

and was very good to them: he gave them money and presents. She said there was a young girl whom he had taken a great fancy to and had taken her out, and that, despite this, she was going to be married soon. I did not know what to say, and just answered "Yes" or "No." I left Paris that evening. She gave me the £2 salary, and paid for my railway ticket. She said she would most likely see me in London. She wrote a letter for me to give to my mother. I returned home to my mother's house. A day or two after my return I saw our family doctor, whom I had known for a great many years, and I told him about the affair. The same week I acquainted my mother with the facts. I wrote to the woman Florent or Rouillier before I spoke to the doctor, and received, in reply, two letters in one envelope. One commenced—

> Dear Nellie,—Since I wrote the other letter it has occurred to me that perhaps you are a little sorry you left me. If you wish to come back to me I am going to Antwerp, but I cannot undertake to give you any more wages until I find out what I can do with you. Will you let yourself entirely in my hands, to do what I wish you to do in every respect. You must put some of your prejudices away as I told you. Each country has different ways, and this world is nothing but struggles against conscience and prejudices.

Before I replied to that letter I had been put into communication with the police, and on the Saturday following, the 27th, I replied to it under the direction of the police. On the following Tuesday I received two letters, one in ink and the other in pencil. They both came in one envelope. The former stated that she was at Antwerp, regretted the witness was not with her, and asked the witness when she replied not to write her full name as there might be some one else of that name, and a mistake might occur. The other letter stated that she could not do anything without trying, but she knew what was her business, and if she was willing she would help her to obtain a place. —The witness continued: By the direction of the police I replied to these letters, stating that I had received the letters and had spoken to my mother about it, "but she does not feel inclined to let me go unless she knows the nature of the business I am to be engaged in; but if we arrive at no agreement before you come to London, I might perhaps see you then." Rouillier replied to this, stating that in the following week she would see three head bankers, but before she could get a place for me I must be with her. Up to the time of my arrival at Dieppe she never said anything about being engaged in any business, and in Paris I saw no sign that she was so engaged.—By Mr. St. John Wontner: Downstairs this morning she saw the defendant among a number of men, and said she could not recognise him.—By Mr. Avory: This was in the room, but outside she spoke to Inspector Moore again about those she had just seen. To the best of her belief, Wilson was the defendant. The difference was that he had now grown a beard. She had identified Captain Verney from a newspaper photograph, and had no doubt that the picture was that of the man Wilson. At the time she knew him, Wilson wore his hair as shown in the picture.—Mr. St. John Wontner: I will pursue this matter on the next occasion.—Mr. Avory said that was as far as he was prepared to go that day.—The case was adjourned, and bail was accepted in two sureties of £1,000 each, and the defendant in £5,000.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on the 18th inst., when Lord Salisbury met his colleagues for the first time since Parliament adjourned for Easter. It is understood that the council considered Mr. Goschen's Budget proposals, the Newfoundland Question, and the Opium Question. Lord Ashbourne and the Duke of Rutland were the only ministers absent.

Lady Harriet Lindsay on the 18th unveiled a memorial to the Rev. Father Lowder, which has been erected at Chislehurst to commemorate the mission work which Father Lowder commenced and successfully carried out at the London Docks.

Liver Complaint.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without mercury, are a potent remedy. They perform all the benefits of mercury, without any of its disadvantages and dangers. Dr. King's Pills remove all liver and stomach complaints, biliousness, headache, sickness, shoulder pains, heart burn, indigestion, constipation. Sold everywhere.—[Advt.]

THE RABELAIS PICTURES. JUDGMENT.

At the London County Sessions on the 18th inst., before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., and other justices, the case of Sutton and Scarborough, appellants, and James Vaughan, respondent, came on for hearing. Mr. Besley represented the police; Mr. Bodkin the National Vigilance Society; Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Pocock the appellants; and Mr. Stephenson Moore for the owners of the Rabelais pictures.—Mr. Besley said it would be within the remembrance of the court that the appellants were last year convicted for exhibiting certain indecent pictures, but not exhibiting them with a view to corrupting public morals. Sentence was then postponed until the hearing of this appeal, which was against an order made by Mr. Vaughan, sitting at Bow-street, for the destruction of a certain number of the pictures, on the ground of their being obscene.—Mr. Poland, Q.C., on behalf of the appellants, said the number of pictures originally exhibited was 160, and they had been shown in Paris and other continental towns, and much admired as works of art. Mons. Jules Garnier had singularly illustrated some of the characters depicted by Rabelais, and they had been entrusted to the appellants to exhibit at Waterloo House. At the private view four of the pictures were condemned by the press, and they were at once packed up and stowed away. Subsequently, at the instigation of the National Vigilance Society, the appellants were summoned, committed for trial, and thirty-six of the pictures were ordered to be destroyed. The whole set of pictures had been insured for £120,000, and the destruction of any of them would entail very serious loss. This was not a case in which there had been any secret display of pictures with a view to depraving the public taste, nor had there been any wrong done.—Mr. Stephenson Moore said he was quite willing, on the part of the owners, to give a guarantee to take the pictures away at once to France.—Mr. Besley supported the conviction.—Sir P. H. Edlin said the bench had very carefully considered the case, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, they had no doubt whatever as to the soundness of the verdict of the jury in convicting the two appellants; but regarding the fact that the pictures were not painted in England, and the different views held by others than residents of this country with regard to such works, the bench were inclined to vary the order of the learned magistrate. This they were prepared to do on condition that the condemned pictures remained in the custody of the police until they were delivered to some person at Calais, or other port the other side of the Channel, which might be named by the appellants. The costs would have to be paid by the appellants. With regard to the two appellants as defendants in the charge on which they were convicted of having exhibited certain pictures, the court had taken into consideration the character of the defendants and also the finding of the jury, and it held that the justice of the case might be met by inflicting a fine of £25 on each of them. The bench further wished to say they thoroughly approved of the conduct of Superintendent Fisher and Inspector Conquest.

MR. JUSTICE HENN COLLINS, THE NEW JUDGE.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER AND THE SERVANT.

At the London Sessions, Newington, on the 18th inst., Henry Garner, traveller, of Clapham, appealed against a decision of Mr. Biron, adjudging him to be the father of a child born to Eleanor Plathead, and to pay the full amount and £3 costs.—The defendant, a young woman about 20 years of age, stated that she had been in appellant's service four years, and on March 3rd in last year, during the absence of his wife and family at the weekly Band of Hope meeting he took advantage of her, repeating his conduct on several subsequent occasions. In August she informed him of her condition and he said he would do what he could for her, and asked her to stay on, and she did so till the 18th November, when her sister and brother-in-law paid him a visit. He admitted the intimacy, but said he could do nothing for her. Mrs. Garner on being informed of the matter, suggested that it might be the lodger, but the young woman stuck to her text, and she was turned out next morning. — Appellant totally denied the whole statement, and witnesses were called with a view of proving immoral conduct on the part of the defendant.—The court, however, upheld the conviction, with costs.

BICYCLE FATALITY IN THE CITY.

An inquest was held by Mr. Langham, touching the death of Henry Buttfield, 15, a paper-packer, of Mountford-street, Whitechapel.—Wm. Archer stated that on the 17th inst., about nine p.m., he and the deceased were riding along Cannon-street on their bicycles. Near Broad-street they saw a drum and fife band approaching them preceded by a hansom cab. Witness was riding in front and the cab ran into the deceased's machine and knocked him off it. The driver of the hansom, who pulled up as quickly as possible, said the horse had shied at the music.—Henry Burgess, a cabman, said the band frightened the horse in the hansom, and he did not think the accident would have happened at all had not the big drum struck up. Witness, who was a total stranger to the driver, added that he was of opinion that no blame attached to him.—Dr. Powell, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said the deceased died from peritonitis from a ruptured liver. — The coroner remarked that it was rather dangerous for bands to be about in the city.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Consumption and Wasting Diseases.—Dr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex writes:—"I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the already well-recognised virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, having prescribed it many years, and being satisfied that it is a pure Oil, very palatable, and more easily digested than the Pale Oils. It possesses medicinal properties which also render it more efficacious than other kinds of fatty Oils. In the class of Tubercular Diseases, including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages, and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands. The Iodine, Bromine, and Phosphorus in Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil are undoubtedly efficacious, and being naturally combined with the most easily assimilated fatty substances, make it act both as food and medicine for many invalids who take it periodically with great benefit to health." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s., by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London. Caution.—Never be induced to purchase other Cod Liver Oils under the delusive pretence that they are as good as Dr. de Jongh's.—[Advt.]

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SHAM FIGHTING IN EPPING FOREST.

The lovely weather of Saturday last was well utilised by the volunteers, particularly by the London Rifle Brigade, which had a strong and early muster for the purpose of carrying out one of those useful field days that have been made a feature of the season's work by the L.R.B. under its present commandant, Colonel Cholmondeley. The entire proceedings were carried out by Major Earl Waldegrave in command of the right battalion, representing a portion of a force defending London, and Lieutenant-colonel Matthey in command of the left battalion, representing the advanced guard of an invading force approaching from the north-east. In point of fact both forces left London by the same line of railway, the Great Eastern, and almost necessarily at nearly the same time, but in the plan of operations drawn up by Captain and Adjutant Skene Thompson, L.R.B., it was provided that the invaders should detrain at Loughton Station towards the eastern border of the forest, and the defenders at Chingford Station on its western edge. Lord Waldegrave, in command of five companies, A, D, G, H, and [illegible], and a portion of the cadet company entraining just after four, had by five o'clock disposed his force as follows: A right picquet, consisting of D. company, commanded by Lieutenant Gray, to watch the eastern approaches and the glades in rear of the Forest Hotel at Chingford, and a left picquet consisting of A Company, commanded by Captain Debney, to watch the western approaches, the front extending in the arc of a circle from the New-road, which runs southwards from High Beech to Chingford Station along the western boundary of the forest, to the Great East line at Buckhurst Hill Station. In support of his right, Lord Waldegrave placed G company, and in support of his left, H Company, which was under the command of Major Baggallay. In an elevated position in rear of his left, the earl kept his reserve in readiness for emergencies, under the command of Lieutenant Hay Brown. The invaders, who had reached Loughton almost at the same moment as the defenders reached Chingford, lost no time in getting into position along the roads going westwards to the north of Chingford, Colonel Matthey having resolved to attempt a dash past the left flank of the defenders in order to get possession of Chingford Station and so cut off their retreat on London. The orders prescribed that no offensive movement was to be made on either side until 5.40, but within a minute of that time Colonel Matthey had put his men into motion. The orders given to Earl Waldegrave by the commander of the outposts defending London prescribed a withdrawal from the advanced position at Chingford to one nearer the metropolis, but all the stores that could be collected were to be forwarded south, and the rest, together with the station and the line, were to be destroyed, Earl Waldegrave conducting the retreat as a rear guard. Colonel Matthey having received information of this intention, resolved to forestall it, if possible, and umpires, of whom Captain Lloyd, adjutant Grenadier Guards and Brigade-major of the East London Brigade was chief, were appointed to see that the instructions were fairly carried out. Captain and Adjutant Skene Thompson, L.R.B., and Major Satherthwaite, 3rd R. W. Kent were the umpires assisting. The plan resolved upon by Colonel Matthey had more than a spice of audacity, for if it happened to be divined it could be most effectually met, the invaders having to descend a bare slope in the last half mile, where no cover could be obtained, while a ditch offered very favourable opportunity to the defenders. But, as so often happens in real warfare, boldness met with a great reward. The approach by the New Road had not been overlooked by Earl Waldegrave, who had a mounted officer (Lieutenant Garrard) at Warren Hill to watch it, and a reconnoitring patrol was directed to be sent along it from Captain Debney's picquet. The officer commanding on this flank occupied a secure position in the glades of the forest, and his supports were with equal discretion placed by Major Baggallay, but they perhaps erred on the side of too much discretion, for they failed to send back to Earl Waldegrave the information that they were in touch with the enemy, until the latter had already half accomplished his design. The reconnoitring patrol only reached the new road to find that it was already in possession of the enemy, who was doubling down it in advance of the patrol. When information of this was received, Earl Waldegrave sent his reserve to meet it and sent orders to his picquet to fall in the form of a new reserve, but it was already too late, although Lieutenant Haig Brown, Lieutenant Cuthbert and Lieutenant Green resolutely attempted to avert the impending disaster. Colonel Matthey saw his advantage and extending his lines, he prepared to risk the descent of the last slope in open order. Major Boyes in command of F the right company dashed at the station and theoretically took possession of it without getting more than one volley, for the defenders were fully occupied by O company (Major Nicholson), and P (Captain Beresford Hope) who commanded the companies on the left, while Major Wadd and Lieutenant Chambers, in command respectively of O and K companies, showed a determined front in the centre.

The Umpires' Opinion.

Credit was given by the umpires to the gallantry of the invaders, whose plan had completely succeeded. The men in chacos had the best of the fight, and to them the victory was assigned. It had been arranged as a mark of distinction that the battalion, under the command of Lord Waldegrave, should wear forage caps and that under the command of Colonel Matthey, their chacos. The colonel's force deserved, and gained, the especial commendation of the umpires, particularly for the smartness of their deployment at the proper moment, and the celerity of their preliminary march. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the volleys given rather early in the fight by the invaders was quite justifiable, because it gave information to the defenders, which up to that moment they unfortunately lacked. Had the alert been raised a little earlier, Colonel Matthey might have had a veritable "feu d'enfer" to encounter in his last half mile. Credit was due to the commanders of the left companies of Lord Waldegrave's force, but the right were never within the line of fire, and were practically out of the running. It is most unfortunate for Lord Waldegrave that the cyclist detachment of the London Rifle Brigade has been broken up. The action, as the brigade major pointed out, was one eminently calculated to employ cyclists to advantage as scouts. The surprise was so complete and the victory so unequivocal that the order to cease firing was given forty minutes earlier than had been anticipated, and it should be mentioned to the credit of the Great Eastern Railway Company that a special train was put at the disposal of the London Rifle Brigade half an hour in advance of the time agreed upon, and at the hour originally fixed for leaving Chingford Inspector Pratt was welcoming the wearers of the cocks' feathers on their return at Liverpool-street station. The weather was all that could be desired, and the affair proved to be as enjoyable as it was instructive.

FOOTBALL AND RUFFIANISM AT BELFAST.

Two charity cup football matches at Belfast on the 18th resulted in great disorder. At Ballynaveigh, where the Lidfield Athletics met the Black Watch, the spectators broke into the field in the second half, and the game, which at that stage stood at one goal each, practically ended in a free fight between the rival sympathisers. This was, however, but trivial when compared with what took place at Cliftonville, where Ulster and Glentoran were playing a match. Five minutes before the call of "time," when Ulster had four goals and Glentoran two, a dispute arose between a player and a spectator, and in a twinkling nearly two thousand people were over the ropes and among the players. McCabe, an Ulster forward, received a heavy blow from a Malacca cane, causing an ugly gash on the face. Flannelly, of the same club, had an ear split open. About fifty constables were present watching the game, but although they rendered all possible assistance to the referee and umpires, they were for a time powerless in the melée. Several players and spectators were slightly injured. Ultimately order was restored on the understanding that summonses would be issued against the ringleaders, and the victory was awarded to Ulster.

A CHILD DIES OF STARVATION.

Mr. Langham has been informed of the death of Florence Louisa Lang, aged 2 years, daughter of parents living in Aske-street Hoxton. It seems that for some time past the father of the child had been out of work, and in consequence had been unable to obtain food for his family. They had lived as they could, but on the 18th inst. the girl became so bad that the mother took her to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but she died soon after admission, the cause of death it is believed being starvation.

WIGMORE UNITED CLUBS.

The annual dinner of these clubs was held on Saturday at Holborn Restaurant. There were about sixty members present, under the presidency of Mr. P. Benham. "The Wigmore Clubs" was proposed by the chairman. Mr. Batchelor received a bat, and Mr. Prichard a ball, for the best averages gained during the last cricket season.

The Tower Furnishing Coy., Ltd., supply goods on hire direct from Manufacturers. One, two, or three years' credit without security. Purchasers have the choice of 100 Wholesale Houses. Call or write for prospectus. Address Secretary, 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.—[Advt.]

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A workman who was passing on Tuesday morning on the beach at Rosendael, noticed a small bundle of letters floating close to the shore. Entering the water, he picked them up, and found that they were attached to a block of wood. As they were written in English he took them to the British consulate. These letters were stamped and ready for posting; and, although soaked with water, the addresses were quite legible. One was open, the envelope having given way. It was dated April 4th, and written from the Kentish Knock light vessel. No fear of shipwreck is entertained. It is supposed that the crew of the Kentish Knock light vessel, wishing to have their letters posted, attempted to throw them to some homeward-bound ship, and that the parcel accidentally fell overboard. The letters, which have been forwarded to England, have been afloat fourteen or fifteen days, and have, nevertheless, come to land with stamps and contents intact. The fact of their having been picked up at Rosendael, while thrown overboard from the Kentish Knock, constitutes a valuable hint to navigators as to the direction of the currents.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Balfour has replied to the letter Mr. Gladstone addressed to Mr. Benson, the Liberal candidate for Mid-Oxfordshire. After a brief reference to Mr. Gladstone's mention of the coercion policy of the Government, Mr. Balfour proceeds to deal with the ex-Premier's statement concerning the Land Purchase Bill now before Parliament. He says Mr. Gladstone "objects to a scheme involving a liability which 'begins at thirty millions,' and which, he asserts, may 'reach a hundred millions,' though he himself is the author of a scheme under which the liability began at fifty millions and might have reached one hundred and fifty millions. He regards a policy as intolerable which would meet default on the part of the purchasers by evictions, but he was himself the author of a scheme by which this intolerable policy was forced upon the nascent energies of the Irish executive, which he desired to call into existence. He objects to the bill because it takes as security for the Treasury property belonging to persons who are not first consulted as to their willingness to become parties to such a transaction. But he himself was the author of a bill open in a far greater degree to a similar objection. The Bill of the Government no doubt requires the locality to mortgage a portion of its resources to cover the Treasury loan. But those resources are not private property. They are not even drawn from the rates. They are contributions to the rates by the British tax-payer, while the chance of their being drawn upon to any serious extent, even in case of default, is remote and dubious. Mr. Gladstone's bill, on the other hand, required the tenants of Ireland, at the dictation of their landlords, to buy, whether they liked it or not, at a price which they had no voice in fixing, thus making themselves personally and immediately responsible for forty-nine years and to the whole extent of their property for the punctual payment of their annuities to the Irish Treasury. And, not content with compelling the tenants to buy, he compelled the Irish Legislature to pledge on their behalf every shilling of the Irish revenue, whether the revenue was or not contributed by the classes who have an immediate interest in agrarian questions."

CLUB CONCERTS AND DINNERS.

MORNING POST SWIMMING CLUB.

The annual dinner of the "Morning Post" Swimming Club was held at the Haunch of Venison, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. A. Dickens, when there was a large attendance of members and friends.

SMOKING CONCERT AT LOUGHTON.

At Loughton, on Saturday, the local harriers club held a highly successful smoking concert under the chairmanship of their president, Mr. W. T. Christian. A goodly number put in an appearance and the singing of, amongst others, T. Riggs, F. Godlonton, G. Willis, J. Chilton, and Brown, was highly appreciated.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE HARRIERS' ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of this North London Club took place at the Holborn Restaurant. A good company sat down to the repast, and afterwards harmony interspersed with toasts occupied the attention of those present until a late hour.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

A concert was held by the above organisation at the Polytechnic, Regent-street. The gathering was well attended and the musical programme provided by Mr. Frank Braine was excellent. Madame Isabel George was encored for her rendering of "At My Window," as was also Miss Rose Williams for "Down the Old Lane." The part singing by the Laurel Glee Union deserves especial mention.

SPARTAN'S HARRIERS SMOKING CONCERT.

A capital programme smoking concert was held at the Tufnell Park Hotel on Saturday by the above-mentioned club, G. F. Wells, vice-president, occupied the chair, and amongst the artists and others present were:—C. V. Hunter, J. H. Thomas, J. H. Hawes, A. T. Steet, S. T. Brown, and F. Windett. During the evening the Blyth Challenge Cup was presented to Kibblewhite; also a special gold medal to J. Swait for his forward running in the National, and a gold ring to Manktelow for his ill-success in the open steeplechase which, it will be remembered, was ordered to be re-run after Manktelow had won.

ST. MARTIN'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

The members of this club, who are connected with the Central Telegraph Office, assembled in good force on Saturday at a smoking concert at the Masons' Hall tavern, Basinghall-street, Mr. G. C. Newbury presiding. A very long and interesting programme was gone through. Among those who distinguished themselves with songs and recitations were Messrs. J. Miller, E. Cooper, R. Puileyn, A. Bell, and Bob Rae. A very clever seance of prestidigitation was also given by Mr. Charles Walden. There are about 130 members in the club, but funds are greatly wanted.

WEST-END FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SMOKING CONCERT.

This annual affair took place on Saturday at the St. James's Hall. Mr. J. Grieves presided, and the large banquetting hall was crowded. The usual toasts having been duly honoured, a capital programme was worked through, the following artists taking a prominent part in the vocal and instrumental proceedings:—Messrs. F. Scholes, H. R. Abbott, Harry Trentham, E. Bryant, J. Grieves, Will Starkie, J. H. McBride, Charles Bignell, and others. The cup and medals having been duly handed over to the winners, the Kildare F.C. (Messrs. Whiteley's), who were loudly cheered, a further pleasing feature was the presentation of a testimonial in the shape of a diamond pin to Mr. Frank Lamacraft, the hon. sec. of the association.

Sir John Hardy Thursby has opened at Burnley a new Conservative Club. In the evening a meeting was held, when a resolution approving of the policy of the Government was carried.

A young man named Thomas Burke, son of a farmer and cattle dealer, of Connolly, Kilmaley, was fired at by three men at Ballyline, near Ennis. A bullet passed through the calf of his right leg, without, however, touching the bone. He saw three men running away, but did not recognise them.

The other morning a fire was discovered in the cotton stores of the Ship Canal Company, Manchester. The whole available force of the city brigade turned out, and it was not until after two hours' incessant labour that the flames were subdued. There were nearly 1,000 bales of cotton in the building, and as quickly as possible they were removed and thrown into the adjoining canal.

At Maidenhead recently two men, named Donovan and Harris, the first refusing his address, and Harris describing himself as of Carlton-road, Kentish Town, London, a fishmonger, were remanded on a charge of stealing a pair of field-glasses from the carriage of Mr. H. H. Meredith, of Winkfield, near Windsor, at the steeplechases. During the night Donovan made an attempt to escape from his cell

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,
CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 p.m., the Grand Romantic Opera, IVANHOE. The Libretto by Julian Sturgis. The Music by Arthur Sullivan. Doors open 7.30.—Box-office open daily from 9.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m., and from 7.30 p.m. till 11.0 p.m. SPECIAL MATINEE of IVANHOE, SATURDAY NEXT, May 2nd, at 2.0 p.m.

LYCEUM.
OLIVIA, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Nights, at 8.15. CHARLES I., Next Friday Night, at 8.15. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, Next Saturday Morning at 2.0. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10.0 to 5.0, and during the Performance.

ADELPHI.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0. Last Nights of THE ENGLISH ROSE, by George R. Sims and Robert Buchanan. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Messrs. J. D. Beveridge, W. L. Abingdon, [illegible], J. Northcote, James East, W. Northcote, &c.; Miss Olga Brandon, Mesdames Clara Jecks, Kate James, [illegible], and Mary Rorke, &c. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LITTLE SENTINEL, Miss Clara Jecks, &c. Doors open at 7.0.—Box-office open daily 10.0 to 5.0.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY Evening, at 8.30, the SECOND EDITION of CARMEN UP TO DATA, by G. R. Sims and Henry Pettitt, Music by Meyer Lutz, in which Miss Florence St. John, Mr. E. J. Lonnen, and Mr. Arthur Williams will appear. New Songs, New Dances, and New Dresses. Doors open at 7.30. The Burlesque at 8.30 punctually. Preceded, at 7.50, by HIS LAST CHANCE.

STRAND THEATRE.
OUR DAUGHTERS a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.—PRESS and PUBLIC alike unanimous in its praise.—Miss ALICE ATHERTON as Mimi Mayhew, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN as Barnaby Trotter, supported by the following popular Artists:—Messrs. Fawcett, Beauchamp, Marshall, Barraclough, Lugg, Nainby; Misses Whitty, Rutland, Millward, Esmond, Goldsmith. OUR DAUGHTERS, EVERY EVENING at 8.40, SATURDAYS at 2.30. At 8.0, BACK IN FIVE MINUTES.—Business-manager, Mr. George Bryer.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Charles Wyndham; Messrs. W. Farren, Geo. Giddens, Bourchier, Wm. Blakeley, Cyril Maude, H. H. Vincent, S. Valentine, F. Atherley, S. Hewson, F. Emery; Miss Mary Moore, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss E. S. Fitzroy, and Mrs. Bernard Beere. Doors open at 8.0 o'clock.—Box-office daily from 10.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

CRITERION THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 30th inst., under the direction of Mr. GEORGE GIDDENS, when will be produced an Original Farcical Comedy, by F. C. Philips and Percy Fendall, entitled HUSBAND AND WIFE. Cast includes Messrs. Geo. Giddens, W. Blakeley, J. Nelson, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Emery; Mesdames Laura Linden, Carlotta Addison (by special permission of Mr. John Hare), M. A. Victor, E. Terriss, A. Hill, [illegible] Kenward. Doors open 2.30. To commence at 3.0.—Seats can now be booked.

SAVOY THEATRE.
LAST Weeks of THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Messrs. Rutland Barrington, Frank Wyatt, W. H. Denny, Le Maistre, Metcalf, Shirley, and Courtice Pounds; Mesdames R. Brandram, Decima Moore, Lawrence, Saumarez, Kavanagh, Cole, and Jessie Bond. Every Evening at 8.30 (doors open 8.0), and Saturday Afternoons at 2.30 (doors open 2.0).—Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. till 11.0 p.m.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.

SAVOY.—SPECIAL MATINEES of THE GONDOLIERS will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 29th, and WEDNESDAY, May 6th. No Evening Performance will be given on those days.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, HESTER'S MYSTERY, and at 8.30, THE UPPER CRUST. Doors open at 7.15. Mr. J. L. TOOLE, Messrs. Billington, Westland, Shelton, Lowne, Arlton; Misses Eliza Johnstone, Vanbrugh, Liston.—Matinee of THE UPPER CRUST, Every Saturday.—Box-plan now open.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY LEE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a Comedy in Four Acts, entitled THE HENRIETTA. By Bronson Howard. Messrs. W. H. Vernon, Lewis Waller, Yorke Stephens, Marie [illegible], Donald Robertson, Charles Fulton, Henry Lee, and [illegible] Blaise; Mesdames Florence West, Marion Lea, Mary Jocelyn, and Fanny Brough. At 7.45, MY LADY HELP. Doors open 7.15.—MORNING PERFORMANCE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30 p.m. Box-office open from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.—Acting-manager, Mr. Arthur Yates.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.
EVERY EVENING at 8.10, Lord Lytton's Comedy, MONEY. Supported by Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Edward Righton, Fred Thorne, A. Elwood, L. D'Orsay, Oswald Yorke, Fred Grove, J. Wheatman, and H. B. Conway; Miss Dorothy Dorr, Miss Ella Bannister, and Miss Kate Phillips (by permission of Mr. Irving). Matinee of MONEY, every Saturday, at 2.30.—Box-office open daily, 10.0 to 5.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. CHAS. H. HAWTREY.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, a Farce, in Three Acts, entitled JANE, by Harry Nicholls and W. Lestocq. Mr. Kemble, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. E. M. Robson, Mr. W. Draycott, Miss Ethel Matthews, Miss Ewell, Miss Ada Murray, and Miss Lottie Venne. Preceded, at 8.10, by FOR CHARITY'S SAKE, by Chas. Fawcett.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.0 o'clock.—Box-office open 10.0 till 10.0.—Business-manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

OPERA COMIQUE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the New Burlesque, JOAN OF ARC. Mr. ARTHUR ROBERTS, Miss MARION HOOD, &c. Preceded, at 7.45, by CRIME AND CHRISTENING. Doors open 7.30. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.0.—Acting-manager, G. F. Bashford.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, A. W. Pinero's Three-act Comic Drama, THE ROCKET. Messrs. Edward Terry, Henry V. Esmond, Philip Cuningham, Ian Robertson, [illegible] Boutar; Mesdames Eleanor Loveday, Adrienne Dairolles, Rose Dearing, and Sophie Larkin. At 8.20, THE BABY. —Doors open 8.0. Box-office (A. Evans) open daily, 10.0 to 5.0. —Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.—Acting-manager, H. T. Brickwell.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Sole Lessee and Manager.
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE, Every Evening at 9.0; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 3.0.—The Great Parisian Success, A MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS, will be performed by the following Celebrated French Company, by arrangement with Mr. Charles Lauri:—Mdlle. Jane May, Madame Schmidt, Mdlle. Zanfretta, M. Courtès, M. de Gasperi, M. Louis Gouget. THE GYPSIES, 8.15. Doors open at 8.0. Box-office open 10.0 to 10.0. "Already the Talk of London."—The audience are earnestly requested to be seated at the rise of the curtain.

LYRIC THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, Audran's LA CIGALE. 200th PERFORMANCE LAST THURSDAY. Doors open 7.15. LOVE AND LAW, 7.30.—Matinee Every Saturday, 2.30.—Box-office 10.0 to 10.0.—Business-manager, Mr. William Greet.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Mr. JOHN HARE, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 p.m. LADY BOUNTIFUL, an Original Play, in Four Acts, written by A. W. Pinero. Mr. John Hare, Messrs. Charles Groves, C. W. Somerset, R. Cathcart, Gilbert Hare, John Byron, and J. Forbes-Robertson; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Marie Linden, Dolores Drummond, Beatrice Ferrar, Webster, Caroline Elton, and Kate Rorke.—Box-office (Mr. E. Candler) open daily 10.0 to 5.0. Doors open 7.30.—Acting-manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith.
ON MONDAY NEXT, April 27th, at 8.0, and during the week, the Celebrated Farcical Comedy, THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by Sydney Grundy. Supported by Messrs. S. Hope, S. Wentworth, W. Cuthbert, and E. Phillips, Mesdames E. Stafford, Maude Clitherow, L. Cleveland, L. Chesterfield, and F. Engleman. Preceded by A LOVE GAME. On MONDAY, May 4th, and during the week, the Popular Comic Opera, DOROTHY, supported by full chorus augmented band and powerful company.—Popular Prices.—Box-office open from 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LONG ACRE.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the Great Temperance Drama, RUINED BY DRINK. Messrs. W. H. Poole, E. Fergusson, G. Vernon, J. G. Wilton, [illegible] Clair, O. Wynne; Mesdames Ethel Arden, Alice Raynor, D. Vernon, G. Harris, E. Day, and Marie Brian. Saturday, May 2nd, Production of POOR JO. Popular Prices. Open at 7.0. Commence at 7.30.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY GASCOIGNE.
ON MONDAY, April 27th, at 8.0, for Twelve Nights only, Grand Revival of the great Drama from the Princess's and Olympic Theatres, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON, by Geo. R. Sims. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gascoigne as Harold Armytage and Bess. Powerful Company. Original Effects. Doors open at 7.0. THE WEAVERS, 7.30. Early doors 6.30. Popular prices.

SANGER'S THEATRE,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD.
Manager, Mr. A. MELVILLE.
MONDAY, April 27th, and Every Night during the Week at 7.30, the Popular Drama from Mrs. Henry Wood's Renowned Work, EAST LYNNE. Miss Emily Hatton as Lady Isabel Carlyle. The Temptation and Desertion. The Abandoned Mistress. The Serpent Casts his Skin. The Exile's Return. Meeting of Mother and Child. Death of Willie. The Last Farewell.—EAST LYNNE. Last Six Nights.

SURREY THEATRE.
ON MONDAY, April 27th, and Following Nights, at 7.45, will be produced the Celebrated Drama, in Five Acts, AFTER DARK, by Dion Boucicault. Splendid New Scenery and Effects. Characters by Messrs. Hague, Leicester, Cruickshanks, Lennox, F. Conquest, Leslie, &c., and Geo. Conquest, jun.; Misses Conway, Farrell, and Dyson.—Acting-manager, Mr. M. Spry.

GRAND THEATRE, Islington.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.
Business-manager, Mr. H. A. FREEMAN.
NIGHTLY, at 7.45, Miss Fortescue's Company in ROMEO AND JULIET. Miss Fortescue as Juliet, Mr. Vanderfelt as Romeo, Messrs. W. Calvert, George Ward, S. Compton, A. Greville, H. Arncliffe, G. Trent, W. R. Staveley, F. Brandon, G. Harrison, &c.; Miss C. Pauncefort, Kate Hodson, N. Hodson, &c.—MONDAY, May 4th, Miss Fortescue and Company in MOTHS. Six Nights.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. TREE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 (Overture at 8.25), a New and Original Play, entitled THE DANCING GIRL, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Tree, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. Allan, Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. Robb Harwood, Mr. Batson, Mr. Leith; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Horlock, Miss Ayrtoun, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss Adelaide Gunn, Miss Hethcote, and Miss Norreys. Doors open at 7.30.—Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open daily 10.0 till 5.0. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.0.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45 punctually, THE IDLER, by C. Haddon Chambers. Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. John Mason, Mr. A. Holles, and Mr. Herbert Waring; Lady Monckton, Miss Maude Millet, Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Miss Marion Terry. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE GAY LOTHARIO, by A. C. Calmour. Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. V. Sansbury, Miss Laura Graves, Miss Granville.—Box-office open 10.0 till 5.0, and during the evening performance. No Fees of any kind. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE of THE IDLER, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE ACROBAT, in which Mr. Wilson Barrett, Miss Winifred Emery, Mr. George Barrett, and Company will appear. Preceded at 7.30 by TOMMY. Doors open 7.0. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open 10.0 to 5.0, and 8.0 to 10.0. No fees.—Matinee of THE ACROBAT every Saturday, at 2.0. Special Matinee of HAMLET, Thursday Next, at 2.0.—Business-manager, Mr. G. M. Polini.

STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, A. MELVILLE.
MONDAY April 27th, and during the Week, at 7.30, Last Six Nights of the Romantic Drama, in Five Acts, entitled IVANHOE AND REBECCA THE JEWESS. Miss Clara Cowper as Rebecca the Jewess. Powerful Company, including Miss Julia Seaman. New Scenery: Castle at Rotherwood, Isaac's House, Friar Tuck's Hut, Battlements, Judgment Hall, Sherwood Forest, Trial by Battle, &c.—Comic Opera, PAUL JONES, Next Week.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.
Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.
MONDAY, April 27th, and every Evening at 7.0, production of the Great West-end Play, THE GOLDEN LADDER, by Geo. R. Sims and Wilson Barrett. New Scenery and Special Engagements. Great Cast: Misses Beatrice Toy, Oliph Webb, E. Lewis, Griffiths, &c.; Messrs. Algernon Syms, W. Steadman, E. Beecher, W. Gardiner, W. Copley, G. Bigwood, Varna, Steigh, Leigh, Munro. Concluding with DISGUISED AS A DUCHESS.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, N.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. C. WILMOT and H. A. FREEMAN.
NIGHTLY, at 7.30, Miss Emma Rainbow and Company in the Enormously Successful Realistic Drama, entitled THE LUCKY STAR. —MONDAY, May 4th, Madame Wanda Zaleska and Company in the Russian Drama, MARISKA. Prices: Circle, 1s. 6d.; Boxes, 1s.; Stalls, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.—No Fees and no Free List.

PAVILION THEATRE, Mile End, E.
Sole Lessee, Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Six Nights—Monday, April 27th, and during Week, at 7.30, BLOWER JONES; at 8.15, the Popular West-end Play, THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Lagardere, Mr. J. H. Clynds; Cocordasse, Mr. Henry Hampton; Blanche, Miss Maud Elmore; Messrs. Vane, Wright, Thomas, Yates, Pearson, East, Kingston, &c.; Mesdames Clifton, Holt, Lennox, &c.—Monday, May 4th, THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Stage-manager, Isaac Cohen.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E.
Proprietor, Mr. ALBERT FREDERICKS.
A West-end Theatre in the East.
MONDAY, April 27th, for Six Nights only, THE DIVER'S LUCK. Mr. Fred Cooke and Company. New Tropical, Marine, and Submarine Scenery, Diving Boat, Diving Dresses, and Apparatus. Monday, May 4th, FALKA (Opera). Business-manager, Mr. Charles Bennett.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
THE EMPIRE OF THE EAST.
MONDAY, April 27th, and Every Evening.—The Latest Successes from America. Paul Martinetti's Renowned American Pantomime Company in a New and Original Pantomime, entitled PARIS NIGHT BY NIGHT. Written and invented by Paul Martinetti. Music composed by M. Desargne, of the Folies Bergères, Paris. Supported by Mr. Alfred Martinetti, Miss Josephine Martinetti, Mr. J. Heard, Mr. G. W. Craig, Mr. E. Josset, and the Inimitable Paul Martinetti. Scene I.: Forest near Paris—the Picnic. Scene II.: Railway Station on the way back to Paris. Scene III.: Grand Café on the Boulevards. Scene IV.: Police Station—all Pulled In. Scene V.: Exterior of Grand Café—Parisian Street—the Storm and the Smash Up. Prince Yenedas' Imperial Japanese Troupe, the Wonders of the World; Sweeney and Ryland, Miss Nellie Navette, W. Bellonini, James Taylor and Miss Ada Alexander in their successful Sketch, entitled THE DUTCH GIRL. J. P. Boston, F. V. St. Clair, Leon Prevost, Fyvie.—Doors open, 7.30; Side door, 7.15; Saturday, side door, 6.45. Extra Turns. Prices from 6d.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,
CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, MILE END, E.
Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LUSBY.
ORIGINAL Sketch, DEAD MEN'S SHOES, by the Johnson Combination. Three Karnos, the Kryers, Comical Fagans, Johnny Worman, Harry Starr, J. H. Woodhouse, Harry Lester, Pat Carey, Lizzie Howard, Amy Lyster, &c.—Open 7.15. Prices, 6d. to £1 1s. Half-price at 9.0.—Manager, Wilton Friend.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES, CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, MILE END, E.—WILTON FRIEND'S BENEFIT, Tuesday, April 28th. The Night of Numerous Novelties; the Night of the Pryse Conundrums; the Night when All the Stars will appear.—Open at 6.30. Don't miss it.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES,
COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.
Proprietor, Mr. W. RILEY.
GRAND CHANGE of COMPANY.—Harry Randall, the Donaldson Brothers, Harriett Vernon, Herbert Campbell, Keegan and Elvin Combination, in TOUCHED. J. W. Rowley, Scully and Morrell, Cyrus and Maude, and Performing Donkey, Francois de Blanche, Clark and Barton, George English, J. F. Curlett, Jeannie Venol, T. E. Dunville.—General-manager, Mr. E. V. Page.

COLLINS'S, Islington Green.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HERBERT SPRAKE.
Assistant-manager, Mr. E. S. BARNES.
IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS.—Herbert Campbell, Comedian; Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Anglo-Dutch Entertainers; Sweeney and Ryland, Transatlantic Drolls; Jeannie Venol, Ballad Vocalist; Frank Caffrey, the Versatile Hibernian; Sisters Twibell, Duettists; Lily Burnand, Burlesque Artist; Harry Slade, Comic; Mamie Delia, Serio; the McConnell Trio; Ethel Dove, Serio-comic; Edgeio, Comic Juggler; Fred Williams and Company in a Burlesque Sketch, LITTLE MARGARET.

ROYAL VICTORIA HALL,
WATERLOO BRIDGE-ROAD.
MONDAY, Orchestral Smoking Concerts, interspersed with Solos, Conjuring, and Drawing-room Entertainments. Prices 1d. to 6d. Tuesday, Science Lecture, H. A. Kennedy, Esq. (from Montreal), "Fighting the Indians," the Experiences of a War Correspondent. Illustrated by Dissolving Views. To conclude with a Special Entertainment. Prices 1d. to 1s. Wednesday, Variety Entertainment, interspersed with Orchestral Music. Prices 1d. to 6d. Thursday, Grand Ballad Concert; Mdlle. Douilly, Madame Schluter, Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Arthur Taylor, Mr. Dalgetty Henderson, Mr. Arthur Strugnell, Mr. Leo Stern, Violoncello; Miss Masson, Reciter; Mr. J. H. Maunder at the Piano. Free list suspended. Friday, Temperance Hour: A Deputation of the Sons of Temperance, Bro. E. Catesley, J. Deagley, and A. H. Collier. Free up to 8.0 o'clock; prices after, 1d. to 6d. Grand Variety Entertainment. No Re-admission.

ROYAL STANDARD MUSIC HALL
(FACING VICTORIA STATION).
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. WAKE.
THE ALABAMA TEAM, J. H. Woodhouse, "Men and Manners," George Elliot, Comic. A Musical Sketch, entitled LUBIN'S SECRET, by Edwin Keene, Kate Reeves, and Company. The Jackley Wonders, Leon Prevost, Instrumentalist; Sam Torr, Comedian; Edward Earle, Equilibrist; Tom Costello, the Popular Comedian; Will Gilbert, the Great Negro Comedian; the Wonderful Kellinos, Clara Bell, the Pleasing Ballad Vocalist. A change every week.—Assistant-manager, Geo. Chapman.

THE WASHINGTON MUSIC HALL,
YORK-ROAD, BATTERSEA.
Proprietor, G. W. MOORE, Sen.
Acting and General-manager, CHARLES MITCHELL.
REPRESENTATION of the Funniest Sketch every played, entitled THE DOCTOR, by Johnny Hanson and his Celebrated Company. Miss Ellis, H. Delavante, T. Hyde, M. Mousley, and Little Alfred. Variety Company: Four Gartos, in their Musical Entertainment; Stella de Vere, Alberto, the Sisters Hedderwick, Professor Thornbury, Lillie Howens, F. V. St. Clair, Albert Frederick, in Comic Sketch; Harry Johnson, Comedian.—Music Hall Business-manager, T. Gordon.

HAMMERSMITH THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
ANOTHER NEW SKETCH and Change of Variety Company.—A SISTER'S HONOUR, by those Celebrated Artists, J. B. Howe, W. Glenny, and Julia Summers. Comic Sketch, HURLY BURLY, by the Four Whites. Newham and Latimar, the Lively Pair; Bohemian Quintette of Juvenile Minstrels, Malcolm and Bishop, Harry Turner, Racing Comic; Thornbury, Cartoonist and Mimic; the Two Emeralds, the Sisters Hedderwick, the American Sisters, Harry Rose.—A Change Every Monday. Extra Artists on Saturday.

BEDFORD THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.
EVERY EVENING, A RUN FOR A WIFE, by Mesdames Kate, Maude Montgomery, Marie Montague, Messrs. H. de Solla, Dewham, Price, and Edwin Reeves. CRIME, by Jennie Lee, Alice Spry, Jennie Humm, Marian Hutom, Arthur Leslie, L. E. Vincent, Pat Cashan, T. E. Dunville, Charles Chaplin, Brothers Passmore, Alf Rivers, Pat Rafferty, Sisters Lloyd, Sisters Graham, Leila Rose, Angie Darrell, and Pollie Henry, and others.—Our Naval Exhibition will commence on May 18th.—Director, Captain Haynes; Leader, Chas. Izon.

STAR MUSIC HALL, Bermondsey.
EXTRAORDINARY Attraction on Monday Next and Every Evening.—A New Eccentric Sketch, entitled A CHASE FOR LOVE, by H. C. Le Fre and Company. New Trick Scenery and Effects. Pat Rafferty, the Alliisons, Frances Day, Caston and Moore, L. Shadreck's Great Illusion, SATURNA ATLAS. The Comical Weimars, Tom Leamore. Last Six Nights of the Successful Sketch, GREED OF GOLD, by E. S. Vincent's Combination. The Four Funny Blacks.—On Monday, May 4th, Juilene's Mephisto Combination, a Musical Electrical Novelty Act.—A Change of Company Weekly.

MARLOW'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,
LATE BOW MUSIC HALL, BOW-ROAD, E.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. FRED MARLOW.
ANOTHER GIGANTIC COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS. ON MONDAY, April 27th, and Every Evening during the Week, Brothers Howard, in their Great Speciality Act, entitled THOUGHT TRANSMISSION. Fredericks and Drew, J. H. Kavanagh, Pongo, Como Tarro, Sisters Leonora, Johnnie Warde and Louie Melrose, Albert Rivers, Louis Alberto, Harry Masam.

QUEEN'S, Poplar.
Managers, F. and M. ABRAHAMS.
MONDAY, April 27th, the Poluski Brothers. Last Six Nights of THE COLLEEN BAWN, performed by Mrs. Bennett, Brian McCullough, George English, Charles Mortimer, Watty Brunton, E. G. Osborne, Hetty Percy, and Lillie Woods. In the celebrated Cave Scene the stage is converted into a Lake of Real Water. Last Six Nights of "The Bogie Man," Witty Watty Walton's Eccentric Absurdity, with Twelve Trained Children. The Weimars, G. W. Fyvie, Witty Watty Walton, Harry Pleon, Amy Lyster, George English, Vesta Victoria, Jessie Vandeau, &c.—Benefit, Thursday, April 30th.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
"THE HOME OF BALLET."
OPEN EVERY EVENING at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, a New Grand Fantastic Ballet, at 9.15; ON THE ROOFS, Comic Pantomime, at 10.50; and ZANETTA, at 8.0. Signorina Legnani, Mdlle. Marie, Jisby, Scotti, Zimmerman, Charles Lauri, and Signor de Vincenti. Varieties by Miss MARIE LOFTUS, Miss Ada Lincoln, Mdlle. Bianca and M. Devoucho, Herr Brassell, the Lauri Troupe, Miss MARIE LLOYD, who will sing "Whacky, Whacky, Whack;" Tennyson and O'Gorman, the Brothers Borani, G. W. Kenway, and Mr. CARL HERTZ. The WORLD says:—"The ALHAMBRA Stage is a veritable BEAUTY SHOW."

THE EMPIRE,
LEICESTER-SQUARE.
GRAND EASTER PROGRAMME.—DOLLY, at 10.05; CECILE, at 8.25. Supported by Signorinas Giuri, Ænea (the Flying Dancer), Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Variety Entertainment, comprising Charles Coborn, Mdlle. Lascant, Jessica, Kelly and Ashby, Marvello's Dogs, Charles Wallace, Sweeney and Ryland, Leopoldi, Hulines, Chirgwin, and Colibris Midgets, the Six Smallest People in the World, in their Artistic Performance. —Doors open at 7.45.

LONDON PAVILION.
A MARVELLOUS AND ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED ENTERTAINMENT.—Prince Mignon, the Smallest Man in the World; Chang-Tu-Sing, the Tallest Man in the World; Dan Leno, Comedian; Bessie Bellwood, Serio-comic; Alice Maydue, Serio-comic; Lottie Collins, Serio-comic; Sam Redfern, Negro Delineator; Albert Chevalier, Comedian; Millie Hylton, Serio-comic; Billie Barlow, Serio-comic; Charles Bignell, Comedian; Charles Collette, Comedian; Ada Reeve, Serio-comic; Francois De Blanche, Magician's Enemy; Fred Harvey, Comedian; Brown, Newland, and Le Clerq, Sketch Artists; Daisy Hughes, Serio-comic; the Bonhairs, Acrobats; the Donaldson Brothers, Contortionists. Doors open at 7.30. Admission from 1s.—Acting-manager, Mr. Edward Swanborough.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
STRAND.
CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.—Every Evening at 7.50. Doors open at 7.30. Morning Performance Every Saturday, at 2.30.

OXFORD.
THE POPULAR MUSIC HALL.—LEO. Dan Leno, Harriett Vernon, Charles Coborn, Marie Lloyd, Curtis D'Alton, Belle Black, Florrie Leybourne, Elsa Joel, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, Tennyson and O'Gorman, Monsieur Bolion, Jeannie Venol, Violet Harley, George Leyton, the Mayne Quartette, J. Manhill, Every Evening. Commences at 7.45. Morning Performance, Saturdays, commence at 3.0.—Sole and Responsible Manager, Mr. C. E. Brighten.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
The Handsomest Building in Europe.
Reconstructed and Redecorated at a cost of over £35,000.
Ten New Comfortable Private Boxes.
CARL HERTZ Nightly Performs his Wonderful Illusion, STROBAIKA, which mystifies even the masters of mystery. A man is padlocked to a board placed behind a curtain, a pistol fired, the curtain drawn, and a lady is found in place of the man, who, at the word of command, pops up in a most unexpected corner. All done in twelve seconds. Without exception the most marvellous illusion of the day.

CANTERBURY.—Special Engagement of Dan Leno, the Drury Lane Favourite, in entirely New Songs and Characters. Every one, especially gentlemen engaged in the drapery business should hear and see this artist without fail. "Step this way, madam." Bessie Bellwood, Bolion [illegible], Sweeney and Ryland, Charles Bignell, the Maxwells, Nelly Navette, T. P. Boston, Vesta Victoria, Lottie Collins, Harry Freeman, Leon Prevost.

CANTERBURY.—Great Serious Face Competition, open to all.—A Handsome Prize for the one who can sit out either of the following items without laughing:—Mannons' Mirth Provoking Absurdity, entitled LOGICAL LODGERS; or James Taylor's Comical Sketch, entitled THE MASON, introducing the Inimitable and Matchless Ada Alexander in her Wonderful Impersonation of the DUTCH GIRL.—Prices 6d. to £2 2s.—Doors open 7.30, commence 7.40. Saturdays, doors, 7.0 o'clock.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.
MOST POWERFUL COMPANY IN LONDON.—Albert Chevalier, the Eminent Character Comedian; Jenny Valmore, Sam Redfern, Ada Reeve, Charles Bignell, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Millie Hylton, the Kellinos, Ben Nathan, Daisy Hughes, Fred Harvey, Millie du Cane, Gus Elen, Nancy Valerie, the Black Swan Trio, H. Marvelle's Canine Equestrian Circus, including the Marvellous Somersault Dog, "Rags;" and Fred Williams and Company, in the Sketch, LITTLE MARGUERITE.—Every Evening, and Saturday Matinees.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,
MOGUL TAVERN, 167, DRURY-LANE.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON.
PAT RAFFERTY, Professor de Wynne, the Great Anglo-American Combination, Sisters Preston, Brown, Newland, and Leclerq, G. W. Fyvie, THE BOOKIE, supported by Kitty Tyrrell, Polly Garrett, Nellie Gannon, and Keegan and Elvin, The Brothers Craigs, Charles Seel, Louie Frampton, Brothers Armstrong, Florrie Burris, T. E. Dunville, FETTERED, supported by A. C. Lilly, Fred Erskine, J. Alexander, Miss Louise Brandon, Miss Ruby Cileste, and F. Collings.

GATTI'S (CHARING CROSS) MUSIC HALL,
Villiers-street, Charing Cross.
Proprietors, Messrs. G. and L. CORAZZA-GATTI.
BRILLIANT CHANGES EVERY WEEK.—Walter Munroe, Marie Lloyd, Brown, Newland, and Leclerq, Elsa Joel, Lizzie Howard, W. P. Carey, Sisters Gould, Seeley and West, Alf George and Ruby Lee, Charles Seel, Maud Hawthorne, Tom Nelson.—Leader, Mr. James Murray; Manager, Mr. Tom Tinsley.

GATTI'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,
214, Westminster Bridge-road.
Proprietors, Messrs. G. and L. CORAZZA-GATTI.
WALTER MUNROE, Marie Loftus, Fred Harvey, Nellie Featherstone, Four Whites, Little Elsie, the McConnells, Ottaway and Pepper, Seeley and West, Walter Bannell, J. P. Curlett, Steve Cook.—Manager, Mr. Will Sergeant.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE,
LONDON-ROAD, S.E.
Proprietress, Mrs. J. J. POOLE.
NOTICE.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—Albert and Edmunds Troupe, in their Eccentric Pantomimical Absurdity, entitled THE ELOPEMENT. The Marvellous Kellinos, Sisters Preston, Tom Costello, Sisters Lloyd, Clara Bell. Grand Production of a Sensational Irish Sketch, entitled DONNYBROOK, introducing Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sutherland and Powerful Company; also specially trained Troupe of Local Children. Sisters Western, J. C. Hefron, Horace Wheatley, "The Bogie Man;" Pat Bergin.—Manager, Mr. F. Law.

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.
EVERY EVENING, a Sensational Sketch, THE VAGABOND, by William H. Day, Violet Evelyn, Ida Millais, W. Cheesman, Walter Munroe, Sisters Preston, Sam Redfern, Violet Harley, Black Swan Trio, Louie Chapman, Elsa Joel, Rice, Melrose, and Lovell, the Two Rowes, Sam Saunders, GOSSIP, an Eccentric Interlude.—Manager, Mr. W. Bailey.—A. E. OLIVER'S TENTH BENEFIT, WEDNESDAY, May 6th.

RAGLAN MUSIC HALL,
UNION-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The above Hall will RE-OPEN SATURDAY, MAY 16. Powerful Company, Full Band. Redecorated, Reseated. Under the Management of Mr. Edwin Barrington; Assistant-manager, Mr. J. G. Ward.—Popular prices: Stalls, 1s.; Body of Hall, 6d.; Centre Balcony, 4d.; Side Balcony, 3d.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT.—GREAT SPRING FLOWER SHOW. Roses in Pots, Auriculas, Primroses, Polyanthus, Azaleas, Clivias, Daffodils, &c., &c. Admission as usual. No extra charge. Doors open Wednesday 11.0 o'clock; Thursday at 10.0 a.m. SATURDAY, May 2nd, to SATURDAY, May 9th, GREAT VARIETY CARNIVAL and MUSIC HALL TRADES' EXHIBITION, in Aid of the "TERRIERS'" PHILANTHROPIC CHARITIES. Gigantic Programme Daily.

ROYAL AQUARIUM. The Fashionable Lounge of London. Refined and Amusing Entertainment. Novelties Every Week. Daily at 3.0 and 8.0. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Cheap Tickets, Including admission to the Royal Aquarium, Will be issued at all District Railway Stations. Brooks and Duncan, in their Eccentric South Show. The Three Dunbars, America's Champion Flyers. The Fredericks Troupe, the Rocky Mountain Wonders. The Alabama Team, Coloured Quartette. Herr Von Prittwitz Palm, Mdlle. Hattie Downing. Les Jolies Petits, McAnnely, Bicyclist. Ella Stuart, the Charming Trapeze Artiste. Barnard's Marionettes. The Parachute Monkey. PAULA. The only Lady living who tackles Fierce Alligators, Crocodiles, Pythons, and Boa Constrictors. Psychognosis Seance, Twice Daily, in the Theatre. Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.
KILLIECRUMPER, a New Entertainment, written by Malcolm Watson, Music by Edward Solomon; and a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled THEN AND NOW!—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8.0; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3.0. Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.
Adjoining Baker-street Station.
THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD.
OVER 400 Life-like and Realistic Portraits. History of Costumes. Costly Uniforms and Dresses. Grand Promenade. Relics of Napoleon, &c. Music all Day.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION (adjoining Baker-street Station).—THE HAMPSTEAD TRAGEDY; Mrs. Pearcey. Every Relic Connected with the Case.—Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d. Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from 10.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station.—Music all day, from 12.0 to 10.0 p.m. Special Morning Concerts Every Wednesday by Miss Graves' Ladies' Orchestra, assisted by Eminent Vocalists; Cornet Solos, by Mr. W. T. Graves.—On Wednesday next, Miss Ella Turley and Miss Ottie St. Hill. For full programme see DAILY TELEGRAPH and STANDARD on Wednesday morning.

LOUIS TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION,
REGENT-STREET (close to Oxford Circus).
ALL THE WORLD IN WAX. Scenes of the Day. Everybody of Note in their own Homes. FAIRYLAND; or, the Children's Gallery. Monster Lucky Tub. Free Dips for all Children. Mrs. PEARCEY and the VICTIMS. Scenes of the Tragedy. Mr. VICTOR ANDRE'S METAMORPHOSE, the Startling Instantaneous Transformation of a Wax Figure into a Beautiful Living Young Lady. The Wonder of the Age. And THE TALKING WAXWORKS. Bring all the Children to see Little Lord Fauntleroy and Old Mr. Brown in the Talking Waxworks. Roars of Laughter. Every Afternoon at 3.0 and 5.0, and Evening at 8.0. No Extra Charges of any kind. Open 10.0 till 10.0. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Ask at all District Ry. Stations for Cheap Tickets, including admission.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.
NEXT EXCURSION, by SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, SUNDAY, 3rd MAY, to CANTERBURY, RAMSGATE, and MARGATE. Trains leave Charing Cross (S.E.R.) at 8.30 a.m., Waterloo, Cannon-street, London Bridge, Spa-road, New Cross, Woolwich Arsenal, 9.0 a.m. Return Fare from either Station, 4s.; Children, 2s.—Tickets may be had by public generally of usual Agents; of Secretary, 8, Theobalds-road, Holborn, W.C.; the Company's Office, 7, Moorgate-street, E.C.; and at all the Stations on the Morning of the Excursion.

MR. AND MRS. HENSCHEL'S
FIRST VOCAL RECITAL, ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 1st, at 3.0. The Programme will include Songs and Duets by Cimarosa, Handel, J. W. Franck, Pergolesi, Beethoven, Liszt, Schubert, Brahms, Henschel, Loewe, and [illegible]. The Second Recital will take place on May 15th, at 3.0.—Tickets: Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony (unreserved), 3s. Admission, 1s., of the usual Agents; and at Tree's Office, St. James's Hall.—N. VERT, 6, Cork-street, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
WHIT MONDAY, May 18th.
GREAT NATIONAL POPULAR FETE.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME of OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. INDOOR AND FREE VARIETY SHOWS and CONCERTS. Superb Display of FIREWORKS By C. T. Brock and Co., Which can be witnessed by 100,000 people without extra payment.
The Directors have just secured from the Continent a WONDERFUL SHOW OF TRAINED WILD BEASTS. Twelve Lions and Three Bengal Tigers, besides Cheetahs or Hunting Leopards, Panthers, Polar and Thibet Bears, Ponies, Goats, and Boarhounds. The Most Remarkable Novelty in Animal Training ever seen in this or any other country. THREE PERFORMANCES ON WHIT MONDAY. Hundreds of Shilling Seats. Return Railway Fare from London and Admission to Crystal Palace, only Eighteenpence!

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' 26TH ANNUAL EASTER ENTERTAINMENT. A VERITABLE TRIUMPH. ECLIPSING ALL PREVIOUS SUCCESSES. MORE PEOPLE WERE TURNED AWAY From both Performances, which were given in the Great Hall, than would have filled it twice over. See Notices in the "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," and "Advertiser" of Tuesday, March 31st. All the New Songs will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at 8.0, And at the DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3.0. Places can be booked (without extra charge) at Tree's Office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances; 7.30 for Evening ditto.

MOHAWKS. Elephant and Castle Theatre. Every Evening at 8.0. Grand Scotch Night, Wednesday, April 29th. Balaclava Night, Friday, May 1st. Full Company from Islington. All the Novelties. "The Bogie Man." Elephant and Castle Theatre.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—NEWMARKET RACES.
FIRST SPRING MEETING, April 28th to May 1st. WEDNESDAY, April 29th ("TWO THOUSAND" DAY), a CHEAP FAST EXCURSION to CAMBRIDGE and Back for NEWMARKET will leave Moorgate-street, 8.40 a.m.; Aldersgate-street, 8.42; Farringdon-street, 8.44; King's Cross (G.N.), 9.5; Finsbury Park, 9.11. Returning from Cambridge same day only, at 4.35 p.m., 6.10, and 7.45. For fares and full particulars see bills.
HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.
London, King's Cross, April, 1891.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. For Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Is the finest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Made Dishes, &c.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Keeps for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Perfect Purity absolutely guaranteed. Sole Manufactory, Fray Bentos, South America, where

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Forty Pounds of prime lean beef are used to make One Pound of Extract of Beef.

COOKERY BOOKS (INDISPENSABLE FOR LADIES) sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Infants and Invalids and for the Aged.

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NEAVE'S FOOD.—Recommended by the Faculty generally.

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INFLUENZA.
INSTRUCTIONS.
When attacked with Influenza or Feverish Cold, lie in bed three or four days in a warm room, well ventilated by a good fire, take
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely, and
ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away. DIET, Strong beef tea.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

The People.

OFFICES: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.*

FREE EDUCATION.

No praise could be too high for the purpose to which the Government proposes to devote the greater part of the Budget surplus. Deeply concerned as it has been all along for the welfare and contentment of the working classes, it invites the national representatives to spend a million this year, and twice the sum in future years, for the abolition of school fees. That is to say, from the 1st September every person in the kingdom will be entitled to absolutely free education for his children. The full details of this splendid scheme of truly democratic legislation have yet to be made known, and it seems quite possible that sharp controversy will arise over some of them. But the Opposition will scarcely venture to obstruct a measure which is impregnated with the very essence of the highest and best Liberalism. No doubt the Separatist leaders would much like to deprive the Government of the credit which is so justly due to it for proposing this great social reform. But open opposition to it would assuredly alienate the whole of the poorer classes from Mr. GLADSTONE. We predict, therefore, that he will approve the scheme in the abstract, but endeavour later on to bring it to naught over the voluntary school difficulty. It behoves the working classes, therefore, to let it be seen that the matter at stake is one which they will not permit to be made a vehicle for petty party manœuvring. They receive a frank offer of absolutely free education for their offspring, and it rests with them to prevent the Government being thwarted in its benevolent purpose. Who will now say that Conservatism is not in touch with the democracy, and has no care for its interests? Who will say, either, that it is not immensely superior to Liberalism of the Gladstone type, for administrative purposes? Look at the financial achievements of the present Government as set forth by Mr. GOSCHEN. It has reduced the National Debt by thirty-seven millions, it has reduced the annual charge for the debt by two millions, it has knocked off four millions per annum from the income-tax, half a million from the house duty, a million and a half from the tea duty, and nearly three-quarters of a million from the tobacco duty. In addition, it has lightened local taxation by a very large amount, and set on foot a most excellent scheme of technical education. To crown its splendid record of good work, well done, in less than five years, it undertakes to provide free elementary education for the people without imposing a single farthing of additional taxation.

THE WOODSTOCK VICTORY.

The great Unionist victory in the Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire has fittingly crowned the previous success at Aston Manor. If we were inclined to follow the example of our political opponents we might well fall into hysterics of delight over the result of the Woodstock election. But we shall not do so, because we do not profess to attach an exaggerated importance to any single bye-election, or, indeed, any number of them. So far, however, as it goes, Woodstock is about as good as it possibly could be. A Liberal majority of 189 in 1885 has been converted into a Conservative majority of 688 at the present time. In view of the political history of the constituency this state of things indicates a remarkable strength in the number of Liberal Unionist electors, and the Liberal Unionists, as we all know, have long since been declared by the followers of Mr. GLADSTONE to be non-existent, or, at least, on the high road to extinction. Woodstock certainly does not look much as if that were true. Our readers will not however, forget the other recent victory of the Unionist cause, a victory none the less important because there was no actual conflict at the polls. The unopposed return of Mr. HUCKS GIBBS for the City of London is an event not less remarkable than a dozen disputed successes in country districts; for what does it mean? Nothing less than this, that the City of London, the centre of the wealth and the intelligence which direct the destinies of the world, has so completely come round within a very few years to the Conservative side, that our opponents dare not challenge the Conservative candidate at the poll. This, therefore, has been a mighty moral victory for the constitutional cause. As to the four other bye-elections which are imminent, it would be rash to profess complete confidence of victory. Unionists will do well to remember the recent advice of Lord SALISBURY on the subject of Parliamentary elections, and to guard themselves against excessive elation or depression when the fortune of war is for them or against. Meanwhile, however, the general election in miniature is going admirably.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord SALISBURY was in splendid form at the great meeting of the Primrose Leaguers at Covent Garden on Monday. Never have stronger arguments been driven home in language more forcible. The very moderation of sentiment and elegance of expression which are the distinctive characteristics of the PRIME MINISTER'S oratory gave additional force to his reasoning. On the present occasion, however, we are not so much concerned with Lord SALISBURY'S speech as with the remarkable political organisation the members of which composed his audience. We live in an age of "leagues" of one sort or another; but certainly there is not one which can be compared to the Primrose League either for the number of its members or for the power of its influence. Only a very few years ago, when the Primrose League was in its infancy, there was no more favourite subject for cheap ridicule on the Radical platforms and in the Radical Press. The notion that the Primrose League would ever grow to be a political power of first-rate importance would have been received with roars of Radical laughter if any Conservative had had the courage to make such a prediction. At the present time, however, the Primrose League can claim a membership of 1,000,000, divided among 2,000 habitations, and the ordinary influence of the league at all times, as well as its extraordinary activity at election periods, is one of the factors in the politics of the day which both parties in the State are equally compelled to recognise. To our opponents, it is needless to say, this marvellous growth and widespread influence of association which is now a most solid bulwark of the constitution is gall and wormwood. Now that it has become impossible for them to despise the Primrose League they take refuge in bringing scandalous allegations against it of undue interference with the freedom of electors, of bribery and boycotting. These accusations, however, are but the outbursts of spite against a success which the calumniators have striven in vain to rival. And the cause from which they spring is, therefore, only one more reason for heartily congratulating the Primrose League on its present splendid position and future prospects.

CASH versus CREDIT.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been giving his views on the question of cash versus credit in a letter addressed to a gentleman who had asked his opinion of the economic question involved in the struggle between the shopkeeper and the co-operative store. As usual the ex-Premier fences. He declares, on the one hand, that he himself has nothing to do with "that system of co-operative dealing which has hit so severely the retail trade of London," which should mean, if it means anything at all, that Mr. GLADSTONE has never dealt with the stores. On the other hand he gives it as his judgment that "the system of long credit which so widely prevails in London has every fault which a system of trade can have, and no merit whatever to redeem it." Now, that is an assertion which, as applied to the whole body of the people of this country—or, indeed, of any other country—is very far indeed from the truth. That the credit system has but little to recommend it to persons in easy circumstances we entirely admit; and the success of co-operative stores has no doubt been due to the fact that people who are able to pay "on the nail" have discovered the enormous amount they can save by doing so. But here comes in the hardship of the question as touching the working classes. While the rich man who, after all, could afford to pay for credit can always pay cash, the working man, who sorely needs the benefit of the discount for cash, is often unable to obtain it. Mr. GLADSTONE has, in fact, once more proved his profound ignorance of the practical conditions of the everyday life of the masses. As a matter of fact, the credit system is universal with the working classes. If working men and their wives could not get credit when times are bad, when work is scarce, and wages with it, they would starve or come upon the rates by hundreds and thousands. The small shopkeepers who supply their wants give them credit when they cannot pay, because they know that if they did not, their customers would spend their money, when they do get it, in the opposition shop. Airy talk about the economic evils of the credit system will not alter the stern realities of this workaday world.

DEPARTURE OF LORD R. CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill, accompanied by Dr. Raynor, Captain Williams, and Mr. Perkins, left Paddington on Friday, for Dartmouth to join the Grantully Castle, en route for South Africa. Lady Randolph Churchill took leave of her husband at the station, and among others present on the platform were Lord and Lady Curzon, Mr. and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Lord Morris, and Lady Spencer Churchill. His lordship was wished all success and a speedy return, and loud cheers were given as the train left.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A CURATE.

Before the Berks magistrates at Maidenhead on Friday, the Rev. Augustus James Pulling, curate of Winkfield parish church, was charged with an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the complainant being Emma Beare, aged 15, daughter of a parishioner. Prisoner, who is a tall, handsome man, wore his clerical attire.—After evidence had been given he was remanded till Tuesday next, bail being accepted in £3,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SNAKE CHARMER.

Henri Belmont, a Parisian snake charmer, has had a narrow escape from being strangled by one of his snakes at the Grand Palace Hotel, Chicago. Belmont recently concluded an engagement in San Francisco, and arrived in Chicago en route for New York. He had with him a great box filled with snakes, which was placed in his room. After dinner he went to his room with a number of friends for the purpose of showing the snakes to them, and subsequently went below to the bar-room. In leaving his room Belmont forgot to lock up the snakes, thus giving them perfect freedom in the apartment. Upon going to bed an hour later Belmont, however, noticed nothing wrong, but in the middle of the night Mr. Newberry, a traveller occupying the adjoining room, was awakened by cries of "Help." He ran into the hall and knocked at Belmont's door. Then he heard the latter shout, "Quick; he is choking me." Newberry burst in the door and entered the room, which was quite dark. He first stepped upon a snake, and, frightened, turned to run, but the cries of Belmont became pitiful, and Newberry stopped and lighted a match, which he applied to the gas. The light revealed the snake charmer upon the bed, his face black, and his eyes bulging out, while an enormous python was curled about his legs and body. Meantime, other persons in the hotel had been aroused, and crowded to the door of the victim, but with one exception all were too frightened to enter. One man, however, seized a fire-axe and entered. Mr. Newberry prevented him from attacking the reptile, and told him to catch the tail while he took the snake's head, and then both began to untwist the immense body. It took all their strength to move the reptile, but finally Newberry succeeded in untwisting it sufficiently to release the snake charmer's arms, and the latter then stroked it and induced it to relax its hold. Then being partially freed he caught the reptile about the middle of the body, and threw it into the box. Belmont says he never had such a narrow escape. The snake, it appears, had crawled into the bed for more warmth, and while its fangs were not dangerous, its enormous strength, Belmont says, had always to be reckoned with. In another minute he believes he would have been dead.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

At the sitting of the annual conference of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales at Cannon-street Hotel, the question of Sunday closing was the principal subject for consideration, and the following resolution was adopted:—"That, inasmuch as in England, without Sunday closing, there is a marked decline in Sunday drunkenness, while in Scotland, after a long trial, cases are more numerous in proportion to the population; that as in Ireland the five exempted towns show a decrease, while the rest of the country where Sunday closing exists generally shows a marked increase; and that since the passing of the Welsh Sunday Closing Act drunkenness has increased in the large towns; this meeting is of opinion that repressive legislation has signally failed to further the cause of temperance, and that no further restriction of the hours of closing is necessary."

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The influenza epidemic has been especially severe in and around Grimsby. Within a week the death rate has increased from an average of fifteen per week to twelve and fifteen per day. The doctors have their hands full, and many families are without medical attendance.

In the colliery villages round Leeds the epidemic is spreading, and colliers are leaving the pits daily, being unable to remain at work. In one house at Rothwell there are six or eight cases.

MRS. JACKSON'S CASE.

THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE.

The *Lancashire Evening Post* has published the second part of Mrs. Jackson's version of the Clitheroe case. She proceeds:—On November 5th I went to the Clitheroe Station about 10.30 a.m., and there found Mr. Dixon Robinson. We travelled to Blackburn, and took a cab from the station to West View. Mr. Jackson and his sister had gone to St. Paul's Church. We took the cab on to the church and found Mr. Jackson there with a few friends, but no friends or relations of mine were present. The marriage took place, and Mr. Jackson and I and some of the party went to the house of a friend, where we stayed a time. After leaving there we all went to Miss Jackson's house in West View, where we had dinner, the party consisting of Miss Robinson, Miss Jackson, four friends of Mr. Jackson, and our two selves. On sitting down to dinner an incident occurred which affected me greatly, coming as it did so immediately after the marriage. I made some observation to Mr. Jackson, when he suddenly said "Where are your h's?" I felt very much incensed, but I said nothing, though I thought it a very strange beginning. The dinner was over by three o'clock and the friends left about four, when Mr. Jackson and I walked to the house of a neighbour with whom we stayed about a quarter of an hour, and we then went back to his house

AFTER THE WEDDING.

When I got in he asked me where I was going to spend the night. He did not ask me to go anywhere with him, and I said I was going home and he must take and leave me there. He arranged to do this and to return to Blackburn himself. It is not true that he asked me to accompany him to London. When I stated that I had better return home he made no demur of any kind; his manner suggested on the contrary that he was relieved when I put on my bonnet to go. We were never alone together in the house during the day. We left Blackburn about seven o'clock, travelling in a third-class compartment with other people. We went direct from the station to a lady friend's house. This lady had received a telegram from Mr. Robinson announcing the marriage and in consequence had seen my sister and told her about the wedding. Mr. Jackson and I then went to my sister's house, Straw Bridge, some 150 yards away. We went into the breakfast-room, Mr. Baldwin was there and his partner, Mr. Weeks. I asked for my sister who was in another room. Mr. Baldwin went to tell her but she refused to come. I went out to her and found her crying, but she would not come to see Mr. Jackson. I returned to the breakfast-room and told Mr. Jackson. Mr. Baldwin said he hoped I should not regret the step I had taken.

SATISFIED WITH THE STEP.

My answer was, "If I had to do it again I should do the same." Mr. Jackson said, "What is the objection to me?" and Mr. Baldwin answered, "You have no business or occupation; what have you got to keep a wife on?" He replied "I have got enough to keep myself always in bread and butter." I then stated I wanted a settlement of my property to be prepared, and Mr. Baldwin suggested I should get Mr. Robinson to prepare it. I said I wished him (Mr. Baldwin) to prepare it in the usual way. Mr. Jackson then said he was leaving Blackburn the following day for London, and leaving there on the 9th or 10th to go on board by which time the settlement must be ready. He then left the house for the purpose of returning to Blackburn. At the front door he asked Mr. Baldwin to take care of me, and they shook hands and parted in a friendly manner. Next afternoon, according to arrangement with Mr. Jackson, I went to the station to go to Blackburn by the 1.30 train to see him. There had been a breakdown on the line, and I was driven by a friend of Mr. Jackson's to Blackburn. We arrived at West View just at dusk. We found Mr. Robinson and several others there busy preparing and packing for the departure of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Robinson. I was just

LIKE ONE DAZED AND IN A DREAM.

I was very much excited, very sorry he was going, and tearful. The two left the house about eight o'clock and I remained for a time with Miss Jackson, when I was driven back to Clitheroe. We were never alone on that day, and even his leave-taking with me was in the presence of his sister. After my return to Clitheroe I talked the matter over very fully with my friends. The result was that they became reconciled to the marriage, and decided to make the best of it. In pursuance of this, Mrs. Baldwin wrote to Mr. Jackson on November 8th, that although much distressed about the event they were all good friends, and that "bygones should be bygones." Mr. Jackson replied, thanking Mrs. Baldwin for her letter, and adding "we are very happy, at least I am. If you had known we should not probably have been married only engaged, so I am not sorry. I feel it is very hard to go away now, but I think it is for the best. No doubt some day we shall return." Mrs. Jackson goes on: "Mr. Weeks got the settlement of my property prepared for me, and it was executed on the 9th by Mr. Jackson at his brother's house at Sydenham. My income is

ABOUT £600 A YEAR,

and in the event of his surviving me takes this income for his life. Mr. Jackson brought nothing into the settlement. What his means were I had then no knowledge except what he had told me as to having enough to keep himself, and his declaration about capital he was taking to buy land in New Zealand. I have wished to make clear what were my feelings in marrying Mr. Jackson. I believed the earnest protestations of affection made during our short engagement. I believed that he cared for me for myself alone. I yielded to his wish for a speedy marriage because I thought, and hoped, marriage with him would mean happiness for us, and on my side I say most positively that I meant to be all that a good wife should be to him, and that I had no thought of him except such as a wife should hold of her husband. What I have now to trace is the course of the events which changed all those feelings and which led me to realise the mistake I had made. Almost immediately upon Mr. Jackson's departure, I realised that it would be impossible for me to endure the rough life of a colonial settler, and necessitated a complete change of plan. In order that Mr. Jackson might not have time to carry out his plan of buying land in New Zealand, and thus fasten himself to the country, I wrote to him immediately, being careful that the letter should be out there so as to be waiting him on his arrival to tell him of this. I asked him to return home to England. I wrote other letters to Mr. Jackson, all of a very affectionate kind, written in expectation of our living happily together in England. Arrangements were made for taking a house, and I purchased such table and bed linen, &c., as might be necessary for commencing housekeeping. In this way I made all such preparations as I could on my side to receive my husband on his return.

LETTERS FROM HER HUSBAND.

In this way the first few months passed after the marriage until the day after I received the first letter from my husband. Up to that moment I trusted my husband. I believed he had married me for myself and that he had taken out capital to New Zealand to buy land and start farming; and it was to save him from investing this capital I had written so promptly to ask him to return. The first thing that struck me as peculiar was that on the same day (January 30th, 1888) he had written two letters strikingly different in kind, that he had enclosed them in the same envelope, and that one he apparently wished to be private and the other to be shown generally. That which I was to show was in affectionate terms, describing his experiences on the voyage and his illness, &c. In all of it there was no reference to money matters, while several things in the one were kept entirely out of the other. In the private letter what struck me was the fact that, although he had neither bought land nor commenced farming, and thus could not have spent any of the capital, which I had been told they were both taking out, he was without even the means to pay his fare home. Then, again, that I should be asked to pay the return fare of the friend as well as of my husband in order that, as he proposed, my husband and I, his sister and his friend should get a sort of joint home here in England on my money.

HOW COMPLETE A MISTAKE.

Mrs. Jackson continues:—My eyes were opened. This letter I received on March 6th. It was a shock to me. I shall never forget that day. I saw at once that things were wrong. My eyes were opened. It was not for myself as I had hoped and believed that I had been loved and married. I recognised how complete had been my mistake, and I was miserable. I saw that if Mr. Jackson had taken money out to buy land he could not have required money to pay his passage back again. Then I was greatly astonished at his proposing I should get a farm in England for him and for Mr. Dixon Robinson and a house for his sister. In this way my uneasiness and suspicions were aroused, and many circumstances helped to confirm them. I found that his sister was in my husband's confidence to such an extent that she wrote to me to say that she could not send me letters which he had written to her for fear of giving him offence. Then I found that people in Clitheroe and in Blackburn knew of matters concerning my husband before I did, and thus having had my distrust aroused by his letters I began to be suspicious of everything. During this time also Miss Jackson began to importune me about sending out this money to her brother, and by the general tone of her conversation led me to infer that she considered I had much improved my position in marrying Mr. Jackson. She also wrote me on April 6th, "I think no one is to be so envied as you," referring to this supposed improvement in my position. In the same letter she wished to know whether I had sent out the sum which Mr. Jackson had written for in his letter. He had requested that I should see his sister on this subject, and this, followed by the letters she wrote, irritated me excessively and added to my disquiet. Thus, in a letter dated April 6th, 1888, she said, "When did you send the passage money, and when do you expect him back? In his last letter he tells me that he can only just hold out till April." I sent no answer to this, and then, four days afterwards, I was more annoyed to receive a further letter, dated April 10th, as follows:—"If you have not sent the money, tell me." Then I wrote to her that day saying that my money appeared to be her only thought, and that I did not want to be troubled with any more letters. Through all this time I had not shown my friends the letter from my husband, in which he stated his want of money. I was ashamed to do this or to tell them anything of the matter.

AN INDIGNANT LETTER.

I had suffered more than I can say in mental worry, and I had not replied to the letter, but now I wrote my reply, which was as follows:—

Clitheroe, April 9th, 1888.

My dear Haughton,—Many thanks for both your letters. Your first I got after arriving at your journey's end (which I did not answer). I was very sorry to hear of your being ill. In your second, however, written on February 17th, arriving here April 3rd, I find you are better, which I am glad of, and hope you are quite well again now. I beg you will take care of yourself for the future. Now about your coming home. Of course, I shall be glad to see you; but as to Dixon, I think it a most absurd idea following you back when he went away for a purpose, and has never yet given it a trial. But I have nothing whatever to do with him, therefore he must do as he likes and as he thinks best. I must tell you I have been a good deal worried and annoyed lately in many ways, and my own people have been the only ones who have given me any comfort or advice; and they one and all have been goodness itself, and I shall never forget their kindness. One thing that has annoyed me greatly. You remember the day you and I became engaged. Well, every word that took place between us during that short meeting has been repeated to me. Only being our two selves there. I fear you have told all. If this be the case, it is not right to me. I thought you had more common sense and respect to me. If you will tell a thing of this kind, I shall always feel afraid in the future to speak out to you as I should. You surely must know, Haughton, all a wife says to her husband should be sacred. Many other things I could mention if space would allow. I don't want to quarrel with you—very far from it; but I think it only right you should know, and I wish there to be a thorough understanding before we meet, that I do not expect this sort of thing to go on, and won't have it. I must also tell you everything you have told me not to repeat in your letters I find currently talked of, both in Clitheroe and Blackburn, almost before I knew the news myself. I cannot understand this sort of thing at all, and have never been accustomed to it. About meeting you I shall not come south at all. You can come and see your people if you like before leaving London; and if you will write to me from there, I will let you know where to come to me. About this partnership in farming, you know as well as I that farming anywhere, let alone in England, requires capital. If you go in for it you must be sure and make yourself responsible for it, for I shall advance you no money whatever. Dixon must of course go home. Who more likely than his own people to look after him, not you, for when I do get a home I do not intend any one to live with us. You ask me if I have picked any place in my own mind where we shall live. Well, I must say I have my own idea, but you know it is always customary for a man, however limited in means to find a home for his wife. Therefore you and all your well-to-do people cannot surely expect me to do this, although Miss Jackson has dared to write and ask me if I sent you on the passage money. I must tell you I have told my people everything, and shall act by their advice, in which I concur. They consider I am grossly insulted, and never heard of such a monstrous thing in their lives for any lady to be thus attacked by a comparative stranger. Miss Jackson keeps annoying me by writing about nothing but money, that I have been compelled to let her know I intend to be sole master of my money and interfered with by nobody. I am glad to say I am very well through all this annoyance. Yesterday I was asked several times if you were not returning in June. Of course I said I did not know, as I did not. It is a very strange thing some people should be told June, and you write me perhaps August. What to make of it all I don't know, only that I am beginning to think all your friends are posted in news one mail before me. Understand once and for ever I do not intend now, or at any time, to be subject to any indignity from any one of your people. You may perhaps think my people are prompting me to this, but I can positively assure you it is not so. I am so very much put out (not troubled) that it is all spontaneous, they not knowing I had ever written until I gave it them all to read. From the first I have seen how it has been—every one thought of and considered but me, the first and principal person. I now plainly see why you have married me, and am very sorry I was blind enough before not to find it out. If you think you have any prospect of making money if you remain where you are for a time, you had better do so. I can manage to get on quite well, as I am very happy, every one about me trying to make me as comfortable as possible. I am very sorry to have to write in this manner, but I can bear it no longer. It is far better to tell you all and have done with it. You may perhaps show this letter. If so, it is quite right to me, as I feel perfectly justified in everything I am saying. I must tell you I don't think I have raised myself in the eyes of the world by marrying you. I have found out who are my friends, and shall accordingly treat them when I get a house of my own.—With love as usual, believe me, dear Haughton, yours as ever,

EMILY JACKSON.

VERY UNHAPPY.

After I had written this letter, and while waiting for Mr. Jackson's reply to it, I was very unhappy. I thought much of what our future life would be, and I felt what a great mistake had been made in my marriage. The more I thought of this the more unhappy I was. Although I was quite resolved to receive him as my husband and to love him when he returned, I could not help brooding over the way I had been misled into thinking he had cared for me for myself only; but I felt we were married and that I must do the best I could under the circumstances. I hoped that time would help me to get over the disappointment I had suffered. It was not until his answer to my letter came that I realised the full extent of my misfortune. It was on the 12th July that the answer came. For the second time I received two letters from Mr. Jackson on the same day—again of the most contradictory character. Both of these letters had been posted on the same day in Naples. One, however, was dated May 28th, and addressed from New Zealand, having been written six weeks before, being posted in Naples; and the other was dated July 7th, and addressed from the steamship Orizaba, in which my husband had travelled home. The letters presented the strongest contrast. That dated July 7th was in very affectionate terms, with no reference either to my letter or to that which reached me by the same post, while the other which had been written in New Zealand six weeks before it was posted in Naples, was the reply to my letter (already given), and was written in such a way as to fill me with indignation.

MR. JACKSON'S REPLY.

How I felt any woman can best understand who has ever trusted as I had trusted, and with such a result.

Auckland, N.Z.

My dear Emily,—Your letter is an insult to me and mine. I cannot understand how you have dared to write me such a one about the coming home. It was at your own request that I gave up starting anything here, and have waited till now for means to return. As I have been ill nearly all the time it has been anything but pleasant. You knew quite well what I had, and I did not care to ask Rainsford for more, and you were the right one to ask. As for Dixon, had it not been for him I should have died. The advice your people have given you is bad, and you would have been a great deal better without it, and have been more with my sister. I remember perfectly well the day we were engaged. I never repeated a word. The only thing I can imagine is that your good people must have sent some one to watch you, so that our conversation became known. As you justly say, everything between husband and wife should be sacred. Yet you have dared to tell your people what I have written to you. Do not make any mistake, there shall be a perfect understanding between us, but I will make it, not you. It is most ridiculous for you to say you will have this or that. It depends upon whether I approve or no. What other things have been told you other than those you mention I do not know or care who said them. It is utterly impossible for things to be known in Blackburn or Clitheroe, unless you have told your people, for I have only written to Isabel once, to Mrs. Irving, and once to Mary and Ted Fowler. I have always written to you first. The things I asked you not to mention were simply concerning my health. I understand you have been asked to meet me at Ashurst. If you are not there I shall appoint a place. As far as that farming is concerned, I never asked you for any money for it, or indeed for anything else, save my passage home, which is entirely your own fault, for had you come here it would not have been required, and you would have had a comfortable home. You either would not or could not do so, so you must just take the consequences. I never intended any one to live with us—in fact, I have great objections to anything of the sort. Though Miss Jackson has dared to write to you she did her duty, and was in the right: and don't in the future be so foolish as to call her Miss Jackson. Her name is Isabella. You had no right to ask your people anything. If you did not care to send the money, there was an end of it, only you should not have asked me to give up everything here; and you must remember that when I told you it would cost a couple of hundreds to fetch you, said, "What does it matter if we are happy?" I wonder how you dared write to my sister as you say you have done: and how dare you say I married you for your trash, when you know it is a lie! As for not raising yourself by marrying me, that is quite a matter of opinion. If you get a house of your own and I am with you, you will be pleased to treat any one I care for in a good and kind manner. You say others are posted up a month before you. Again I say it is not true. If any letters have missed you, or have been later than my sister's, they must have been kept back on purpose. I do not care a fig what your people think, say, or do. I have no faith in them. Before leaving home I was told that old Hartley and your people would try and influence you against me if I left you at Shaw Bridge. I did not believe it at the time, thinking you cared for me enough to shut your ears to anything that might be said. I am very sorry you are happy, for it proves how little you care what pain you gave me. The only annoyance you can have must be from your own people. Mine, so far from showing you any indignity, were prepared to treat you with all honour; but I am certain, were they to see your letter (which is most unladylike), they would have had nothing to do with us. You say you do not wish to quarrel, yet you insult me in every way you can. Believing you have been deluded by others, which can have caused you to write as you have done, I remain, your (still) loving husband,

E. HAUGHTON JACKSON.

P.S.—I forgot to remind you that I was leaving England without seeing you when you wrote to me, and then again when we were engaged, and than again when everything was settled to my satisfaction, and I am very glad (still) to think so. I only wish I had taken the advice of those who knew your people, and not allowed you to go to Shaw Bridge after our marriage on the Saturday.

"I WOULD NOT BE SLAVE."

In her latest letter Mrs. Jackson commences with a number of observations upon the letter from Mr. Jackson written in New Zealand. She says she understood from that letter that "he was to be master, and I was to do nothing but obey. I was willing and ready to be wife; but I would not be slave." It was not until November 13th, 1888, that she knew what Mr. Jackson's resources were; then he wrote that he "had £100 to go to New Zealand and £1 a week afterwards." That, says Mrs. Jackson, was the first definite statement she had as to his means. To his letter of May 28th, 1888, she replied on July 14th as follows:—"My dear Haughton,—I received your very insulting and unmanly (I won't say ungentlemanly, but unmanly) letter yesterday, and am more than surprised how you dare even think of writing to me in such a strain. From the tone throughout it is very evident to me that we shall never get on together, husband and wife as we are in name only. If you are capable of addressing such a letter to me before we have lived together a single day, it plainly shows me what you will say or do afterwards. I have made up my mind from henceforth to have nothing whatever to do with you. You must go your way and I will go mine, and endeavour to forget the unfortunate mistake I have made.—I remain, yours truly, EMILY JACKSON."—The story continues:—Mr. Jackson arrived in England on July 17th, and after staying some days with his brother, reached Blackburn, I believe, about the 22nd. At that time several letters reached me in which he asked me to see him, but I would not consent to do this. He never made any attempt either to express regret for the letter which had so angered me, or to alter in any way the conditions he had laid down as the only ones which we could come together upon. Most of the letters were in affectionate language, but the only reference to the letter of May 28th which I have given was that it had been written in answer to mine. I could not bring myself to submit to his terms, and I would not therefore see him. On August 14th Mr. Jackson called at my sister's house twice, but I was out. The latter time he left a note, saying he should call at half-past six. My sister and Mr. Baldwin both pressed me to see him, but I declined. About half-past six a knock came to the front door, and I sent for Mr. Baldwin, who was at his office about eighty yards away, and asked him to go to the door and tell Mr. Jackson I declined seeing him. Mr. Baldwin opened the door, and Mr. Jackson rushed violently in and demanded, in a loud voice, to see me. Mr. Baldwin told him I declined seeing him. He then began to be

VERY ABUSIVE

to Mr. Baldwin, saying he was "a grey-headed old hypocrite, and the biggest blackguard and rogue in Lancashire." Then my sister, Miss Hall, went forward and said, "This is my house, and I insist upon your leaving it, as my sister says she will not see you." He turned upon her furiously and called her offensive names, and on this my sister took steps to have him removed from the house. On the following day I wrote to him as follows:—"Shaw Bridge, August 15th, 1888.—Sir,—I was on the staircase and heard the violent way you forced yourself into my sister's house last evening, and also your abuse of everybody, and especially the abominable language to my sister on her quietly requesting you to leave the house. Your insulting and unmanly letter to me on May 28th opened my eyes to your real character, and your behaviour last night only more fully confirms me in the determination I then formed to have nothing more to do with you. I have much to be thankful for in having refused to have anything to do with you, and must once for all tell you that I will not see you again or have any further communication with you.—I am, yours obediently, EMILY JACKSON." The remainder of the story relates to the commencement of the legal proceedings. Some more letters passed, but as Mr. Jackson evinced "nothing but a determination to compel me to submit to his will and wish at all hazards, without the slightest sign of any intention to study me." Mrs. Jackson refused to see him or have any further communication with him. On August 30th, 1888, he wrote:—"Unless within a week you intimate your willingness to join and live with me as my wife, you will compel me to have recourse to other means." The commencement of the law proceedings was in the form of a notice to the members of Mrs. Jackson's family "not to receive, harbour, or detain, or permit or suffer" Mrs. Jackson to continue in their house. This made matters worse, the more so as Mr. Jackson continued to write letters in which he expressed no regret. Finally, however, at the intervention of a mutual friend, Mrs. Jackson consented to see her husband in London.—Mrs. Jackson, in concluding her account of her disputes with her husband, refers to what happened in the coach on the journey from Clitheroe Church to Blackburn. She says:—"From the rough handling I received in the struggle, I felt sore all over my body for several days. As soon as they got me into the carriage we were rapidly driven through the town. Mr. Jackson was very excited, and shook his fists in my face in a menacing manner. I was faint, and sick, and breathless, and all I could say was, 'You surely are not going to hurt me?' Crossing my hands on my chest to protect myself, I implored for time to recover, when Mr. Jackson said, 'You're not yourself at all.' I made answer, 'I am not out of my mind.' He offered me brandy, which I refused, being afraid it was drugged. He told me he would allow me no communication with my friends, and that any letters I wrote he would see, and any I received from my relatives he would open. I asked them where they were taking me, as we did not drive through the town of Blackburn the ordinary way. He answered, 'To West View,' where we arrived about two o'clock. I walked quietly into the house. I made no resistance, as I saw it would be useless. I was also too faint and weak to resist. The servant let us in, and I was taken into the drawing-room, where I found Miss Jackson. As soon as she saw me she said, 'Oh, Mrs. Haughton, are you here?' and she made as if she would kiss me. I drew back, and said 'Yes; and you know how I've come, and why I'm here.' Her manner changed, and she answered, 'My brother has done what he has a right to do, and what you deserve. You're a bad woman and a social outcast.' Mr. Jackson, who had come into the room with me, was then standing at my side, and he said, 'Yes; you are a low, base-born, but educated creature; you are a fool, a puppy, and an idiot.' He added most foul and abominable insinuations against myself and my sisters. He was very violent and furious, and seemed quite beside himself with passion. After he had abused me in this way he ordered me, in a commanding manner, to take off my bonnet. I said I would not do so, and then he seized it with great violence and tore it off my head. It was fastened in my hair with two long pins, six inches long, while two other pins, quite four inches long, fastened my veil. The strings of the bonnet were tied securely under my chin and the bows pinned down. He dragged it savagely away from those fastenings, and the strings caught my neck and hurt me so much that I thought I should be strangled until I managed to push the knot forward from under my chin. My neck was very much hurt and very sore for some time afterwards. When he had torn my bonnet off he placed it on the fire, and burned it, grinning at me with rage all the while. I was most frightened and indignant at this, and said, 'Are you aware, Mr. Jackson, that you have assaulted me?' When this happened, Mr. Dixon Robinson said to him, 'You are going beyond bounds.' Mr. Jackson then seized me most violently by the shoulders and pushed me on a sofa, saying, 'Sit there until I tell you to move, and if you don't do as I tell you I will screw your neck round like a chicken's.'" When her friends followed, and tried to communicate with her, she "screamed to them through the window," whereupon Mr. Jackson "put his hand very roughly" on her mouth. Mr. Jackson then took her into a bedroom, and said she would leave it at her peril. Some food was sent to her, but she was afraid to take it, and would neither eat nor drink until Mr. William Robinson had taken a portion of what was supplied. An interview with a solicitor, which she requested, was refused to her. Mrs. Jackson concludes:—"A nurse was sent in to attend to me about ten o'clock. On that night I never went to bed. There is no necessity for me to enter at full length into all the incidents of my imprisonment. What passed on the first day will serve as an illustration of my subsequent treatment. No one was allowed to come near me. I was watched constantly, and the nurse was always with me. For four nights I dared not take off my clothes, and I never went to bed. I was not allowed to see either my solicitor, Mr. Weeks, or my medical adviser from Clitheroe. It has been said that I was cheerful and contented, and played and sang. This is an absolute misrepresentation."

The remainder of the story deals with the granting of the writ of habeas corpus, Mrs. Jackson's journey to London, and her release.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE THEATRES BILL.

We understand that Mr. R. A. Germaine has given notice of a motion that the Theatres Bill be withdrawn, and that a petition may be presented by the council asking that the licensing of music halls as well as theatres may be placed in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain.

The London Playing Fields Committee will hold its first annual meeting and conference of the delegates of London cricket and football clubs in the Great Hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 8.0 o'clock. The chair will be taken by the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, and the following speakers have promised to attend:—Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Sir Henry James, M.P., Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D., Mr. W. H. Dickinson, L.C.C., and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P. Two tickets to each club on the committee's list will be issued a fortnight before the meeting. Further applications for tickets may be made to the secretary, 13, John-street, Hampstead, N.W.

THE CLAIMS TO THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords sat on Thursday to hear the claims to the Berkeley peerage. The claimants are Lord FitzHardinge and Mr. Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley. Lord Morley presided. The law lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bramwell, Lord Herschell, Lord Field, and Lord Hannen.—Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Rigby, Q.C., Mr. Danckwerts, and Mr. C. K. Francis appeared for Lord FitzHardinge; Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. Roskill appeared for Mr. Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley; whilst the Crown was represented by the Attorney-general and Mr. Bertram Cox.—The case on behalf of the petitioner, Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, of Drayton-gardens, South Kensington, who claimed the honour and dignity of the Earl of Berkeley, set out these statements. His Majesty King Charles II., by letters patent dated the 11th of September, created George, then Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, an earl and viscount of the kingdom of England, by the names and titles of Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Dursley, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. In consequence of these letters patent, George and the heirs male of his body sat in Parliament and enjoyed the before-mentioned titles and dignities; and in the years 1736-37 Augustus, the great-great-grandfather of the petitioner, duly succeeded thereto, and the same year took his seat in Parliament as fourth Earl of Berkeley. This fourth earl married, in May, 1744, Elizabeth Drax, and had issue by her three sons, Frederick Augustus, James, and George Cranfield. The fourth earl died on January 9th, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son Frederick Augustus, who upon attaining the age of 21 took his seat in Parliament in June, 1766, as fifth Earl of Berkeley. He married on the 16th of May, 1796, Mary Cole, and had issue three sons—Thomas Moreton FitzHardinge, George Charles Grantley FitzHardinge, and Craven FitzHardinge. The fifth earl died on the 8th of August, 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Moreton FitzHardinge, who became the sixth earl, but who never took his seat in Parliament. In the year 1811 a petition, claiming the Berkeley titles and dignities, was presented to his Majesty King George III. by William FitzHardinge Berkeley, who alleged that prior to the marriage of the fifth earl with Mary Cole, on the 16th of May, 1796, the earl had already married her on the 30th of March, 1785, that the claimant was the eldest son of the first marriage, having been born on the 26th of December, 1786, and that as such eldest son he had succeeded to the title. The petition was referred to the House of Lords, and was heard before the Committee of Privileges, who, after hearing evidence, resolved on the 2nd of July, 1811, that the claimant had not made out his claim, which resolution was confirmed by the House of Lords. The sixth earl died unmarried on the 27th of August, 1882, and it was said that there was not, and there is not, living any legitimate male descendant of the fifth earl. James, the second son of the fourth earl, died in infancy on the 21st of June, 1748; the only surviving son being George Cranfield Berkeley, who was the great grandfather of the present petitioner. This George Cranfield married in August, 1784, Emily Charlotte Lennox, and had two sons, of whom the elder was George Henry Frederick. The father, George Cranfield, died on the 25th of February, 1818. In March, 1815, George Henry Frederick married Lucy Sutton, and had three sons—Charles Assheton FitzHardinge, Alexander Henry Hastings, and George Lennox Rawdon. The two first sons died unmarried. The third son, George Lennox Rawdon, married, in February, 1860, Cecile Drummond de Melfort, and by her he had his first and only son, Randal Mowbray Thomas, the petitioner, who was born on the 30th of January, 1865. On the death of the sixth earl in August, 1882, George Lennox Rawdon, the petitioner's father (the seventh earl), was the heir male of the body of the first earl, and duly succeeded to the titles and dignities; but he never took his seat in Parliament, and died on the 27th of August, 1888. The petitioner submitted that he thereupon succeeded to the titles, dignities, and honours of Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Dursley, and he humbly prayed her Majesty to summon him to Parliament as Earl of Berkeley.—Mr. Asquith, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, having given an historical sketch of the case, a number of witnesses were called. They gave formal evidence as to registers and documents. Mr. Francis, solicitor, of Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, produced the original letters-patent under the seal of Charles II.—Mr. Webb, clerk of the journals of the House of Lords, was about to produce the journal of the House for October 22nd, 1680, showing the entry of the first Lord Berkeley taking his seat on being created an earl, when after discussion it was arranged to use the printed minutes of evidence given in 1811 and 1859.—The Attorney-general, on behalf of the Crown, assented to this arrangement, and it was decided that the hearing should be adjourned for a fortnight.

A JEWEL ROBBERY CASE.

At the Thames Police Court, Walter Scott, engineer, of the Albion Hotel, Blackfriars, Charles Brown, and John Brown, were charged on remand with the unlawful possession of twenty-three watches.—On the 27th March William Brenchan, inspector of dock police, found twenty-three watches on Charles Brown as he was leaving the London Dock, and £2,000 worth of jewellery was found in the possession of Scott at his hotel. Mr. Wontner watched the case on behalf of the prosecutor, and said he had communicated with the Home Office, but no application had been made to surrender Scott. He proposed to withdraw the charge against the second steward, and call him as a witness.—John Brown, of Cotton-street, Poplar, said: I was second steward on the Umbalia, which sailed from Port Natal. We arrived here on Good Friday, the 27th of March. Scott and another man came on board. They lived in the engineers' room, paying £4 extra to do so. A silver watch and chain were found on me, which were given to me by the other man, named Lines. He asked me to take some packages on shore, but I refused to do so.—Clara Simpson, wife of Henry Simpson, said: On the 17th of May, 1888, my husband went out to the Transvaal to trade, and he took his stock of jewellery. Since the prisoners have been in custody I have seen the property taken from them, and I recognise the bulk of it as jewellery taken out by my husband to the Transvaal. I heard of the loss of my husband and the reports of the case in the local newspapers.—Edward Zacariah, jeweller, of Portsea, said: I knew Mr. Simpson, and was acquainted with his stock. I have sent him out goods, and I identify the whole of the property in the hands of the police.—Mr. Dickinson said Scott was found in possession of £2,000 worth of property which was undoubtedly stolen, and he had offered the constable a bribe of £200. The question he had to decide was whether he could be convicted under the section of unlawful possession. If he had been charged with receiving the property well knowing it to have been stolen, he could not have been convicted in this country, as the property was not stolen here, and he had very serious doubts if he could be convicted of unlawful possession. He discharged the prisoners.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CONSUL.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Mr. Hannay resumed the hearing of the charge against Laurence Wood Cloete, Consul-general of the Persian Government, of having obtained sums of money amounting to £16,705 from Mrs. Agnes Annie Page, a lady residing in Cadogan-place, by means of false pretences and with intent to defraud.—Mr. Ridley, a solicitor and specialist in company law, of Drapers' Gardens, recalled, said that no allotments were made by the International Company except upon the presentation to the board of a signed application with a cheque attached. The fact that there was no quotation on the Stock Exchange for the shares of any company would not be a guide as to the value of them. The intrinsic value of the property of the company would have to be considered. He knew of the shares of many companies owning valuable property which could not have been disposed of in the market. He saw Mr. Cloete with reference to the International Company for the first time on the 7th of July. About the end of September he had some conversation with Mr. Cloete about the terms on which the Development Company had sold its assets to the International Company, and expressed his surprise at the smallness of the price. Mr. Cloete replied that the reason why they had done so was that they were taking £15,000 of the purchase-money in shares of the International Company, which would give them a fourth interest in its profits, and that those shares would very soon be at a very high premium. From his conversations with Mr. Cloete, he gathered that he had a very strong belief in the high value of the shares, and at first it was evident he was very sanguine of the success of the International Company. It was towards the end of November that he heard him express any opinion contrary to that, when he found fault with the management.—Mr. Bodkin: Have you now changed your opinion as to the value of those shares? Certainly not. I still consider them of the value of £125,000 in the hands of a company with sufficient capital and with good business-like management.—Cross-examined: He had gained the experince upon which he based his claim to be called a specialist with regard to company matters, principally when acting for Baron Grant some years ago. He computed the value of the shares of the International Company from particulars given him by Mr. Gordon Ross and books kept by the Development Company. He considered that it would not be difficult to form a company now to take over the shares transferred to the International Company, and if it would pay £100,000 for them, to make a profit of £300,000. He last saw Gordon Ross on the 11th of February. His going away from London had nothing to do with the present inquiry. The witness believed there was a lady in the case; but it did not refer in any way to Mrs. Page. The debenture holders were at present benefited by not having a trustee. A trustee was for the benefit of a company.—Mr. P. L. Vanderbyl, of Paarl, near Cape Town, a member of the Upper House in the colony, examined, said that he remembered Mr. Cloete going to the Transvaal, prospecting, in 1876. The district near Johannesberg was rich in gold ore. In fact all property in the Witwater district was valuable if properly worked and managed. Cloete always appeared sanguine as to the value of the property with which he was concerned and the witness concurred in his views.—The inquiry was again adjourned.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords presented an interesting scene on Thursday, on the unusual occasion of the colonial delegates being heard at the bar. Prince Albert Victor was present for the first time since he formally took his seat as a peer, sitting beside his father, the Prince of Wales, on the front cross bench. There a larger muster of peers than on any previous occasion this year, and there was a large attendance of peeresses and their daughters, including the Countess Spencer, Lady Knutsford, Lady Walmer, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, &c. The diplomatic gallery was crowded. Among its occupants were the Russian and Turkish ambassadors and other representatives of foreign Powers. Notwithstanding the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was delivering his Budget speech in the House of Commons, many members of that assembly, including several members of the Government, preferred to witness the proceedings in the Upper House. Amongst them were the Postmaster-general, the Attorney-general, Baron de Worms, Lord Wolmer, Colonel Howard Vincent, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Aird, &c. The Marquis of Lorne was among the visitors who thronged the space around the steps of the Throne.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION'S INSURANCE SCHEME.

The following letter has been received by a correspondent from Sir William Gray, chairman of the Chamber of Shipping:—"April 20th, 1891.—Dear sir,—On my return after a few days' absence, I have yours of the 16th inst., and I hasten to reply to your question as to whether the proposed insurance initiated by the Shipping Federation is likely to ensure a more continuous service on the part of the men in the same ship. I do not see that it will make any difference in this respect. I have no doubt it will be an inducement for the sailor, especially if he has any friends depending upon him for support, to give a preference to a Federation Ship. Two or three years ago an attempt was made by the Chamber of Shipping to bring out a scheme to provide an annuity for aged seamen, but the men, on being requested to provide half the funds, declined, and the matter had to be given up. It is quite possible that, if the present scheme is successful, another attempt will be made in the direction you suggest.—Yours sincerely, W. GRAY."

MR. AND MRS. H. M. STANLEY AT NEATH.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley arrived at Neath on Thursday afternoon, and were met at the railway station by the mayor and town clerk, who escorted them outside to the platform in the Railway-square, around which several thousand spectators had gathered. The mayor, on behalf of the corporation and inhabitants presented an address of welcome. Mr. Stanley referred to his tour through America, and to the hearty welcome he had received from Welshmen in every city and town in the States through which he travelled. He also referred to the work of Mr. David Livingstone and himself, which had led to such gigantic strides of civilisation in South Africa. Afterwards a procession of members of the corporation, Volunteers, &c., accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Stanley to Cadoxton, where they are staying for the present.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

The Press Association understands that a correspondence has recently taken place between Lord Hartington, chairman of the Labour Commission, and the other commissioners as to the most convenient date for the first meeting. It is now stated that a meeting will be held on Wednesday next at the committee-room of St. Stephen's Hall, to arrange the course of business.

During their cruise next month in the Victoria and Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Pembroke, where the duchess will launch and name the Renown, the sister ship to the Royal Sovereign, recently launched by the Queen at Portsmouth.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Court of Appeal.

A COMPANY CASE.—In the action Angus v. Clifford, the plaintiff claimed a declaration that he had been induced to take 2,000 shares of £1 each in the Valley Gold Company, Limited, by alleged misrepresentation in a prospectus issued in October, 1886, by the defendants, as directors of the company. The prospectus stated that full reports on the property of the company had been prepared for the directors by four eminent engineers, and contained reports by such directors. The reports, however had not been made for the directors, but on the instructions of the London agents of the people who had sold the property to the company. Mr. Justice Romer held that the statement was a material and substantial misstatement, and that the defendant was liable [illegible] damages as to the amount of which his [illegible] directed an inquiry.—Lord Justice [illegible]ey said Mr. Justice Romer had not found [illegible] fact that any of the directors were guilty [illegible], though the statement was untrue [illegible] material; and he seemed to have inferred that that was enough even in the absence of fraud. His lordship's mind did not seem to have been addressed to that point. He had rather followed the law as laid down in "Peck v. Derry," before that case was reversed in the House of Lords. The House of Lords had settled the law to be that an action for negligent, as distinguished from fraudulent, misrepresentation could not be maintained. On the evidence, was the statement in the present case fraudulent or negligent? Mr. Justice Romer had not found it fraudulent, and on the evidence it looked as if the defendant had acted honestly though with a want of care.—Lords Justices Bowen and Kay also delivered judgment in favour of the defendant, whose appeal was accordingly allowed, but the court declined to give the defendant any costs in either case.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—In the case Crawford v. Forshaw, a testator had appointed a Mr. Forshaw and two other persons executors of his will, and had given the residue of his estate to certain charitable institutions or others, "as my executors, herein named, may select, to be divided in such proportions as they may approve of." Forshaw did not prove the will, but renounced; but the others did. Mr. Justice Kekewich, however, held that Forshaw was entitled to take part in the selection of the charities.—Justice Lindley thought the proper construction seemed to be to give the power to the proving executors, to the exclusion of Mr. Forshaw. Mr. Ingle Joyce's argument that none of the persons named could exercise the power could not be sustained. Lords Justices Bowen and Fry delivered judgment to the like effect, and the appeal was accordingly allowed.

Queen's Bench Division.

ACTION AGAINST A TRAMWAY COMPANY.—Plaintiff, Mr. Alldred, an hotel-keeper, was and the defendants were the West Metropolitan Tramways Company. In November, 1890, plaintiff was driving a gig along King-street, West Hammersmith, when his wheel skidded against the tram rail, the horse fell, and he was thrown on his back in the roadway. His case was that he was confined to his bed for a month or more, and he even now suffered from the consequence of a nervous shock. This had caused him to give up his contractor's business. The cause of the accident, it was said, was that the wood paving beside the line had worn down, but the rail itself was in good order. It appeared that by the agreement the Hammersmith Vestry was bound to keep the roadway right up to the rail in repair, and therefore it was said there was no evidence of negligence against the tramway company. The vestry were not defendants in that action, and, indeed, no statutable notice of action had been given to them. On the other hand, it was said that there was a statutable duty on the tramway company to keep the roadway for eighteen inches from their rail in repair; and it was submitted that they could not by agreement with the vestry free themselves from this liability.—His lordship, after a long argument, held upon the authority of Howorth v. the Nottingham Tramways Company in the Court of Appeal, that by the agreement the duty to keep this part of the road in repair passed to the vestry.—Judgment for the defendants, but there was a stay of execution.

Bow-street.

THE BABY FARMING CASE.—COMMITTAL.—Joseph Roodhouse and Annie Roodhouse, his wife, were brought up on remand, before Mr. Lushington, charged with obtaining sums of money by alleged false pretences. This is the case in which the prisoners are alleged to have obtained children on the pretext of adopting them, and to have received sums of money and clothing at the same time. The case of the child said to have been obtained from Mrs. M'Ausland, the wife of a doctor, was resumed.—Mrs. Alice Harris, of Green-road, Clapton, said that her attention was attracted by an advertisement in a newspaper in December last. As a result, the prisoner called on her and asked her if she would adopt a child. She said yes, as she had none of her own. Prisoner told her that she was in the Post Office, but had been deserted by her husband and could not keep the child. She said that she would allow a little for its clothing. She left a baby with witness, who did not ask her name, but received a letter from her signed M. E. Baldwin, about December 12th, excusing the sending of the clothes, as "the stupid nurse had put them in the water." The female called again to see the child, which had now been handed to Mrs. M'Ausland.—A witness named Moulhus Rosenthal was examined as to letters alleged to have been addressed to his son at 177, High Holborn for the prisoner.—Jane Rosier said that her sister was delivered of a male child in September, 1889, and in January, 1890, she saw an advertisement offering to adopt a child. She entered into communication with the prisoners. An appointment was made, and the child was handed over to the male prisoner with £10. He gave an agreement undertaking to bring up the child as his own, and provide for it for life. This was signed Arthur Douglas, West Leigh, near Batley, Leeds. The usual letters were sent stating that the little darling was well, and looked nice in the clothes sent to him, speaking of his cutting his teeth, and wishing that the writer "could bear the pain for him." There was also the usual plea that the husband feared lest the child should be reclaimed, and, therefore [illegible] could not reveal their full address. The [illegible] sent by witness was returned, and [illegible] ultimately found in charge of a [illegible] Canterbury. The witness had [illegible] the child to the male prisoner. [illegible] satisfied to let the child remain at [illegible]y, but would not have handed it [illegible] prisoners had she thought they were [illegible] pass it to any one else.—Jane Galvin, a married woman, residing at Canterbury, described that she had seen an advertisement and received a communication signed Alice Martin. The writer said that she was in the Post Office and unable to bring up her child, whose father was dead, as she would have wished. She said she would never wish to redeem it. Prisoner subsequently brought her a child, afterwards entified as that of Miss Rosier. Her letters to the address given by the prisoner were returned. George Burdick newsagent, of Bear-street, Charing Cross-road, said he knew the male prisoner as having letters addressed to him at his house, in the name of Douglas, for about two years past.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

Marylebone.

A ROW AND A REVOLVER.—Thomas Groves, 41, a licensed victualler, and William Allen a groom, were charged with assaulting Frederick W. Mann, an oil and colourman, of 11, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park. Groves was further charged with threatening to shoot the prosecutor.—The prosecutor said he let the upper part of his private house, and Groves and his wife had been in occupation. About six weeks ago he gave them notice to quit, and as they had not left he had commenced proceedings in the county court. They returned home about one o'clock that morning, and made so much noise and used such abusive language towards Mrs. Mann, that prosecutor went into the hall and begged them to desist. Mrs. Groves at once declared that she would fetch somebody, and opening the street door called the prisoner Allen in. The Groves continued their abuse, and angry words passed. The prisoner Groves then said he would go upstairs and get his revolver to blow out his (prosecutor's) brains, and he returned downstairs with it in his hands. Seeing the weapon in his hand witness seized him, and they had a struggle for its possession, and finally prosecutor wrenched it out of his hand and put it into his own pocket. While the struggle was on Mrs. Groves came up behind him and clawed his face as it now appeared. (The prosecutor's face was covered with scratches.) Allen pushed Mrs. Mann into her room, shut the door, locked it, and took possession of the key. Witness was left with the two men and the woman, and they "banged" him about in a shameful way. Witness tried to open the door, but Allen prevented him for some time, but at last he succeeded and the police came on the scene. Two or three days previously the prisoner Groves had threatened to blow his brains out.—P.C. 290 S said he saw the Groves go into their house, and directly afterwards Mrs. Groves came out and called the prisoner Allen from the other side of the street. Witness listened and heard thump, thump, thump, followed by screams of "Murder." When the door was opened the prosecutor showed witness the revolver, and he told him to put it back into his pocket.—Mr. Partridge discharged Allen and ordered Groves to find two sureties in £20 and himself in £40 to keep the peace for three months.

Clerkenwell.

TRADE UNION ACCOUNTS. — Augustus Weil, a baker, of Chatham Avenue, City-road, appeared to a summons charging him, under the Friendly Societies Act, with withholding a sum of £120 10s. 4d., the moneys of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners.—The defendant, it was stated, was the district treasurer of the union referred to, and he had his offices at Eden Grove, Holloway, where he had to receive members' subscriptions. He had also to pay money for current expenses, and received a quarterly salary for his services. One of the rules was that the treasurer should not retain more than £25 in his hands, and he should have paid all other moneys into the account of the union. About November, 1889, a strike in the bakers' trade occurred, and a strike committee was elected, with treasurer, secretary, &c. The committee had to disburse about £150 weekly to men on strike and for expenses. Between the accounts of the strike committee and those of the district treasurer and the committee under which he acted the state of affairs became so involved that when the strike committee, in January, 1890, drew a cheque for £150 for strike pay, it was dishonoured. The strike committee had a bond which it was said belonged rightly to the head office of the union at Manchester for £1,000 odd, and that, called "The Wakefield Bond," was paid into the bank and saved the credit of the strike committee. Nevertheless the strike collapsed in the following month, and since then it was said three accountants had been at different times engaged trying to unravel the state of affairs. From a balance statement issued in November last it was made out that the defendant was indebted to the union in the amount now charged, but the magistrate said it was a most complicated matter.—The further hearing was adjourned.

Thames.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—Henry Rittman, 22, was charged with assaulting Kate Russell, living at Ship-alley, St. George's, and stealing from her a purse containing upwards of 15s.—Prosecutrix said on Friday night the prisoner followed her, and when at the corner of Ship-alley he deliberately threw her under the wheels of a cart, and one of the wheels passed over her arms. Previous to that he stole her purse. Witness had been drinking. — A man, who handed up his name to the chief clerk, said that about half-past twelve that morning he heard a woman scream in the Bow-road. He then saw a woman fall in the road, and the prisoner and another man running away. On reaching the spot the woman appeared to be insensible. Witness ran after the prisoner, who dropped something that sounded like money. The accused suddenly turned round and kicked witness in a dangerous part. He then struck Rittman, who again ran away, but was stopped by a gentleman and a policeman. When he first saw the prisoner he appeared to be striking prosecutrix.—Mr. Dickinson told the prisoner that he had behaved in a ruffianly way. For the assault on the woman he would pass the heaviest penalty he could on the accused—six months' hard labour; and for the assault on the witness he would have to stay in prison a month longer.—The prisoner's mother, on hearing the decision, screamed and fell down in a fit.

Worship-street.

THREATENING A PROSECUTRIX. — John Cooling, 23, a costermonger, who gave his address at Essex-street, Hoxton, was charged with stealing, from the person of Amelia Watton, a handbag, containing 8s. silver, a pocket handkerchief, and other things.—The prosecutrix, the wife of a clothier living at Portland-road, Notting Hill, was passing through Brushfield-street, Spitalfields, at half-past four o'clock on Friday afternoon, carrying a reticule, and the prisoner snatched it from her and darted off. She pursued, calling "Stop thief," and the prisoner threw away the bag, which was picked up. He was stopped and taken to the station.—Mr. Bushby ordered a remand, and then as the prosecutrix was leaving the court two women of the costermonger class, who stood near the door among the public, were heard to utter some threatening and abusive language to her for having given evidence.—Inspector Baldock, G Division, promptly reported the matter to the magistrate, and Mr. Bushby said it was an outrage which could not be tolerated. He ordered the women to be taken into custody, and the next moment they were put into the dock, where they cried, protested, and implored by turns, creating considerable confusion. Evidence was then given, but only one of the two women could be identified as having used the threat, which, accompanied by a foul name, was that the prosecutrix would be ripped up.—Mr. Bushby said Eliza Humphries was liable to be sent to gaol. He ordered her to find two sureties in £5 for her good behaviour—in default to remain in gaol.

West London.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—Mr. Alwyn Pelham Kent, a solicitor, of 4, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, surrendered to his bail to further answer the charge of obtaining £100 on credit from Mr. Arthur Denby Allen, a medical student, residing in Earl's Court Gardens, without informing him that he was an undischarged bankrupt. He was also charged with obtaining credit to the extent of £50 from Mr. John Vallerie, another medical student. — Mr. Allen said he first heard of the bankruptcy of the prisoner about the 27th of March. Until then he had no suspicion that he was a bankrupt. It was agreed that the prisoner should receive 10 per cent. commission on sums raised for him on his reversion. In November the prisoner asked him to lend him £100, to be secured by two promissory notes and a policy on his life. He did not say the policy would have to be taken out in the name of his wife on account of his bankruptcy. The witness was questioned with reference to a loan of £1,000, which was completed on Monday last. He said he did not acknowledge that he was indebted to the prisoner for £100 commission on the loan, as he did not think he asked him to raise it.—Mr. Leigh, a financial agent, who occupied the same offices in Swallow-street, but now in partnership with the prisoner, denied that he suggested a journey to the south of France, and said it came from the prosecutor, who wished to be "squared." The prosecutor told him that he applied for a summons, but the magistrate compelled him to make the charge.—Ultimately Mr. Curtis Bennett remanded the prisoner, reducing the amount of bail, which was accepted, and he was liberated.

North London.

THE SOLICITOR'S CLERK AND THE DAMSEL.—Louisa Davis, 23, of Essex-street, Kingsland-road, was charged with stealing a half-crown belonging to John Samuel Garlick, a solicitor's clerk, of Kynaston-road, Stoke Newington.—The prosecutor commenced his evidence by saying that on the previous night he met the prisoner in Dalston-lane, and she asked him to treat her; but he suddenly pulled himself up and said he did not want to press the charge.—Mr. Fenwick: Give your evidence, and then I will consider what you say. Did you treat her?—Prosecutor: I decline to answer.—Mr. Fenwick: You will have to.—Prosecutor: I shall not.—Mr. Fenwick: I say you will have to answer the question, and had better do so at once.—Prosecutor: And I refuse to do so.—Mr. Fenwick: Sit down for the present and think over it.—The prosecutor sat down for a moment, and the prisoner was removed from the court; but the prosecutor, appearing to have considered his position, volunteered the statement that he did treat the girl.—Mr. Fenwick: Did you take her to a public-house? No; she led the way.—Mr. Fenwick: Did she take you in against your will?—Prosecutor: No.—Mr. Fenwick: And what did you have to drink? — Prosecutor: Half of bitter each. Then there was a disturbance; but I do not want to press the charge.—Mr. Fenwick: Go on, "Then there was a disturbance."—Prosecutor: There was no disturbance—that is to say, nothing particular. She began talking at me, and she went out of the house. I followed, and when wishing her "Good night" at the door, she put her hand in my pocket and took out a half-crown.—Mr. Fenwick: Call the constable. The prisoner can cross-examine the prosecutor later on if desirable.—Police-constable 230 said the prosecutor spoke to him about the matter.—Mr. Fenwick: Was he drunk or sober?—The Constable: Excited, and under the influence of drink.—Mr. Fenwick: The prisoner is discharged.

Lambeth.

CAUTION TO GAS CONSUMERS. — William Henry Porkin, Rye-lane, Peckham, was summoned for being supplied with gas by the South Metropolitan Gas Company and altering the gas fittings belonging to the company without their consent.—In consequence of certain circumstances it was stated that the gas supply to the defendant was cut off, the inlet pipe being disconnected and a cap screwed on. After this it was found that some 300ft. of gas had passed through the meter, and an examination showed that the inlet pipe had evidently been reconnected.—Mr. Biron said according to this plan if the gas was properly cut off the consumer was in a position by a simple process to reconnect and burn gas. It was a very proper case to be brought forward by the company, and he ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 20s., and costs.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND COAL ACTS.—Mr. Roberts, from the solicitor's department of the London County Council, had the following cases before Mr. Biron, Q.C., under the above Acts:—Frederick J. Baker (Messrs. Norman and Baker) for causing to be delivered coal of a less weight than that expressed on the ticket. In the half-ton so delivered it was found the deficiency was 21lbs. Fined 5s. and 9s. costs. — George Brewis (Tyne Main Coal Co.), Brixton Railway Station, deficiency of 16lbs. from the weight expressed on the ticket. Mr. Roberts said the offenders were in a large way of business, and it was only in one instance had they before been summoned, although in a large number of instances the inspector had weighed coal sent out by the firm.—Mr. Biron considered the case would be met by a fine of 5s. and 2s. costs.—Samuel Henry Young, Southampton-street, Camberwell. A bag representing 1cwt., and about to be delivered to a purchaser, was found to weigh only 106lbs.—Fined 3s. and costs.

Southwark.

ASSAULT IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Emily Riley, 27, a powerfully built woman, living in Red Cross-court, Borough, was charged with violently assaulting a married woman named Sarah Swain by striking her on the head.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that the previous night she was having a parting glass with a friend in the Railway Tavern public-house, London Bridge, when some one in the bar threw a glass of ale into the prisoner's face. A quarrel started, during which the accused threw some ale at the person who had thrown the beer at her, and then a fight ensued. Without the slightest provocation the prisoner rushed at witness and dealt her a heavy blow with a stick which had been lying on the floor of the bar. The blow caused her to fall to the ground in a semi-insensible condition, and for some time she bled profusely. Subsequently she was taken to Guy's Hospital, where her head was dressed.—In her defence, the accused alleged that the prosecutrix made use of an insulting observation towards her, and that caused the disturbance. She also declared that it was the prosecutrix who threw the beer in her face; but that was denied by Mrs. Swain.—Mr. Slade sentenced the accused to 21 days' hard labour.—As she left the dock the accused called out that she could do "that bit on her head."

Greenwich.

THE SUNDAY DRINKING QUESTION.—The police of the Greenwich district have of late been particularly energetic in detecting and summoning persons who, under the pretence that they are travellers, obtain liquor at public-houses on Sundays during prohibited hours. The following nine persons were before Mr. Haden Corser charged with thus obtaining drink, and were fined 5s. and 2s. costs each.—Ingabeth Johnson, of 32, Albion-street, Deptford, and George Henry Spence, of 77, Grove-street, Deptford (found in Fibb's Yacht, Greenwich); Alfred James, of 101, Bridge-street, Greenwich (found in the Ship and Sailor, Greenwich); Henry Keen, of 4, Tyler-street, East Greenwich (found in the Admiral Hardy, Greenwich); James Carr, of 10, Church-street, Millwall, Thomas M'Carthy, of 5, Cahir-street, Millwall, and Thomas Cornish, 5, Marsh-street, Millwall (found in the Norwich Arms, Greenwich); Henry Booth, of 18, Acorn-place, Sand-street, Woolwich, and William Brown, of 5, Morris-place, Sand-street, Woolwich (found in the King William IV., East Greenwich).

Wandsworth.

WOULDN'T FILL UP HIS CENSUS PAPER.—Mr. J. Morgan, 14, Aliwal-road, Battersea, appeared to a summons for contravening the provisions of the Census Act by refusing to answer certain questions.—Mr. Taylor, superintendent registrar for the district, produced the census paper, which was left at the house of the defendant, and which was written upon as follows:—"Myself, my wife, and three children slept under the roof of this house on April the 5th. All the other questions are of an inquisitorial nature, and I absolutely refuse to answer any of them or allow any one in my house to do so." This was written across the census paper regardless of the various columns. The defendant claimed to have complied with the Act of Parliament by recording on the paper the number of persons living in his house. The Government authorities had no right to inquire into a man's private life or his secrets unless he had committed a criminal act. He was not a sham but a free born Briton, a husband and a father defending his home, his wife, and children, and their secrets. There were few families without a skeleton in their cupboard, and why therefore should their treasured secrets be invaded and made public property.—In the result, the magistrate imposed a fine of 20s., with 17s. costs, or seven days' imprisonment.—The defendant went to prison.

On Saturday, at West London Police Court, the summons against Lord James Douglas for improperly filling up the answers in his census paper, as reported last week, was withdrawn at the request of the superintendent-registrar for the Kensington district. Lord Douglas had expressed regret for the foolish manner in which some of the questions had been answered, adding that he was ill at the time and the paper had been filled up as a joke by some members of his family.

At the North London Police Court, the case of George Shedrick, of Warwick-road, Sutton, who was summoned for the support of the illegitimate child of Mary Davies, a cook in service at Stoke Newington, was further adjourned.—The plaintiff's allegation was that on April last the defendant, who had been "sweethearting" her for some time took her to the London Pavilion, and afterwards took advantage of her.

At the London County Sessions, Mr. Loveland Loveland upheld a conviction by Mr. de Rutzen, of 14 days' hard labour, against John Wyatt, a Chelsea builder, for cruelty to his son, but mitigated the punishment to a fine of £8 and costs.

INQUESTS.

CRUEL AND UNFOUNDED SUSPICIONS.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest touching the death of Robert Samuel Glazin, aged 4 months, son of a painter, of Westbourne Park-road.—The coroner said although a medical certificate had been given stating that the child had died from a malformation of the heart and convulsions, a lodger in the house (Brown) had communicated to the coroner's officer his suspicion and that of his (Brown's) wife that the infant was in some way neglected and that it "might have had some carbolic acid given it." Mrs. Glazin said the child had been very delicate from its birth and was never expected to live.—Arthur Brown, a coal porter, said he knew the child was delicate, and that a doctor had attended it, but was surprised to find when he returned home in the morning that the infant was dead, and his wife thought it was "strange" she had never been told by Mrs. Glazin that it was dying, although the landlady late the preceding night had borrowed a bottle of carbolic acid from her, which Mrs. Brown had used for disinfecting purposes. Witness thought the circumstances so strange that it was his duty to inform the coroner's officer. — Mrs. Glazin (recalled) stated that she borrowed the carbolic acid from the latter for disinfecting purposes. — Dr. Bilham, Chippenham-road, deposed that when the child was born he said it would not live. It suffered from malformation of the heart and convulsions. Since its birth he saw it thirty times—on the last occasion about ten days before its death. He gave a death certificate. There was not the slightest reason to believe that carbolic acid was administered to the infant.—Brown: Mr. Glazin said he would probably settle matters with me after the inquest.—Mr. Glazin: I do think it a cowardly thing to accuse a poor little thing like my wife of such a cruel thing. I am not very strong just now, but I had it in my mind to give Brown a good hiding.—Eventually the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the certificate.

KILLED BY A ROUNDABOUT.—Mr. W. E. Baxter held an inquest respecting the death of Charles Hunter, 19, shoemaker's apprentice, late of Grosvenor Buildings, Poplar.—From the evidence of the mother it appeared that when the deceased was 13 months old he fell on the fire and was burnt. This had the effect of rendering him deaf and dumb, as he was never able to speak or hear afterwards. He had been twice run over and had been in Poplar Hospital as a consequence. On the 9th April he returned home and motioned that he had been on the roundabouts on the Flats. He appeared highly delighted at the time, but the next day complained of pain in his head. On Sunday he was worse, and a doctor was called, who attended him till death. Witness had been to the roundabouts, but the proprietor said that he did not remember the deceased.—Dr. Hendry, 50, St. Leonard's-road, deposed that death was due to concussion of the brain, complicated with meningitis.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from concussion of the brain and meningitis, caused by some injury received while riding on a roundabout, and that death was accidental.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A BOARD SCHOOL.—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry concerning the death of Christopher Gladwell, aged 6, son of a road man in the employ of the Mile End Vestry, and living at Bow Common-lane.—The mother stated that about five weeks ago the deceased, who was a scholar at the South Grove Board School, was brought home by his sister crying. His sister said that he was running up the "slanting board" in the playground, when he was pulled over by another boy, and he fell on the back of his head. He remained at home, and about a fortnight ago he was seized with vomiting, and complained of pains in the head. He became unconscious, and died on Wednesday last.—Elizabeth Leech, the head mistress, in answer to the coroner, said that the boards were known as the inclined planes, and had been in use for sixteen years, and no accident had occurred before.—Dr. Kennedy deposed that death was due to inflammation of the brain.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but added that in their opinion the "inclined planes" were dangerous and ought to be removed, and desired the coroner to communicate with the School Board authorities to that effect.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of Stephen Joseph Cranston, 19, who was employed as a porter at the Civil Service Stores, Queen Victoria-street.—Alfred Bailey, an employé at the stores, said he saw the deceased cleaning a window on the third floor. Soon afterwards witness heard the window close, and the next minute saw the deceased fall out into the street, a distance of about 40ft. Witness went to his assistance, and he was picked up and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—By the Coroner: Witness heard the foreman warn the lad just before the accident not to get out of the window, and some time ago the manager warned him not to stand on the window sill. Witness believed he overbalanced and fell into the roadway.—Mr. Bailey, house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, said deceased died soon after admission from fracture of the skull, consequent upon the fall.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GROUNDLESS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES.—Mr. W. E. Baxter held an inquest respecting the death of Philip Thurston, 21, a packer, late of 37, Huntingdon Buildings, Bethnal Green-road.—The mother stated that on her son's return from a walk on Sunday he complained of feeling ill. He went to bed, but as he did not get better she took him to the London Hospital on Tuesday. The authorities there decided it was not a case for the hospital, and sent the patient on to the infirmary. There were nine or ten of them, she said, "torturing him in a scandalous manner." When she arrived at the infirmary they at once said that the deceased was very bad. He had been kept at the hospital for two hours.—Dr. Herbert Lander, medical superintendent at the infirmary, stated that the deceased was admitted in a dying condition, and expired early next morning. There were several bruises about the hip, back, thigh, and feet.—(The Coroner: They could not have been done at the London Hospital. Impossible!)—The cause of death was heart disease, the heart being three or four times its proper size.—Nurse Benbow stated that the deceased was seen at once on arrival at the hospital, and having been examined by Dr. Williams, Dr. Pemberthy, the house physician, was sent for, and they decided that it was not a fit case for admission. The mother said she did not know how she was going to get the deceased to the infirmary, as he had been so obstreperous for two days. Two porters held the deceased in the outer room, and a cab was sent for and he was taken to the infirmary. The deceased was not in the hospital more than an hour. None of the students touched him.—The jury were satisfied and returned a verdict of natural death, the coroner remarking that it was a dastardly thing for anybody to make a false charge against any hospital authorities.

The following inquests were also held by coroners in the various metropolitan districts:—

Mary Nolan, daughter of a printer, of Westmoreland-place, City-road, while playing with other children in Provost-street, Hoxton, fell in front of a van, one wheel of which passed over her. She was conveyed to the hospital, where she died from her injuries. Verdict, accidental death.

Ada Sanson, 4, daughter of a laundryman, living at Latimer-road, Notting Hill, was left alone in a cot playing with a piece of stick, and twenty minutes after was found in flames on the landing. The child died in St. Mary's hospital. Accidental death was the verdict.

Thomas Wickens, 30, shipbreaker at Messrs. Castle and Sons, Charlton, was at work breaking up an iron vessel called the Neva, when a portion of the bulk-head, weighing about two tons, fell and killed him instantly. Verdict, accidental death.

Mary Hart, 62, lately supposed to have been living at 4, Dorset-court, Spitalfields, was found in an insensible condition in Commercial-street and conveyed to the infirmary where she died. The body was badly nourished, and death was due to syncope. Verdict, natural death.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. STOREY, M.P.

On the 18th inst., at Sunderland Police Court, Mr. S. Storey, M.P. for the borough, was charged with committing perjury on March 7th, during the hearing of a charge of assault preferred by him against Superintendent Burrell. The case arose out of the Silksworth Colliery strike, Mr. Storey having been ejected from Newport farmhouse, where the bailiffs lodged. Mr. Storey denied that he was requested to leave, and said he was forcibly ejected.—Counsel said he would call evidence that Mr. Storey was several times requested to leave the premises.—W. Kidson, magistrates' clerk, and W. Beynon, shorthand writer, having sworn to their notes of Mr. Storey's evidence, Margaret Hutchinson, who was at Newport farm when Mr. Storey entered, said she heard Mr. Foster and some police-officers tell him he was trespassing, and ask him to leave. Superintendent Burrell asked him to leave before he put Mr. Storey out. She was in the passage at the beginning, and followed Superintendent Burrell and Mr. Storey into the kitchen.—Superintendent Burrell deposed to seeing Mr. Storey at Newport farm on February 20th, and telling him that he must go outside. Mr. Storey said, "I protest, and will not go unless I am forced." Witness and another superintendent then put their hands on the hon. member's shoulder and put him out.—Superintendent Oliver was called to corroborate the evidence of the previous witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Waddy, witness admitted that Mr. Storey might have said, "I am here on a perfectly legal errand, and you have no right to assault me." Witness was not certain that he did right by not taking Mr. Storey into custody for being on enclosed premises. They put him out when he refused to go.—Ultimately the Bench committed Mr. Storey for trial.

LIABILITY OF INNKEEPERS.

ACTION BY A MARCHIONESS.

On the 18th inst. an action for the recovery of £1,000, the value of jewellery stolen while Lady Huntly was a guest at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, was resumed before Mr. Justice Wills.—The Solicitor-general said he had present the workmen who were employed in the hotel on the day of the robbery, and they would say that they were never near her ladyship's room. He would call them if the plaintiff desired it.—Sir Charles Hall, for the plaintiff, said it was no part of his duty to suggest who committed the robbery; all he said was that the robbery was committed. He did not suggest that the defendants did not employ proper workmen.—The Solicitor-general: Then, I will not call them. This is the case for the defendants.—Counsel then addressed the jury, and the learned judge having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of over two hours the jury returned into court, and, on the answer of the jury to certain questions, his lordship thought it amounted to a verdict for the defendants, as the jury found that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the quickest, best, safest, costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer.—(Advt.

A DARING BURGLAR CAPTURED.

On the 18th inst., at Wandsworth Police Court, Michael White, a bricklayer, was charged with burglariously entering the residence of a lady named Anna Fenn, of 73, Falcon-road, Battersea, and stealing some small articles her property.—P.C. Lake said he found a window at 73, Falcon-road, open. He aroused the inmates in order to ascertain if things were all right when the prisoner escaped out of the house and made off across the adjoining property. He followed in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting him. The prisoner struggled violently to get away, and the witness experienced some difficulty in conveying him to the police station. He was without a hat.—Inspector Attwool, who made an examination of the premises, said the prisoner had left his hat in the kitchen. An entrance was effected by the window, the catch having evidently been forced back with a knife.—The prisoner was described as a dangerous burglar, and Richard Humphreys, warder of Pentonville Prison, proved that in November, 1885, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for burglary. He had been convicted altogether about twenty times, and was only released from prison on the 9th of last month.—Mr. Denman committed the prisoner for trial.

THREATENING THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

The Mayor of Bradford has received a threatening letter stating that a number of men had been told off to take his life, and he might consider himself a dead man. The letter also stated that the same fate awaited the chairman of the Watch Committee and the chief constable, and this step had been decided upon as the best possible mode of showing that these officials should not interfere with the rights of the people. A troop of Carabineers and police from Leeds and Huddersfield were brought into the town on Sunday. Extraordinary precautions were taken, the cutlasses at the town hall having been overhauled and prepared for use.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

A shocking murder and suicide has been committed on board the North German Lloyd steamer Eider, at New York. The victim's name is Louise Arnecher, who arrived in America four weeks ago and was returning home again. She came on board the Eider with a man named Charles Ommecker, who is said to have been engaged to her. When on deck he shot Arnecher dead and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A PRIEST.

As the Canon of Waitzen, in Hungary, was celebrating early mass he was shot at three times and received a severe wound in the head. The perpetrator of the crime is a shoemaker, who shot the canon in revenge, the latter having refused to consent to his separation from his wife. The revolver with which the deed was committed had been purchased out of a sum of money which had been given in charity to the would-be murderer the previous day by the priest. The man afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but failed, and was immediately arrested.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A horse attached to a waggonette belonging to Mr. Tossell, Foots Cray, bolted on the 18th inst. and threw the occupants of the vehicle into the road. A young man named Reeves was killed and two others were injured.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended the point-to-point races at Weston, near Petersfield, and arrived by special train from Portsmouth, and after the races returned to London.

INDIGESTION.

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We have received the following letter, which deserves unusual attention:—

April 6th, 1891.

Sirs,—Since last October I have been suffering very much. The doctors here could do me no good. I tried one at Shrewsbury, and he was equally unsuccessful. I went to London and tried another, but to no purpose. What with Iron, Quinine, Arsenic, Strychnine, Bromide of Potassium, Potash, Soda, &c., &c., I was a walking chemist's shop (I forgot to mention pills—Rhubarb, Podophyllin and Taraxacum, Mercury, &c., &c.). At length my wife said to me, "If I get you a bottle of Guy's Tonic will you promise to take it?" "I will," said I. Well, it arrived in due time, and from the first day I began taking it I got better, and almost immediately the following feelings from which I had suffered since last October ceased to trouble me: fulness of head and giddiness; depression, melancholy; nervous feelings, afraid to go anywhere lest I should fall in a fit; no go in me to do anything; felt inclined to throw myself down anywhere and lie there; the most uncomfortable feeling (though not a pain) at pit of stomach, always worse after eating, but never free from it. I had made up my mind I should not be able to have any fishing or yachting this year, but thanks to one bottle of your Tonic I am getting perfectly well—indeed, I am so now, and am enjoying myself getting a little yacht I have ready for the summer. I shall never forget what Guy's Tonic has done for me.—I am, yours truly,

H. C. MANSURGH.

The troublesome complaint, Indigestion, is cured more speedily by Guy's Tonic than by any known remedy, a few doses invariably accomplishing more than a prolonged course of any other treatment. Despairing invalids suffering from the most obstinate forms must not lose hope until they have given this excellent vegetable Tonic a fair trial. For loss of appetite, pain after eating, and sluggish liver, Guy's Tonic is superior and preferable to all other preparations. For restoring nervous and debilitated constitutions, removing brain weariness, nerve waste, langour, and despondency, the most implicit confidence can be placed in this simple, safe, and efficient remedy.

GUY'S GUIDE TO DIGESTION.

GUY'S GUIDE TO DIGESTION.

GUY'S GUIDE TO DIGESTION.

Roast pork takes five hours and twenty minutes to digest, venison only one hour and thirty minutes, but fig seeds never digest. This clearly proves how important it is that all should pay attention to the digestibility of food. Guy's "Guide to Digestion" contains an interesting account of the time taken to digest nearly every article of food known; and when it is borne in mind how seriously business anxieties and harassing family cares interfere with the healthy activity of the stomach, it will be seen of what infinite consequence to happiness is this "Guide." A copy will be sent, gratis and post free, to any reader who, when writing, will mention THE PEOPLE.

Guy's Tonic is sold by Chemists at 2s. 9d. per bottle. If you experience any difficulty in procuring it, send the amount (2s. 9d.) to Guy's Tonic Company, 4, Ludgate Circus, London, and it will be forwarded by return, post paid.

THE ACTRESS'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE VERDICT.

The trial of an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which £10,000 damages were claimed, was concluded on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Cave. His lordship, resuming his summing-up, remarked that on September 7th, 1889, there was an envelope posted in Paris and addressed to Mrs. Hurlbert, at 12, Southwell Gardens, London. That letter the plaintiff said was in her handwriting. Undoubtedly this was a remarkable circumstance which merited the attention of the jury. The plaintiff stated that she was not aware that Mr. Hurlbert was married until January 29th, 1890—and this appeared in her diary—and yet here was a letter dated September 7th, 1889, which she believed to be in her handwriting addressed to Mrs. Hurlbert. Undoubtedly that was a contradiction to that extent to her story. The next point was as to what was in the letter. With regard to this the plaintiff had given no information, none, as to how she came to write to Mrs. Hurlbert and what the letter contained. The defendant produced an envelope, addressed to "W. H. Hurlbert, Esq.," containing two documents. One of them was in these terms:—"Do you wish to have more letters like the enclosed sent in an envelope like this, or directly? If so, your cruel and heartless conduct merits this. How can you expect me to be content with a miserable £100 a year, after you have led me from home to wander in the sunny groves of the south? If you do not send me £200 I will know what is to be done. Your reply must come at once, addressed to S. N., Poste Restante, Bordeaux." No one had given any information as to the handwriting of that letter. It was not alleged to be the plaintiff's;—in fact, it differed entirely from it—apparently it was the writing of an uneducated person. The plaintiff was at that time in Paris, and the diary contained no allusion to any letter of the kind, while the reply was to be sent to a place with which she had no connection. The other document was dated from Brighton on September 5th, and the writer said:—"I have nothing from you, my darling, from Bordeaux," and asked him to send word at once. That, again, was

A VERY MYSTERIOUS LETTER,

on which it was difficult to put any interpretation. The suggestion made on behalf of the defendant was that it was a letter written by the plaintiff, and intended to reach the defendant through Mrs. Hurlbert, for the purpose of extorting money from him, and that this was done in conjunction with Roland or Ronald, who the defendant said was Wilfred Murray. It was somewhat remarkable that at this time—September, 1889—Roland was still in the service of the defendant, and that he continued so until the spring or early summer of 1890; and if the writing of all these letters was the writing of Roland, or Murray, and the conspirators, Roland and Mrs. Evelyn, knew of them, they would also know very well that Mr. Hurlbert would know it was in Roland's handwriting, and would at once call upon him for an explanation. They had, unfortunately, only the evidence of the defendant himself on the subject of handwriting; he said unfortunately, because, such very grave issues being involved in the case, it was of the utmost importance that the defendant's statements should be corroborated by other persons as to whose testimony there could be no suggestion that it was biassed by self-interest; and here again we had to regret the absence of Mrs. Hurlbert. Presumably she opened the envelope and took out the other envelope addressed to her husband, and, assuming that she handed the envelope unopened to him, at all events she would have been able to give some important testimony as to the arrival of the letter and the existence of the first envelope bearing her name. It was mysterious on all sides. Certainly it was difficult, consistently with what the plaintiff stated, to account for the address to Mrs. Hurlbert on the letter of September 7th if it were in her handwriting. It was difficult to understand why, if it were in her handwriting, she should have enclosed a letter which Roland must have known perfectly well, if he were Murray, that the defendant would immediately recognise as his handwriting, and as to which he would ask him for an explanation. The defendant said nothing was done by him upon this, and the next letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant was not till July 30th, 1890, something like over ten months. The jury must form their own conclusions on the matter. The learned judge then dealt with other parts of the evidence, and remarked on the absence of evidence to corroborate the statements of the defendant both in regard to the letters and the occasions on which the plaintiff alleged that he had met her.—The Attorney-general: It is a fact that Mr. Hurlbert never heard of any of the alleged dates until Saturday, the 11th inst., when the trial came on. He never saw any of these letters until he was in the witness-box, nor the diaries. The ten or twelve instances mentioned by your lordship were never put to him when in the witness-box.—Mr. Justice Cave said that no doubt did affect to some extent the comments he had made, but at the same time he could not understand why the defendant's legal advisers should not have made themselves masters of all the letters and the diary.

MRS. HURLBERT'S APPEAL.

—While the learned judge was proceeding with his summing-up, Mrs. Hurlbert suddenly appeared at the end of the clerks' table, and, addressing his lordship, claimed to be heard. She was proceeding to say, in reference to some part of the evidence, that it was a lie, when she was induced to desist, and quickly retired, followed by the usher.—Mr. Justice Cave, who looked round to see who was interrupting, made no reply, but proceeded with his observations. The main question—the great question—in the case was this, was the defendant the writer of all these letters, or were they written by another person bearing the name of Wilfred Murray? As he had already said, these letters undoubtedly so closely resembled the ordinary handwriting of the defendant that no one had been found to say he believed them not to be in the defendant's hand, but it was suggested, on the part of the defence, that there was a man named Wilfred Murray who wrote a hand exactly like the defendant's. This man, it was said, was also a good French scholar, and in the habit of travelling in the same places as the defendant. It was obviously of the utmost importance to show that there was such a man as Murray; and, secondly, that his writing resembled that of the defendant. Any person who had seen Murray and the defendant together, and knew they were two different persons, and could also say that their handwriting was not distinguishable, would have been a most valuable witness for the defendant; but no such person had been called. They had, however, three pieces of documentary evidence in the shape of letters written on paper of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, and a drawing, which the defendant said were written by Wilfred Murray, or bore his writing, but it was much to be regretted that none of the persons named in the documents, and who must have known Murray, had been called. Obviously, all these documents were open to the remark that their genuineness as being the writing of Murray rested, unfortunately, on the evidence of the defendant alone, and of what enormous importance it would have been if the others persons mentioned, who knew Murray, had been called. He had now done with the more important aspects of the case. If the jury were not satisfied that the defendant wrote the letters, there was an end of the plaintiff's case, and the verdict would be for the defendant.

WAS THERE A PROMISE OF MARRIAGE?

If they were satisfied that the defendant wrote the letters they would still have to ask themselves the question whether there was a promise of marriage. Of the breach there could be no doubt. The plaintiff was not entitled to damages for the rupture or breaking off of an immoral connection. They had nothing to do with that, as the law did not recognise such a position. The question was, Was there a promise of marriage? If there was, then undoubtedly it had been broken, and the plaintiff was entitled to damages. To establish a promise of marriage it was necessary not only that the plaintiff should give evidence of the promise, but that she should be corroborated by other evidence of some kind or other. Ordinarily speaking, letters between the parties afforded corroboration of the promise, and it was very remarkable that in these letters produced, to the number of about 100, the finger could not be placed on any passage having reference to a promise of marriage or any excuse for not keeping the promise. In the plaintiff's particulars many dates were given, extending over twelve months, when the promise was alleged to have been repeated, but it was very remarkable that no allusion whatever was made to any promise in these 100 letters. It was true the defendant was a married man, and that he knew he could never carry out his promise, if he had made one; but still, there was no evidence to show that defendant was introduced to any one as a person who was going to marry the plaintiff. There was certainly the cook in the employ of the plaintiff, who on one occasion went into the room, when she said the defendant, in reference to her cooking, observed that she must come to them as cook when they were married. She also told the story of the two dresses, when the defendant selected the light-coloured one as more appropriate for the marriage. Looking at the position of the witness, this was very slight evidence of corroboration, especially as the incident occurred about three and a half years ago. If the defendant was a constant visitor at the house any little suggestion might easily have led the servant to a conclusion as to the effect of what happened. The terms on which the plaintiff and the defendant first met would, to an unprejudiced mind, seem to indicate that if the defendant meant to marry the woman he would not have acted as this man acted. To attempt to pollute the woman's mind by

FILTHY PICTURES AND OBSCENE WRITINGS

was not the conduct of a man who intended to marry a woman. It was remarkable how a woman, however destitute of experience, could have supposed in such circumstances that he really intended to marry her, but that was a matter with which the jury would deal. If the jury were satisfied that the defendant wrote these letters, that would not be an end of the case—they must also be satisfied that he did make a promise of marriage—a real promise, not such as might be gathered from the evidence of the cook, but such a promise as reasonably led the plaintiff to understand that he was going to marry her. If that was not made out to their satisfaction, then the defendant was entitled to their verdict. If both points were decided in favour of the plaintiff, then they would say what amount of damages. Upon that subject he would only say that in these actions very much depended upon the view the jury took of all the circumstances, and the practical good sense of twelve men talking over the matter together was of more value than any rules he could lay down.—The jury then retired to consider their verdict.—The Attorney-general said that Mrs. Hurlbert had desired to tender her evidence in the box. Upon his own responsibility he advised and was of opinion that this would not be a proper course, as his lordship's summing-up had already commenced, and that he would not be justified in tendering her evidence, but he thought it right to inform his lordship that whatever might be the result of this trial there might be an absolute necessity for further proceedings.

THE VERDICT.

—At 2.33 the jury returned, and the foreman, in reply to the officer of the court, said they were agreed, and that they found that there was no promise of marriage.—Mr. Justice Cave: That is a verdict for the defendant.—There was a good deal of applause when the result was known.—Mr. L. Davies: Upon that finding will your lordship give judgment for the defendant, with costs?—Mr. Justice Cave: Yes.—The Attorney-general: And will your lordship give a certificate for a special jury?—Mr. Justice Cave: Certainly.—The Attorney-general repeated his request that all the documents should remain in the custody of the court.—Mr. Justice Cave: That shall be done.—Upon the application of Mr. Candy it was agreed that his copies of the documents should be returned to him.—Verdict and judgment for the defendant accordingly.

LETTER FROM A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Mr. W. P. Lockington, whose name was mentioned during the examination of Gladys Evelyn, in the case of Evelyn v. Hurlbert, writes to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* regarding his connection with the family of the plaintiff. He says:—Miss Gertrude Edgecombe Ellis, the plaintiff in this case, is my sister-in-law, and the seven-year-old boy, Walter, now in her care, is my son. I am astonished by the statements and misstatements made during the course of the trial. Miss Ellis is the daughter of a highly-respected and gifted clergyman. She is a thoroughly educated woman, and a good linguist. In August, 1883, her brother Albert Ellis wrote a novel in three volumes, which he dedicated to the Princess of Leiningen, and he died in Philadelphia en route for Florida, a few months afterwards. One month after that, Gertrude's younger sister, Beatrice, died at Bradford, England, and in November we received the sad intelligence that her father had completely lost his eyesight. In January, 1884, while residing in the University town of Breslau, in Upper Silesia, my wife who was born Ella Ramsay Ellis, died, and in response to my despatch to her sister Gertrude, the latter travelled post haste and unattended from London to Breslau to perform the last sad duties relating to her sister's death. On my departure for America in 1885, I could not see to the welfare of my child, and, therefore, at the solicitation of Gertrude, and, by my desire, she very kindly took charge of the education of the boy. On the death of her father, two years ago, she inherited a part of his estate. I have not seen her since my departure, and know nothing about her gambling or her love affairs, and have never heard her name associated with that of Hurlbert. The suggestion that I lived with her sister is false; I was married to her sister."

A NEW TRIAL.

It is stated that the plaintiff has signified her intention of applying for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and of misdirection on the part of Mr. Justice Cave in reference to the promise, in which his lordship seemed to direct the jury that the promise must be in writing. Mr. Hurlbert intends to proceed at once to America, to find and bring back Mr. Wilfred Murray, or, failing him, such evidence as will place Mr. Hurlbert's innocence of the charges brought against him beyond reasonable doubt.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRY BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed, and the Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, replying to Mr. Norris and others, said it was impossible for the Government to put a representative of the dock companies, or of all the interests that were concerned in the inquiry, on the labour commission. The Government did not think that Mr. Davitt was qualified for appointment on the commission.

THE ELECTIONS.

A new writ was ordered for Stowmarket. Mr. Hucks Gibbs took the oath and his seat for the City of London.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Consideration of this measure was resumed in committee, and, after some amendments had been disposed of, Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the rejection of the first clause, which, however, after considerable discussion, was agreed to by 247 to 126.—On the second clause, which provided that an annual county percentage of five shillings should be paid into the guarantee fund for certain purposes, Colonel NOLAN moved that the percentage should be a shilling only. His amendment was rejected by 202 to 5. By the Ashbourne Act the State is required to retain one-fifth of the purchase instalments as a guarantee deposit; but the second clause of the bill provides that while one-fifth is still to be retained, only half of that amount is to be applied for the discharge of irrecoverable debts.—Mr. KEAY moved the omission of the proviso, in order that the whole fifth might be applicable to irrecoverable debts.—After a protracted discussion, the amendment was talked out by Mr. MORLEY, and progress was reported.—Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that when there are morning sittings the evening sittings shall be subject to the ordinary twelve o'clock rule.—After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

BILLS.

The Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill was read a second time, the Army Schools Bill passed through committee, and the Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

LAND PURCHASE BILL.

At the morning sitting, the debate on Mr. Seymour Keay's amendment to the second clause of the Land Purchase Bill was resumed. The clause reduces the proportion to be borne out of the landlord's deposit under the Ashbourne Act, to meet cases of default, from a fifth to a tenth, and Mr. Keay's amendment was to leave the landlord's liability at a fifth.—Mr. BALFOUR explained that the contingent burden was thrown on the locality with the view of repressing any conspiracy not to pay the instalments.—Mr. GLADSTONE said he had felt it to be his duty to vote against the second reading. Now, however, his duty was to see whether, by the amendment, the bill could be made such that he could withdraw his opposition. He supported the amendment, because he considered the clause unjust to the ratepayers and to the State.—The amendment was ultimately defeated by 205 to 158. An amendment by Mr. Knox, that, in case of default, the landlord's liability should be three-fourths, instead of a half, was also rejected by 215 to 154.—At the evening sitting the House was counted out immediately on the Speaker taking the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

Mr. RITCHIE moved a series of standing orders affecting the procedure in the case of bills promoted by the County Council.—Mr. STUART and Mr. COURTNEY urged the Government to give time for the consideration of the projected changes, and Mr. Ritchie accordingly postponed them for some weeks.

PLACES OF WORSHIP ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Mr. S. EVANS moved the second reading of a bill which gives the trustees of religious bodies power to acquire the freehold of places of worship by paying compensation for the same.—Mr. BYRON REED moved the rejection of the bill.—It was, however, supported by several Welsh members, who asserted that it met the feeling of the Nonconformists of the Principality.—The HOME SECRETARY replied that he had heard nothing to justify the general principle of applying compulsion to the machinery of obtaining sites. He could not, therefore, support the bill.—Mr. BARTLEY, as a firm Churchman, approved the principle of the bill.—Mr. H. FOWLER also warmly advocated its principle, but gave up the details, which would require an enormous amount of reconstruction.—On a division the second reading was carried by 218 to 115. The bill for amending the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882 was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Lord SALISBURY, in reply to Lord Kimberley, said:—As is always the case on these occasions, there are considerable differences in the report of details, whether they came from the English or the Portuguese side. (Laughter.) But I am afraid there is no doubt that a most unjustifiable attack has been made on a British Expedition under Sir John Willoughby. The precise amount of injury and indignity which has been inflicted upon them I am not in a position to state; but there is no doubt that they had been treated in a manner which is not consistent with the engagement of the Portuguese, and of which we have a right to complain. (Hear, hear.) We did at once complain, and urged upon Portugal the necessity of complying without delay with that promise in the modus vivendi which bound her to give permission and facilities for passing over the waterways of the Pungwe and the landways leading from it into the interior. I was glad to receive from the Minister of Portugal yesterday an intimation that his Government had sent orders to remove obstacles to the passage of peaceable travellers up to the waters of the Pungwe, and from there into the interior. So that if the undertaking is fulfilled we shall have, as regards the future, nothing in that respect to complain of. But the demeanour of the Portuguese officials on the east coast of Africa has on more than one occasion corresponded so little with the assurances which we have received from Lisbon, we thought it desirable to request that three of her Majesty's vessels should proceed to the mouth of the Pungwe as speedily as possible. (Ministerial cheers.) They will not be large vessels, but sufficient for the purpose. The Portuguese Minister also proposed that we should place a consular agent of some description at the mouth of the Pungwe in order to see that our requirements in respect of the modus vivendi are complied with, and to furnish us with authentic information. That is a measure which undoubtedly ought to have been taken at a considerably earlier period during the currency of the modus vivendi, which has now only three or four weeks to run. It appears to be reasonable, and I hope we shall be able to do it immediately and provisionally by detailing some naval officer for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) I cannot speak as to the precise steps to be taken, but I think there is every probability that the Portuguese and the English Governments will be agreed on that measure. I hope that for the future there will be no further reason to complain of delay in the passage of the Pungwe. The questions which may further arise as to reparation that may be properly required, I shall reserve until we have full and detailed accounts of the real events which have taken place. (Hear, hear.)

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES BILL.

Upon the motion for the second reading of this bill, Lord DUNRAVEN presented a petition from the Legislature of Newfoundland praying to be heard against the bill by one of the members of the delegation which had been entrusted with the petition. Having placed the petition upon the table the noble earl moved that the prayer should be complied with. He did not, he stated, wish to say anything one way or the other, nor to go into the merits of the case, but he wished to point out that if their lordships were pleased to accept his motion they would be amply borne out by precedent. He asked the House to grant the prayer of the petition. (Hear, hear).—Lord KNUTSFORD had only to say on behalf of her Majesty's Government that they had assented to the motion, and the decision whether it should be granted or not rested with their lordships. The motion was then agreed to, and the delegates approached the bar of the House.—Sir WILLIAM WHITEWAY, on behalf of the Legislature of Newfoundland, then addressed the House.—At the conclusion of the speech the right hon. gentleman was loudly cheered. The delegates then withdrew. The second reading of the bill was fixed for Monday.—The House adjourned at 5.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Sir J. GORST, in reply to Mr. Webb, stated, that in answer to inquiries made by the Secretary of State of the Viceroy, telegrams had been received to the effect that the reports that the Indian troops killed Manipur women and children in the affair at Manipur were altogether false. Careful inquiry had been made into the affair, and no cruelty of any kind was practised by the Indian troops, nor was it possible. The Regent's statement would be further investigated on the spot.

EVELYN v. HURLBERT.

Mr. SUMMERS asked for the attention of the Public Prosecutor to be called to the case of Evelyn v. Hurlbert, with a view to seeing whether sufficient evidence exists on which to base a prosecution of one or other of the parties to the suit for perjury.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was quite clear that there would have to be a most careful investigation as to whether either of the parties or any of the witnesses in this case could be tried for perjury.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS, a new writ was ordered for South Dorsetshire, in the room of Colonel C. J. T. Hambro, deceased.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Morrell, who was introduced by Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. F. Parker, took the oath and his seat for Mid-Oxfordshire amid loud Ministerial cheers.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. GOSCHEN rose amid cheers at 4.12 to make his annual financial statement. He wondered whether the House remembered that last year when he suggested that the estimates of revenue for the coming year should be framed in a spirit of prudence they associated themselves with that suggestion by responsive cheers. He asked the House then whether they considered that was the course he should take and the House associated itself with him in a partnership in regard to the estimates. The Government were able to show an excess of £1,756,000 over the surplus suggested last year; nevertheless he felt confident that the House would feel that he was right in the view he took last year; and that it would have been wrong to have counted upon the revenue which happily had flowed into the coffers of the State. There was no certainty of the continuance of the prosperity that we had enjoyed. There were some ominous signs that the relations between capital and labour were strained, and there were symptoms of everything not being entirely right in the legions of high finance. The anxiety felt at the beginning of the year, was not misplaced, for there were incidents—he might almost say tragic incidents—which showed that although they had escaped great dangers, it was right not entirely to ignore the possibility of what might have ensued. (Hear, hear). Again, there had been strikes which threatened to be of long duration, but which were settled in the end, and thus they escaped possible dangers. Caution was justified by results, although the excess of revenue over expenditure had reached so satisfactory a figure. (Hear, hear). The result was the more gratifying, as he had had to provide for unexpected expenditure. The needs of Ireland had compelled the expenditure of £200,000 in the time of distress, but no one grudged this. (Ministerial cheers). Then the Post Office and Telegraphs had required a supplemental estimate of £200,000, of which £150,000 was due to increased wages. In time to come, when expenditure-increase was attacked would have to be remembered that public opinion it had given the Government the cue no longer to buy in the cheapest market, and no longer to employ the cheapest labour, but the best. (Hear, hear). The result of the adoption of that principle had shown itself in the excess of expenditure over estimate last year, and would more clearly and forcibly reveal itself in the estimates of the current year. He alluded to the boon which had been conferred on the Volunteers during the last year, and stated that it had been more expensive than he had expected, the estimates showing an increase under that head of £90,000. The final result of the excesses and savings on the Consolidated Fund was that it showed a decrease of £65,000, as compared with the Budget estimate; the supply service had increased by £421,000, the net increase being £356,000. The actual revenue received exceeded the estimates by £1,879,000, and yet he ventured to suggest that the estimates were carefully framed. He pointed out that this increase was but 2 per cent. on the total revenue. In 1889-90 it was alcohol that played the principal part; it deposited no less a sum than £1,800,000 into the coffers of the State. This year again the various items exceeded the estimate that he had framed by no less than £900,000. Out of a total of £1,800,000, alcohol gave £900,000. There was the same rivalry this year between the various forms of alcohol as last year—brandy, rum, wine, beer, home spirits, and foreign spirits—all had shown an increased yield; and the increase had been larger in spirits than in any other alcoholic beverage; but the proportion had been considerably larger in England than in either Scotland or Ireland. In England the consumption of home made spirits was over 18,000,000 gallons, an increase of nearly 9 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The consumption beat record by one million gallons; and it was the highest consumption in any year since 1880. Rum again showed a large percentage of increase over last year—nearly 4½ per cent. Although the increase in alcoholic beverages might be viewed with some disappointment and regret—(hear, hear)—there was one element of satisfaction; it showed that the powers of consumption of the working classes had been on the increase owing to increased wages. He had the satisfaction to tell the committee that the Customs', irrespective of the increased duty on spirits, showed a satisfactory result all round, and bore eloquent testimony to the fact that the year 1890 would stand out as one of the years in which the working classes had been able to add to their revenue and to their powers of securing increased comfort. The Customs estimate was £19,110,000, and the receipts £19,480,000. In non-alcoholic beverages, coffee and tea showed little change. Ceylon and Indian teas were contributing more and more to supply this country, and the loss by the reduction in the tea duty was reduced to £1,073,000 by an increase in consumption of £209,000. He calculated that the real increase had been at the rate of 6½ per cent. By the reduction of the currant duty from 7s. to 2s. he calculated a loss of £120,000, after allowing for increased consumption, and the loss had been £11,500, but the consumption had increased 26 per cent. The receipts from tobacco for the year exceeded its predecessor by £450,000, an increase of more than five per cent. The great bulk of the increase was in the tobacco sold to the wage-earning class. It was calculated that every ounce of tobacco gave twelve pipes, and, according to that calculation, the increase in the number of pipes smoked in 1890 over 1889 was 560,000,000. (A laugh.) The death duties were calculated at £7,460,000, the receipts were £7,444,000, the difference being only £16,000. (Hear, hear.) The general stamps had not realised the estimates by £145,000. He estimated that the death duties and stamps together would amount to £13,572,000; the actual net receipts had been £13,410,000, showing a decrease of £162,000. The house tax was £1,570,000 against an estimate of £1,460,000, or an increase of £110,000. The income tax was set down last year at £13,200,000; the proceeds had been £13,250,000, and the only difference over that enormous amount was the small sum of £50,000. The total receipts of Inland Revenue calculated for Imperial purposes showed an increase over the Budget estimate of £1,114,000. The total increase in non-taxed revenue was £401,000, in Customs £364,000, and in Inland Revenue £1,114,000, giving the total of £1,879,000. Putting the revenue against the Budget estimates he had the increase of £1,879,000. This concluded the story he had to tell as regarded the past year in respect to revenue, and he ventured to hope the figures were not without interest. (Cheers.) He now approached a different and cognate subject of finance, and Mr. Gladstone would be anxious for him to say something on this matter—the expenditure incurred out of loans. There were three Acts passed, the Barracks, the Naval Defence, and the Imperial Defence Acts. He would say nothing as to the first, under which they had borrowed nothing, but under Imperial Defence they borrowed £850,000 from the National Debt Commissioners, which was to be paid back yearly. On the other side, however, they received £35,000 a year from the colonies in respect of the construction of ships. On the military accounts £1,730,000 had been borrowed on Treasury Bills. The repayment of the sum borrowed had been provided for by the arrangement made as regarded the Suez Canal shares, which after 1894, would give a revenue of from £550,000 to £600,000 a year—(hear, hear)—what he might call a windfall; and it would never be necessary to levy any tax upon the people for the payment of that £2,600,000. Under the third act, the Naval Defence Act, there was borrowed in 1890-91 £696,000. One would have thought that millions had been borrowed for the Naval Defence Act; but the actual amount was £696,000. In the first year £1,428,000 was charged to the taxpayer, and the result was the Government drew only £653,000; and the taxpayer had paid nearly one million more than it was possible to spend. Owing to various circumstances in the financial year they had only been called upon to provide for £1,076,000, instead of for a much larger sum. The total amount spent in Naval and Imperial Defence had been £3,270,000. He had not intended to go so much into these figures, but a few matters wanted clearing up. (Hear, hear.) He expected to borrow in the present year under both heads of defence £3,229,000. The National Debt Commissioners provided this money as an investment. He would pass to another subject, one full of interest—the reduction of the debt. Last year he showed that in three years £23,320,000 had been applied out of taxes in reducing debt, and since April 1st, 1890, the funded debt had been decreased by £6,665,000, and the unfunded debt by £1,977,000. The net reduction in liabilities for the past year was £6,512,000 reduced by the payment of the Cape loan, but leaving a reduction of debt of £6,112,000, without taking into consideration the debt incurred on the two Defence Acts. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) During the four years he had held office there had been a reduction in the National Debt of £30,939,000. The interest for one year on the debt as it stood on April 1st, 1887, amounted to £18,771,000; in 1891 it amounted to £16,956,000, a reduction in round numbers of nearly £2,000,000. The total amount for the last five years applied out of taxation to the reduction of debt, quite apart from the operation of the annuities, had been £37,200,000; and the total for the five years before £24,600,000. He had in the last five years applied out of taxation for the repayment of debt, £12,600,000. Taking the last four years with the four years 1881 to 1884, for the earlier years the remission was £27,200,000, and in the last four years £30,800,000, being £3,600,000 in favour of the present House of Commons, which he thought had not failed to discharge its duty in the reduction of debt. Parliament had made some serious changes in regard to trust funds, and the stately consol which our forefathers intended should assist the maintenance of their children had been replaced by other less patriotic securities. (Laughter.) The bones of some of these patriots would turn in their graves did they but know what had been done with their intentions that their daughters should subsist on consols. (Renewed laughter.) There had been a certain sale of consols, but he ventured to think the time would come when they would resume their old supremacy as constituting the great financial strength of the nation. (Hear, hear.) The total relief given to England, Scotland, and Ireland was £3,872,000, and generally it might be said that it had been given in relief of local taxation. He contended that it was a sound principle to apply a portion of indirect taxation, like the spirit and beer duties, to local taxation. The duties had not been too high, nor did he admit that a limited trade and not the consumer felt the whole burden of the tax. He was grieved that a body of men engaged in a legitimate business should feel themselves aggrieved, and the question was should a portion be repealed. It was felt by the country at large that the £300,000 or £400,000 had stimulated education, and as a reduction of one penny per barrel of beer, and two-pence per gallon of spirits would be a small and doubtful boon he reluctantly refused it.

THE COMING YEAR.

The expenditure for the coming year was £88,319,000, an excess over last year of £576,000, of which only £70,000 went to the two great services. For Ireland £200,000 more was to be voted, and for education £140,000. The census would cost £150,000, and relief in Ireland and Scotland £125,000. The colonial contributions to the exchequer might be reviewed with a view, perhaps, to an increase. Estimating the revenue in a spirit of caution, the income tax would produce £13,750,000, an increase of £500,000; Customs £19,700,000, Excise £25,300,000, total Inland Revenue £59,980,000, increase of £997,000; total revenue, £90,430,000.

THE SURPLUS—HOW DISPOSED OF.

The surplus over expenditure was £1,936,000. The Assisted Education Scheme would absorb the whole surplus of about £2,000,000. Scheme to come into operation on September 1st. The Government intended to redeem their pledge upon free education in no niggardly spirit, and intended no administrative delay of a single day to occur in carrying it out. For the present year, however, only half of the surplus would be needed for freeing education, and of the other half he proposed to apply £500,000 to the erection of new barracks, and £400,000 to the withdrawal of light gold coin from circulation.—Several questions were asked as to when the bill would be produced, and its effect upon voluntary schools.—Mr. GOSCHEN replied that the Irish Land Purchase Bill must first make progress; but the Government were ready to produce the bill when other business was sufficiently advanced. It was not the desire of the Government to injure any school, and any alarm as to the result of the bill was premature.—Mr. MUNDELLA and others urged that the bill should be produced at once, so that the House would have time to consider it.—Mr. W. H. SMITH stated that it was not intended to tie the Education Bill up to the Land Purchase Bill; but progress should be made with one set of bills before bringing up another. Ample time would be given for its consideration before the second reading.—Mr. GOSCHEN explained that Ireland and Scotland would receive their share of the surplus, but he could not now explain how it was to be applied in these countries.—Progress was reported. Some minor bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 12.10.

THE MATLOCK BATH MURDER.

A gun was discovered in the Derwent on Thursday, and the police believe they have a clue to the mysterious murder of Mrs. Morrall last month. Two youths, named Arthur Whittaker and Joseph Bagshawe, were looking over a bridge crossing the Derwent (which connects the two Matlocks) when they saw the gun in the water, and succeeded in obtaining possession of it. The weapon is an old single barrel fowling-piece, and the stock has been partially broken, either intentionally or by being overcharged; the trigger is also missing. All signs of any recent explosion would naturally be absent because of immersion in the river, but the gun does not appear to have been in the water any length of time. There is very little rust upon the barrel, and the varnish on the stock remains. The gun appeared to have been dropped over the parapet of the bridge, which is in the main thoroughfare leading from the deceased lady's house, and about half a mile distant.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

P.C. John Moore, 814 A, who is known to most of the members and officials of the House of Commons as having for a long period controlled the crossing from Parliament-street to the Houses of Parliament, met with a fatal accident, on Wednesday night, in the King-street Barracks. In hurrying to parade at midnight he slipped down the stairs at the police office and fractured his skull. Everything possible was done for him but he succumbed at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, in Westminster Hospital, to his injuries.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Small Size, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. For Torpid Liver and Headache.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Homœopathic in Size.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. You Can't Help Liking Them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They are so Very Small.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. And their Action so Perfect.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. One After Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Relieves Dyspepsia.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Give Tone and Vigour to the System.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Make Life Feel Worth Living.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Everybody Likes them.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The Standard Pill of the Canadian Dominion and United States. Established 1856.

SUGAR COATED.

HOMŒOPATHIC IN SIZE.

ALLOPATHIC IN ACTION.

SMALL SIZE, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Purely Vegetable, and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, 1s. 1½d.

WHEN DIGESTION IS ARRESTED,

WHEN THERE IS A WEIGHT AS OF A STONE,

WHEN THERE IS A GENERAL SENSE OF DISCOMFORT,

REMEMBER THAT

PEPSALIA,

PEPSALIA,

WILL ALWAYS ENSURE PROMPT and PERFECT DIGESTION.

If there is a morbid Weakness of the Stomach;

If you dread to eat because the food is only imperfectly digested,

Or because it gives you sour stomach;

If you suffer from Debility generally;

If for this reason there is Loss of Appetite,

TAKE PEPSALIA,

TAKE PEPSALIA,

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IT WILL RESTORE YOU TO HEALTH AND COMFORT.

Public Analysts prove its Purity.

Prominent Physicians testify to its Efficacy.

It should be used while eating in place of Table Salt, which it closely resembles.

To give it a trial is to become convinced that

PEPSALIA,

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IS PROMPT,

IS PURE,

IS EFFICACIOUS.

In bottles, 1s. and 2s. each. Procure it of your Chemist, from

G. AND G. STERN,

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Tuesday last was the Baroness Bardett Coutts's 77th birthday.

There were 109 deaths last week in Edinburgh.

It is exactly 305 years since potatoes were first brought to England.

Twenty-seven years ago last Tuesday Garibaldi received the freedom of the City.

Tottenham has lost a centenarian. Mrs. Elizabeth Brett had lived 102 years.

The Primrose Leaguers actually circulated over 2,000,000 leaflets last year.

Sir Samuel Baker, during his stay in India, bagged seven tigers to his own gun.

The Birmingham Gladstonians have again resolved to start an evening newspaper.

If you want to sink money get into the swim.

Old people are continually indulging in new wrinkles.

When a widow is left "all for lawn" she comes naturally by her "weeds."

It is now fully understood that the Kaiser has accepted the invitation to visit the City.

It is thirty-two years ago since the first drinking fountain was opened in London.

M. Chapu, one of the most eminent French sculptors, has died from influenza.

The man who is proud because his name is not Brown, or Smith, or Jones, usually has little else to be proud of.

Never cross a crowded thoroughfare in the immediate wake of a woman. You are liable to get left—under a horse's hoofs.

Long trains for ladies' dresses will be the next change of fashion. So we may reckon on clean streets in the near future.

He may be truthful in everything else, but a man always played a better game of billiards some years ago than he does now.

Mr. S. Smith intends to move the rejection of Mr. Woodall's bill for the extension of the franchise to women.

The population of Bengal, which is returned at 71,003,457, shows an increase of 4,413,904 on the last census.

Temporary insanity should make a good defence to a breach of promise action. Any man could prove it by reference to his old love letters.

There is reason in Professor Tyndall's theory that heat is a result of motion. Some one points out that if you strike a man he boils over immediately.

The wife of Mr. A. Mayne, farmer, of Totham, near Witham, Essex, has given birth to two boys and a girl. The mother and children are doing well.

Recently a prominent New York doctor committed suicide because of a falling off of patients. He had lost the stock of patience that he started with.

It was a rash man who undertook to tell the age of the new tiger at a French menagerie by examining his teeth. Next day the papers gave the man's age.

Edison, it is said, is going to write a sensational novel. He is already a master of electrical shocks, and will now try his hand at the literary variety.

Two youngsters of Washington, N.J., nearly killed a little sister by shaving her. They omitted to ask if the razor suited her, and she didn't bother to mention it.

Watch a man when he gets half-a-crown change out of a two-shilling piece. For a charming mixture of simplicity and child-like innocence his expression is difficult to beat.

"What I say is," remarked Mr. Parnell to an interviewer, "better seven more years of Balfour than seven months of ecclesiastical tyranny."

The Amphytrion Club banquet to Lord Randolph Churchill cost, it is said, £10 10s. a head, but Mr. Guedalla, the host, is a rich man.

The postage on newspapers from Canada to England has been increased to 8c. per pound, in order to meet the extra cost of sending the mails viâ New York.

Among recent inventions is a brake by which a passenger can turn a lever and immediately stop a train for persons who wish to alight at stations where the train is not supposed to stop. This will be nice.

A reporter, of Cleveland, Ohio, who took an overdose of morphia, had the presence of mind to wire his paper an exclusive account of the occurrence. He also had the good sense to recover the day after its publication.

Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at the National League meeting in Dublin, said that the continuation of the "plan of campaign" was no longer possible, as except the Paris fund, no money was available.

A Belgian subject, named Thiessen, has been sentenced in Paris to five years' imprisonment under the espionage law. He was accused of having sold "secret documents" to Germany. The trial took place with closed doors, no reporters being admitted.

Mrs. Agnes R. James is standing for the city treasuryship of Hutchinson, Kan. It's just the way with women, as one of the New York papers remarks. No sooner is woman emancipated than she wants to take charge of the money.

At Ovid, a town in Indiana, a recent school exhibition opened with prayers by the local minister and closed with a set-to between a couple of local bruisers. Ovid's art of conducting school exhibitions is, to say the least, peculiar.

The Birmingham City Council has adopted a proposal empowering the Water Committee to obtain plans and estimates of the scheme for securing a water supply from the Rivers Elan and Caerwen, in Mid-Wales, and to take steps to promote a bill in Parliament next session. The cost of the scheme is estimated at from four to six millions sterling.

It has already been notified that fictitious money orders are in circulation, headed Brighton, Sussex, C.O., No. 3,799. To these are now added others, headed Watford, Herts, C.O., No. 1,536; and, no doubt, further additions will be made. Tradesmen and others should therefore be on their guard as to money orders tendered for payment of goods.

A curious scene was witnessed the other day at St. Petersburg, where three lifeboats were dragged in triumph through the streets, accompanied by bands playing and flags flying. One of these is to be situated on the Volga at Kazan, and one is to go to the seashore at Taganrog. The Lifeboat Society has in all 125 stations in the empire; 60 of these are on river banks, and 65 on the coast.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said that to find any scheme of Home Rule now that would be satisfactory to the two factions of Irishmen and, at the same time, acceptable to the great majority of the people of Great Britain, was hopeless. He referred to the proposed national insurance provision for old age, and said that if it could be carried to a successful issue it would bring happiness and comfort and hope to hundreds of thousands of homes in this country.

The Bishop of London presided at the annual diocesan conference. He spoke of the increasing participation of laymen in the work of the Church, of the recent organisation of a brotherhood in the diocese, of the destitution of the metropolis, and of religious education. A resolution was passed in favour of making the areas represented by members of the School Board identical with the Parliamentary electoral divisions.

Woman is always thinking herself aggrieved, and is constantly looking for re-dress.

Among the wreaths placed on Lord Beaconsfield's tomb on "Primrose Day" were two from the Queen—one composed of immortelles and the other of primroses.

On behalf of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held the third levée of the season at St. James's Palace on Monday last. There were about 140 presentations.

Two brothers were hanged in Pennsylvania the other day. Their names were Nicely, and an American paper chronicles as an appropriate fact that they were "executed with neatness and despatch."

Colonel Ingersoll was put up a few nights back to make a speech about Wagner. The American Agnostic doesn't know one note from another, but he can blow his own trumpet if all accounts are true.

One person in every twenty-five is more or less colour blind. If it is a woman, it is a case of rather less than more. At least she can tell you all about her neighbour's new hat, whatever her affliction.

Pat Farrell, a policeman, of Pittsburg, is one of the leading lights of the American pugilistic world just now. Policemen usually play the part of peace-makers, not fighters, in London sparring contests.

"The Salvationists are," according to the Bishop of Bedford, "so very little known at the East-end that it was scarcely to be expected that the 'General's' sensational appeal should move its residents to any great extent."

The Census returns from Burmah show that the population of the whole country, excluding the Shan States, is 7,507,063, or 48·8 persons to the square mile. The population of Lower Burmah alone is 4,526,432, or an increase of about 790,000 since 1881.

"Every family its own ice-maker" will soon become a saying, for an inventor in San Francisco announces his having patented a portable ice machine capable of readily and quickly making frozen water at a cost of two farthings a pound.

The feudatory States of India, omitting incomplete returns, which may be taken at about four and a half millions, have a population of 61,410,000, making a total of 281,900,000, as against 250,700,000 for the same areas at the last census.

Some people are absolutely never at a loss. For instance, a burglar in one of the Western States, who was recently prostrated with lockjaw, must have been a prodigy of resource. He cured himself of the lockjaw by picking the lock.

According to the *Boston Herald*, the latest thing in sandwiches consists of a drink of a gill of pure water, immediately followed by a drink of a gill of pure whisky, and finally a drink of another gill of pure water by way of a superstructure.

Great activity is now manifested among the Alaska salmon tinners. Twenty vessels—steamers, brigs, and schooners—are fitting out at the wharves in San Francisco for the season's catch, and the magnitude of the business can be estimated by the fact that each vessel can bring 20,000 tins of packed salmon.

A happy settlement of the difficulty about the adjournment over the Derby Day has been arrived at. The Whitsun holidays will commence after a morning sitting of the House of Commons on Friday, the 15th of May, the House not resuming until Thursday, the 28th of May. The Whitsun holidays will thus extend over the Derby Day, which falls on the last Wednesday in May.

A genuine "Rembrandt" has, it is averred, been discovered at Greenock, the subject being "The Woman Washing Christ's Feet." The painting was purchased not long ago at an auction-room for almost nothing. The purchaser was offered £50 when still in ignorance of the picture's value. If he had been offered £10 he would have accepted it, but the bigger figure set him thinking, and now £1,000 will not buy it.

"Oh! Beauty, what things are done in thy name!" Dr. T. Stretch Dowse told Lord Sandhurst's committee that the matrons of poor law infirmaries were, as a rule, women of a high capacity. "But," added the witness, "occasionally a woman was appointed to the post with no other recommendation than a pretty face and a good figure, and in whom a guardian of the poor sometimes took a particular interest."

Mr. Gladstone had a very awkward fall a day or so before Lord Granville's death, which seems to have escaped the attention of the newspapers. Coming home from a call on his old colleague he missed his footing in the dark in Tilney-street, and fell heavily on his face. There was no one at hand, and Mr. Gladstone, who was half stunned by his fall, had to pick himself up as best he could. The result was a black eye, which kept him within doors for a day or so.

Says the *Vienna Press*:—"A joke is circulating about the new ballet, 'Rouge et Noire.' The ballet-master, having taken advantage of this new piece to weed his troupe somewhat, a great commotion arose among the older dancers who found themselves put in the background, while their younger sisters were advanced. They went in a body to make a complaint, upon which the ballet-master politely replied: 'Ladies, this ballet is "Rouge et Noire," not "Trente et Quarante."'"

A subway from the Metropolitan station at King's Cross to the Great Northern terminus is to be forthwith constructed. Mr. T. Firbank has the contract. At such a crowded and dangerous junction of thoroughfares as there is at King's Cross the need of a subway has long been felt, especially by passengers who have burdens to carry from one station to the other, and this obvious improvement has not been too soon undertaken. There are other dangerous crossings in London where, even although they are not near railway stations, subways are hardly less urgent. It is to be hoped that the King's Cross subway will suggest the construction of many others.

The Duke of Connaught is arranging for the mobilisation of troops for the defence of Portsmouth next month, when the Whitsuntide holiday will be convenient for the concentration of the Portsmouth Volunteer Defence Brigade, composed of the five Hampshire battalions and two Volunteer artillery corps of Southampton and Southsea. It is proposed with these, the Regular troops of the Portsmouth and Gosport garrisons, the Hants Artillery Militia, and three Militia battalions out for training at the time (the whole numbering about 12,000 men), to occupy all the defence posts between Hayling Island and Hurst Castle in order to repel an attack from the sea, in which an important part will be played by torpedo and gun-boats.

Mr. Blaine, the United States Secretary to the Treasury, has a charming way of remembering the faces of every one he has met. When alighting at a Pittsburg hotel the other day the coloured porter, Zach Miles by name, inquired "How are you, Mr. Blaine?" "And how are you, Zach?" the statesman replied. Poor Zach, who expected no such recognition, said, "Why, Mr. Blaine, I would know you if I had never seen you from your pictures; but how did you know my name was Zach?" "Well, that is easy," said Mr. Blaine, laughing. "Don't you remember when I went to school at the Washington and Jefferson College fifty years ago? I lived with my uncle, and you worked for him. Forget your face and name I never could." And Zach was happy at the recognition.

The young man who recently committed suicide at Dover is believed to have been of Irish extraction. Before plunging into the sea he said that he "had no other way of earning a livelihood."

Hypnotism is set fair in New York just now. It has saved James Fair and Charles Fair, sons of ex-Senator Fair, from the drink demon. Henceforth hypnotism and temperance will stump it together.

According to an eminent writer on phrenology, "fulness under the eye indicates language." When the fulness is caused by contact with another man's fist it usually means very bad language.

During the December quarter there were five deaths of persons registered in Ireland who were centenarians. Two of these were 100 years, two 103 years, and one 106 years of age.

Mary Hutchison, an Edinburgh dressmaker, fainted some days ago while working a sewing-machine in her house and fell against a fireplace. She has since died from her injuries.

The Ameer's new coinage bears on one side the name of Abdur Rahman, and on the reverse a Mahomedan mosque, showing an altar and a pulpit with a flag on either flank, and a five-rayed star above.

Mr. Maurice Healy has, it is averred, addressed a letter to Mr. Parnell, asking for a definite answer as to whether he intends to carry out his promise to resign his seat for Cork, and seek re-election if the junior member for the city would do likewise.

Mr. Rhodes, the mining engineer, declares that between Barnsley and Nottingham, lying within four miles of existing pits, there are 4,513,000,000 tons of coal! Yet this enormous quantity would only last, at the present rate of consumption, at most 150 years.

During the war scare in America one of the most interesting things to New Yorkers has been the suggestion by Captain Zalinski that dynamite guns should be made from sewer-pipe. Which did the captain design to be fatal to the Italians—the dynamite or the sewer-pipe?

MM. Jules Philippe and Nixo Palluel, who had announced their intention of going from Paris to Clamency on roller skates, were stopped by some obstacle which prevented their departure. They would probably have found plenty more on the way. Roller skates are scarcely adapted to country roads.

A woman named Robinson, living at Crook, about eight miles from Bishop Auckland, hung her infant child with a silk handkerchief to a bed-post. She fled after the occurrence, but was chased by her father and husband and handed over to the police. She is and has been for some time deranged in her mind.

Beer is on the boom in India, to judge from Sir David Barbour's figures. The Customs returns on malt liquors have steadily advanced from Rs.86,000 in 1886-7 to Rs.158,630 in the financial year that has just closed, the beer consumed being principally light English beer and German beer, chiefly the latter.

"General" Booth is once more appealing for aid for the Salvation Army. He finds that the raising of the £100,000 for the "Darkest England" fund has tended to diminish the contributions towards the Salvation Army proper. "We could," said a leading member of the army, "raise the £20,000 we need by an extra self-denial week if that were absolutely necessary."

Samuel Howe, farmer, of High-lane, Woodley, Cheshire, was at Bow-street charged with forging and uttering a cheque for £1,275 and a promissory note for £200; also with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in the course of an action, Howe v. Burchardt, heard in the High Court of Justice in February last. Sir John Bridge committed the prisoner for trial.

A policeman found the dead body of a man named Moses Williams in a quarry at Llanishen, near Cardiff. The man had been shot through the heart and mouth, and by his side was a revolver, two chambers of which had been discharged. The deceased took part in the famous charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava. He had been employed by the Taff Vale Railway Company for 23 years.

Professor Cusack appealed to the Queen's Bench from a decision of the judge in the Bloomsbury County Court. The professor was taking an invalid sister from Willesden to Stone, and the London and North-Western Railway Company left behind the Bath chair which she required for her comfort. He sued the company for personal injuries, and lost the case. The judges of the Queen's Bench sustained the decision of the court below.

The son of the landlord of an hotel near the Islington Cattle Market sued General Dickson, in the Queen's Bench, for personal damages. Young Bates was riding a bicycle over Richmond Bridge on August 12th, when he met the defendant driving a four-in-hand. Bates was knocked down and had a leg fractured. He alleged that the leading horse struck his machine. General Dickson said the plaintiff faltered, lost his head, and fell. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the Court of Appeal five judges agreed in reversing the decision of Mr. Justice North in the case of Bonnard v. Perryman. The judge of the court below had granted an interlocutory injunction, restraining the defendant, until the trial of the action, from publishing a number of his paper issued in February, which contained a libel on the plaintiff and others. The Appeal Court decided that this was not one of the cases in which an injunction should have been granted. Lord Justice Kay dissented.

Thomas Stanley Foster, 19, a clerk, was at the Mansion House charged on remand with having placed a revolver in the mouth of Kedgwin Oliver Hoskins Lane, with intent to murder him. The parties were employed in the offices of Messrs. Volkart, Indian merchants, in Billiter-square, and it was alleged that Foster, when looking into the prosecutor's throat for the purpose of seeing if there was anything the matter with it, placed the muzzle of the revolver inside his mouth, but, fortunately, without inflicting any injury. The Lord Mayor sent the prisoner for trial.

Charles Gage, proprietor or secretary of the New Aldersgate Club, City, and Charles Harwood, his manager, were summoned by the Inland Revenue officers to the Mansion House for having sold beer and tobacco to strangers without being licensed to do so. There was a boxing competition at the club on the 17th of February, and amongst those who attended, not being members, were Goddard, the ward beadle, and Mr. Coates, and both of them were served with bottled beer and cigars. The Lord Mayor ordered defendants to pay £5 and costs on each of the four summonses issued.

The Duke of Cambridge has sanctioned the holding of Army manœuvres in the Western District near Plymouth between July 25th, and August 1st. A column equipped as for war, composed of Regulars of all branches of the service, under the command of Colonel Turney, commander of the regimental district at Bodmin, will threaten Plymouth from Berry Head, and will be opposed by all the Volunteer battalions of the western counties, six in number, which will be encamped at a station near Plymouth, under the command of Brigadier-general the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Mr. G. J. Mitchell, of the North Kent Brewery, Plumstead, left a personal estate worth £56,406.

During a fight among a lot of negroes in a saloon in Argenta, Arkansas, a boy named Robinson was killed.

Five Italian immigrants on arriving at New York were sent back to Italy. It was ascertained that they were formerly convicts.

There is no present intention on the part of the Anti-Parnellites to despatch delegates either to Australia or the United States.

Henry Houk and Daniel Pomeroy, each 94 years old, were two conspicuous figures at the Northville (Michigan) polls on election day.

Five candidates are standing for the mayoralty of Chicago, the city so affected by the present epidemic of la grippe. Only one of them has a true grip on the voting public.

Lieutenant Stairs, one of Mr. Stanley's officers in the Emin Pacha relief expedition, will be the commander of the new Belgian expedition to Katanga.

An epidemic of influenza is raging in the Norwegian capital. About 1,200 cases were reported at Christiania last week; but the complaint is of a mild character.

The French authorities, in accord with the Government, is framing a scheme of bounties for the silkworm industry. The expense is estimated at 3,000,000fr. a year, and the experiment is to last six years.

One of Mr. Healy's latest accusations is that in the past Mr. Parnell traded on the talents of his colleagues. In fact, Mr. Healy does not hesitate to declare that he has written the member for Cork's speeches for him.

Anul Smith, a young fellow of 19, when out hunting in Starke county, Indiana, said in a playful manner to his cousin, Fred Smith, that he could shoot him. He pulled the trigger of his revolver, and the poor lad fell dead.

Madame Donadio, the once well-known operatic prima donna, a daughter of the celebrated French actor, M. Dieudonné, has already taken the initial steps to secure her admission as a sister in the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Bologna.

Mr. H. S. Potter and his wife, of Ainsworth, Neb., died a few days ago of pneumonia, superinduced by la grippe. They were 84 years old, and five days before their death took to their bed together, where they died within about three hours of each other.

A Reuter's Washington telegram says the Senatorial Finance Committee has appointed a sub-committee of five members to prosecute an inquiry into the working of the McKinley law. It will not hear witnesses until late in the year.

The Presidents of the United States and Mexico found themselves in the embarrassing dilemma the other day that neither, in virtue of a provision of the constitution barring them from leaving the country, could cross the frontier, and greet each other with good wishes.

Sir Henry Loch, governor of the Cape, has sent a despatch to President Krüger, warning him that her Majesty's Government will regard the proposed trek into Mashonaland, with a view to establish a republic, as an act of hostility to the Queen. The President replied that he has "damped" the trek, and has sent for the suspected leaders.

Francisco Bazaine, one of Marshal Bazaine's sons, and who is adjutant in the Mexican Army, angrily answered a superior officer who spoke slightingly of his father. He was put under arrest, and has been acquitted by a court-martial. But, in the meantime, he has served four months' imprisonment.

The Lord Chancellor, who is seldom seen at theatrical entertainments, was observed on Wednesday evening sitting in the stalls of Drury Lane Theatre, seeing what was the condition a quarter of a century ago of an English prison under a despotic governor—at all events according to the picture drawn by Charles Reade.

Owing to the perch in the Thames having been almost all destroyed by a mysterious disease, the Thames Angling Preservation Society have decided to purchase 20,000 perch ova, which will be placed in the society's rearing stream at Sunbury, and if successfully propagated devoted to the restocking of the river.

Norris Fowler Willatt, described as a wine merchant, was charged, on remand, at the Hampstead Police Court with having obtained £5 by a false pretence from Mr. Walter R. Spellen, manager and part proprietor of the Hollybush Hotel, Hampstead. The prisoner, who formerly had a wine store business in Oxford-street, was committed for trial.

Great Britain is far and away the best customer of the Suez Canal. Her percentage of both shipping and tonnage passing through the canal in the last three years is almost ten times as great as that of any other nation. Her percentage of vessels in 1888 was 77·31, in 1889 76·23, and in 1890 74·42. Germany and France come next, but the percentage of neither of these countries reached over 8·11.

M. Vianesi, leader of the orchestra at the Paris Opera House, has given up his post to accept a similar one at New York, where, instead of earning only £48 a month, he is to be paid at the rate of £268. He gives three months' notice, and will retire in July. M. Gaillard has asked the first leader in France, M. Lamoureux, to step into the vacant place till January, when the present lease of the opera expires.

In Lord Colchester's diary there is an entry describing the session prorogued on July 4th, 1808, as the most laborious for hours of sitting ever known within the memory of the oldest members of the House. "There were 111 sitting days, amounting to 829 hours, averging seven and a half hours a day—since Easter to the close of the session rarely less than ten or eleven hours every day." The number of hours devoted to legislative work last year was 1,068, the average for the preceding five years being 1,177.

It was argued by a certain Mr. Dennis, before the Croydon magistrates, that butchers' boys have a prescriptive right to drive furiously. "Doctors," he argued, "always travelled fast because they were on an errand of mercy and alleviation; and he claimed that a similar description applied to the errands undertaken by butchers' boys when hurrying to feed their masters' customers." "Otherwise," he said, "magisterial bodies would go unfed, which would be one of the most serious onslaughts on the administration of justice imaginable." Mr. Dennis's oratory and ingenuity did not prevent a fine of 2s.

The new steamer Nomadic (White Star Line), lying in the Alexandra Dock, Liverpool, and built specially to meet the requirements of the Transatlantic live stock trade, has a length of 460 feet by 49 feet beam, a gross registered tonnage of 5,750, and a dead-weight capacity of 7,500 tons. There is accommodation on three decks for 1,216 head of cattle, and the great height between decks and the ventilation secured by a system of steam-driven fans, seem to provide security for safe and healthy carriage. The tanks will afford an ample supply of water. There are also refrigerating chambers, with a capacity for 2,387 quarters of beef, and there is, in addition, a large space available for general cargo. It is not proposed that the Nomadic should carry passengers.

Three and a half million chairs are made annually at High Wycombe.

"Kitty," the old apple woman who presided at her stall at the Piccadilly entrance to St. James's Hall for many years, has just died at the age of 104.

Nearly £500 has been subscribed already at Rouen for the erection of a monument in memory of M. Pouyer-Quertier, who died a few weeks ago.

The Cleveland miners have accepted a 5 per cent. reduction in their wages, and a difficulty which threatened has thus been amicably arranged.

The Drapers' Company have given 500gs. to the extension fund of the Maria Grey Training College, which now amounts to £7,532.

Prince Victor Napoleon is said to be about to summon a Bonapartist conclave at Brussels to consider the advisability of publishing a manifesto.

Australian papers to hand by the last mail state that Mr. T. D. Sullivan, finding it impossible to visit Australia as delegate of the Irish Home Rule party, Sir John Pope Hennessy has undertaken the mission.

There was an extraordinary scene at a bar at Bessemer, in Alabama. Leroy Smith, a negro, attacked William Smith with an iron bar. Without hesitation Smith shot his assailant dead.

A court-martial was held at Portsmouth for the trial of four artillerymen who were arrested for acts of insubordination. It is understood that the prisoners were found guilty.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale presided at the annual festival of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, held at the Savoy Hotel. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of about £1,500.

At a meeting convened by the mayor of Dover, it was decided to place as a memorial a life-size portrait of the late Earl Granville, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the Maison Dieu Hall.

General Wolseley, on arrival at the jade mines in Burmah, was received in a friendly manner. The Wuntho Tsawbwa had fled. It is believed he has taken refuge in Chinese territory.

It is a proposed to start a resident orchestra in Scotland—a scheme which has the approval of Dr. A. C. Mackenzie and Mr. Hamish MacCunn—by means of a limited liability company with £100,000 of capital.

Intelligence has reached Belfast that the brig Lake Fisher, built at Belfast last year, which is 175 days out from Liverpool to Rio Grande, has not yet reached the latter place, and it is now believed she has foundered with her crew.

Regret will be felt in musical circles at the death of Mr. Joseph Proudman, professor of tonic sol-fa, which occurred on Tuesday evening at his residence, 48, Jenner-road, Stoke Newington, after a sharp attack of pneumonia.

A decree has been published at St. Petersburg prohibiting Jewish artisans and mechanics, and also brewers and brandy distillers of that faith, from settling in the city of Moscow or elsewhere in the district of Moscow.

A meeting of the general committee of the Poor Law Reform Association was held at 20, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, when Cardinal Manning was elected a member, and the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the condition of the sick and aged in rural workhouses was discussed.

A special committee of the managers of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, after inquiring into the best method of increasing the accommodation at that institution, recommend that a new asylum be built in the southern part of the county, at a cost of £72,000. Lunacy is increasing in the county.

Before the conclusion of the committee stage of the Land Bill, Mr. T. W. Russell intends to move a new clause providing that when a purchase is made the Land Commission shall have power to settle all matters of dispute as to turbary rights, &c., between the sellers and purchasers.

The Duke of Edinburgh led the orchestra on Wednesday night at a concert given in Colston Hall, Bristol, by Mr. George Riseley, conductor of the Bristol Orpheus Society and the Bristol Junior Society of Instrumentalists, of which the duke is president. The amateurs numbered 140, half of whom were ladies.

A compromise has been arrived at in the Benares temple difficulty. The municipality have resolved not to destroy the whole temple, but to leave the idol undisturbed, and to build a small shrine over it, allowing free access to worshippers. It is understood that this will satisfy the orthodox party.

Lord Salisbury, through his secretary, writes to the Lord Provost of Glasgow that he will reach that city on the evening of Tuesday, May 19th, and will leave on the morning of Thursday, May 21st. On the Wednesday between he will be free, and he hopes then to have the pleasure of receiving the freedom of Glasgow.

A persistent belief is current with some sections of the working classes that men like Mr. Burt and Mr. Abraham, when placed on a royal commission, "make a good thing of it." It has been asserted that these gentlemen have ten guineas a day and all their expenses. This belief is entirely without foundation, the post of royal commissioner being honorary.

At a meeting of the members of the Sligo Constitutional Club, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the members of the Constitutional Club hereby repudiate the statements of the Liberal and Nationalist press and Sir George Trevelyan to the effect that the Unionist party supported the Parnellite candidate at the late North Sligo election, and declare that there is no truth in such statements."

The Lord Advocate spoke at a Primrose League demonstration, held at Brighton. He said the Gladstone party, in their dealings with Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, had sacrificed consistency and honour, and they had that degree of false pride and political dishonesty which prevented their "going through the court," which, as honest people, they ought to do. "One man one vote" was the most contemptible programme which any electioneering party could put forward.

The casting of a colossal statue of Robert Burns was successfully performed at Mr. Moore's foundry, at Thames Ditton. It is the work of Mr. George A. Lawson, and is not only finely modelled, but the sculptor has given an admirable conception of the great Scotch poet, both in pose of figure and in thoughtfulness of facial expression. The statue will be erected on a pedestal in a large open space in front of the Railway Station Hotel in his native town of Ayr, and where it will face the humble cottage in which he was born. It will probably be unveiled in the coming month of June.

A fancy dress ball was given on Wednesday night at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, who received their guests, about 1,000 in number, in the saloon. Dancing commenced at about seven o'clock in the Egyptian Hall to the music of the Royal Engineers' band, and conjuring and other entertainments were given. At about half-past eight there was a "grand procession" of children before the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress in the Egyptian Hall, where, at about ten o'clock, the cotillon was danced by thirty children. The company separated about midnight.

Mr. William Morris is now able to sit up in his room.

At Chingford the influenza epidemic is present in an exceptionally severe form.

Sir Thomas Elder's expedition will shortly leave Adelaide with the object of reaching the centre of the Australian continent.

It is expected that the grand jury in the New Orleans lynching case will indirectly justify the action of the citizens by refusing to indict the lynchers.

Lord Heytesbury died on Tuesday morning at his residence, Heytesbury, Bath. He is succeeded by his grandson, Mr. W. Acourt-Holmes.

James Joseph Tate, licensed occupier of a public-house at Bilston, was by the Wolverhampton stipendiary, fined £24 for allowing the house to be used for betting purposes.

While Mr. Parnell has only voted nine times out of 115 this session, Mr. McCarthy has voted sixty-two, Mr. Sexton fifty-three, and Mr. T. Healy forty times.

A repetition of the troubles of 1889 is apprehended in Samoa, owing to the serious disagreements which are arising among the natives over the election of a king in succession to Malietoa.

The baths at Newton Heath—a portion of an extensive scheme of public buildings for the district—were formally opened on Wednesday by the mayor of Manchester, in the presence of a large assembly.

The death is announced at Chicago of Mr. Francis Geoffrey Dickens, a son of the novelist. The deceased was formerly an officer in the mounted police of the Canadian North-West, and had, it is said, led a roving life for some time previous to his death.

On Tuesday night, at Uphall, Linlithgowshire, a Mrs. Halkett was left alone for a few minutes by her nurse, and when the nurse returned she found that the unhappy woman, in a sudden fit of insanity, had cut her baby's throat from ear to ear, and afterwards cut her own with a large table-knife. The child was dead, and the mother died some hours after.

A divisional court, consisting of Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Charles, held in the case of the Queen v. the judge of the Halifax Court, that the judge was right in refusing to hear an action in a patent case, on the ground that a county court has no jurisdiction in reference to the grant of a patent for a new invention, which is in the nature of a franchise adjudication by the High Court of Justice.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the governors, subscribers, and friends of the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children in Southwark Bridge-road—the only hospital south of the Thames devoted exclusively to children. There are 60 cots in the wards, and about 100 out-patients attend daily. Last year 710 children were treated as in-patients, and the out-patients aggregated 5,517.

The marriage of Mr. W. H. Feilden, eldest son of Sir William Feilden, Bart., of Feniscowles, Lancashire, to Miss Manningham Buller, daughter of Sir Morton Manningham Buller, Bart., was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride wore a dress of ivory white duchesse satin draped with antique point lace, and tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of orange-blossom and fastened to the hair by a diamond brooch.

Mr. Ivie Mackie Gladstone, a young man of means, 23 years of age, who recently came from Birkenhead to reside at Wadebridge, was found by a servant in the dining-room, bleeding from the mouth, a five-chambered revolver lying by his side. He was unconscious, and died shortly afterwards. Appearances denoted that he had been cleaning the weapon; he had been playing the piano and singing shortly before. On his desk was a letter written to his mother and an open Shakspere.

The marriage of the Hon. Adeline Thellusson, daughter of Lord Rendlesham, to Mr. L. K. Jarvis, was solemnised at Campsey-Ash Church, Suffolk, by the Rev. G. A. Archer. The bride wore a costume of white brocaded satin, trimmed with Brussels point lace, tulle veil, and orange-blossom wreath. The travelling costume was of electric blue silk and velvet, with ostrich feather trimming. The wedding presents numbered upwards of 200, and included many costly articles of jewellery and plate.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at a Conservative demonstration held at Stockton, referring to the progress of Unionism said there had been progress in various parts of the country, and they had the cheering news that in the first of the bye-election in Mid-Oxfordshire the Unionist candidate had been returned by a large majority. The growth of Unionism during the past two years was very remarkable. Alluding to the Home Rule question, his lordship said that in 1891 it occupied a very different position to what it did in 1886. He rejoiced that the defects in the Navy were rapidly being remedied.

Before the House of Commons committee on the bill to regulate the hours of railway servants, Alfred Thomas, a signalman on the Cambrian Railway, said that in July last he was on more than one occasion on duty for forty consecutive hours, and he found it very difficult to keep awake so long. At other times he had worked thirty-seven and twenty-four consecutive hours. A shunter employed on the same line at Oswestry said that on alternate Tuesdays he had to work without cessation from six p.m. until Thursday morning at six a.m. His pay was 19s. per week, with overtime.

A sad death was reported from St. Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, where the body of Miss Parry, daughter of a master mariner, who had been missing from home for several days, was found lying dead in a field on Frongoch farmstead. Miss Parry, who was about twenty-one years of age, had gone out to gather wild flowers, and it is believed was taken suddenly ill in the fields, and died, no one being near to render assistance. From the position of the body, which was found ten days after death, it is conjectured that Miss Parry was seized with an apoplectic fit (to which she was subject) while stooping to pick flowers on the river bank.

The premises in Queen-street, Ramsgate, which had been acquired by the promoters of the Constitutional Club, are fast approaching completion so far as the alterations and improvements which the committee decided upon rendered necessary. The main alterations have been made by Mr. Grummant, of Grange-road, while Messrs. Larkin and Son have executed the sanitary alterations and renovations. We understand that the opening of the club will take place on Monday, May 4th, and that Mr. Lowther and Sir William Marriott, Q.C., M.P., will attend, and in the evening will address a great Unionist gathering at Sanger's Theatre. We are also informed that at the quarterly meeting of the Ramsgate Conservative and Constitutional Association, which will be held at the Castle Hotel on Tuesday next, applications for membership will be received.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA
NEEDS ONLY BOILING WATER OR MILK.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

The spring race meetings held last week, at York in the "north countree" and at Bath in the west, are typical of those old-fashioned gatherings in which our fathers delighted. In the times when betting was conducted upon a very different system to that which rules now, owners and trainers of Derby cracks, however confident they might be, generally looked forward to the meetings held on the Lansdown heights with feelings of apprehension. For during the progress of those old-time fixtures many a Derby favourite who had headed the quotations during the winter months succumbed to metallic fever. Strange though it may appear to the younger generation of racing men, the now little thought of Somersetshire Stakes has before now foreshadowed the result of the great Epsom classic. This was remarkably illustrated in the year 1852, when Mr. Snewing's Caractacus, ridden by little Grimshaw, won the Somersetshire Stakes, and subsequently—with the stable lad Parsons on his back—bowled over two hot favourites in The Marquis and Buckstone in the Derby. In those days thoroughbreds were not pampered as they are at the present time; there were no special trains with horse-boxes attached to convey horses to the racecourses of their destination. Caractacus, when he was sent to Bath to compete in the Somersetshire Stakes, had to walk ten miles from his stable to the railway station. On arriving at Bath he had to walk four miles through the Weston lanes up to the Lansdown heights, where he ran and won a hard fought race and returned home the same way as he came. He thus walked twenty-eight miles and made two railway journeys in a day, and the future Derby winner and his wearied attendant did not reach home until midnight. The modern racer has become such a nervous piece of animal mechanism that, if he were asked to undergo such an ordeal as Caractacus passed through successfully at Bath prior to starting for a big race, he would assuredly either break down or add to the many illustrations to that curious in and out running characteristic of recent times, which "no fellah could understand."

There was no classic metallic epidemic at Bath last week, but at the same time there was perceptible a slight *soupcon* of the old traditions when St. David, who had been backed by a number of too enthusiastic people for the Derby for no ostensible reason, failed to justify in any degree the expectations raised concerning him by his friends. He was only asked to beat in the Bath Plate Trapezoid, Delaval, and Medmenham. The latter bolted soon after the flag fell, and after Delaval had shot his bolt St. David, who was then pulling double, challenged Trapezoid. His effort, however, soon died away, and the daughter of Trappist, who evidently retains her two-year-old excellence, strode away and won easily. St. David was so backward that I should say Leader will be unable to get him anything like thoroughly fit by Derby Day. That accounts for his miserable collapse. At the same time, were he to start fit and well he would have no chance with the cracks.

If there was no Caractacus among the Somersetshire Stakes field last Wednesday it was won by a very good horse, for, notwithstanding his heavy burden, The Rejected, who always seems to run well in the hands of his old friend, Mr. Abington, won another of those hard fights, in which he seems to revel, from Mounteagle, among the beaten lot behind them finishing the City and Suburban second, Bullion. With regard to the two-year-olds seen out of Bath, there is not much to be said. Meyerbeer showed the white feather when he went down before Tanzmeister, another smart young Saraband; and Pythia also lamentably failed to justify the confidence of her friends in the Badminton Plate, wherein, cutting up very softly, she was easily beaten by Quarryman. Sea Salt won the Juvenile Stakes for Baron de Tuyll, beating the much-fancied Golf Juan by a head; Braemar placed the Lansdown Two-Year-Old Stakes to the credit of Tom Cannon; and Blockley carried off the Weston Stakes. General regret was expressed at the absence of the Duke of Beaufort through illness, but Lord Edward Somerset gracefully discharged those duties of hospitality for which his grace of Beaufort is famous at the western county gathering.

It cannot be said that sport was of a particularly interesting character at York. The Great Northern Handicap has dwindled down to an event of utter insignificance compared to what it was in the days when such horses as The Wizard, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas of 1861, and second to Kettledrum in the Derby of that year competed. The field, however, numbered two more runners than when Tyrant won last year. Houndsditch, who has done nothing to back up his Northumberland Plate victory last summer, was most fancied for last Tuesday's event; but he was easily beaten by Lord Penrhyn's three-year-old, Loricula, who considerably improved upon her Epsom running. Old Coin, who was regarded as very likely to place the Flying Dutchman's Handicap to the credit of Colonel North, was bowled over by Mr. Whipp's Yarm, much to the delight of northern sportsmen, who are ever ready to welcome a triumph of a Yorkshire-trained horse over any sent up to Knavesmire from the headquarters of the turf. Old Coin, however, wants a strong jockey on his back. The two-year-old running was chiefly remarkable for the very fine performance of Mr. Maple's Saraband colt, Clarence, who, despite his 10lb. penalty, fairly cut his field to ribbons in the Zetland Stakes; and the success of Lord Durham's colours by the aid of Tinsel in the Eglinton Stakes.

The fair average quality of this season's three-year-olds was exemplified at Doncaster on Thursday when Sabra won the Spring Handicap, as was anticipated in this column. The excellence of this performance cannot be disregarded, as Queen's Birthday, who was looking very fit and well, and moreover, commanded the confidence of his admirers, finished among the unplaced division. The light weights made the pace too hot for Mr. Lascelles's colt, and he was never comfortable from the moment the flag fell. He finished nearer last than first, and it is evident that he likes a longer distance of ground, although, be it remembered, he won three mile races last season. This running of the northern-trained son of Hagioscope would imply that he has lost some of the speed he possessed last year, and it certainly does not enhance his "Jubilee" pretensions. At the same meeting The Admiral gave another sample of his quality on Thursday by virtually losing his only opponent, Dainty Davie, in the Doncaster Stakes.

The sport on the Town Moor showed a vast improvement to that of York, but among the two-year-olds Dower cut up very badly behind Lord Burleigh in the Hopeful Stakes, and Bimetallist, a sterling colt, belonging to Lord Durham, ran very unkindly in the Zetland Stakes, and was beaten by Trio, a mean looking filly, who may have been begotten by either Macmahon, Uncas, or Prestonpans, but the Stud-book is not certain on this point.

There were good fields again on Friday at Doncaster, when the evergreen Tommy Tittlemouse won the Chesterfield Handicap, and Queen Laura showed once more that she had got back a bit of her old form by defeating that hard-working slave, Warlaby, in the Portland Stakes. Fields were good all round, and other events fell to Larkaway, Shy Girl, Blockley, and the Hon. Agnes.

The Rejected followed up his victory at Bath by winning the Salisbury Cup. Mr. Abington was again in the saddle, and between this gallant old horse and Mr. Abington there appears to exist succinct understanding that the pair of them are always to win. At any rate, the veteran equine in the hands of this accomplished amateur never fails to win, and on Friday his nearest attendant home was Insurance, to whom he was giving 28lb. Hollington easily accounted for the Maiden Hunters' Flat Race, and other races fell to Thurles, Esta, Marian, and Annaghmore.

Harking back somewhat, I am reminded that Mr. Abington was seen at his best at the Salisbury meeting on the previous day, as he rode three winners in Quebec, Orange Peel, and Chilperic, and Rotten Row, who was only beaten a head by Smash.

Thanks to Mr. Angus Campbell, the legal adviser of the Renton Football Club, that body has scored a great victory over the Scottish Football Association. As a result of the litigation, I may state that the Association have consented to reinstate the club and pay all legal expenses.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, who is really England's boxing champion, will probably meet with a very different reception to what he expected when the liner on which he took ship reaches American waters. He will possibly be arrested—so says a Dalziel telegram—for his share in the Sullivan v. Kilrain fight in 1889.

The London trotting season commences on Monday next at Alexandra Park, where many improvements have been carried out. There will be eight events, and the majority of these will be for horses in sulkies. Some American trotters are expected to compete.

The City of London Swimming Association announce their first competition for Saturday, August 22nd.

As the Newmarket Spring meeting will monopolise the attention of racing men next week, it behoves me to let the past bury the past as expeditiously as possible, and turn my attention to the sister classics to be decided at the metropolis of the turf on Wednesday and Friday next. At the same time, be it thoroughly understood that any anticipatory remarks I may make at the time of writing these lines must be subject to amendment in my latest notes, as more than one colt or filly may be fairly expected to take part in a test gallop ere the day which comes between the Saturday and Monday is past. The Two Thousand Guineas, run on Wednesday, is scarcely likely to produce a very large field. At the same time, a much more interesting race is anticipated than we have seen of late years. No Ormonde blocks the path on Wednesday next, and in no way can the event be regarded as even a one or a two horse race. The field will very likely consist of the following starters:—Peter Flower (Rickaby), Cuttlestone (F. Barrett), Orvieto (J. Osborne), Gouverneur (F. Webb), Gone Coon, Grand Master (J. Woodburn), Common or Ordinance, Melody, Simonian (T. Cannon), and one or both of the Zetland Lodge pair, Cleator or Friar Lubin. Both of these may go to the post, but the first-named will probably be Jack Watts's mount.

Doubtless, Gouverneur, as winner of the Middle Park Plate, will start favourite for this, the first of the colts' great three-year-old races. It cannot be denied that this son of Energy did all that was asked of him whilst last autumn's leaves were falling, as each time he was pulled out at the Newmarket back end meetings he sailed home victorious, and collateral running through Siphonia, Orion, Orvieto and others undoubtedly pointed to him as champion of his year. His third to Lady Heron at Kempton Park and his defeat by Orvieto at Leicester were completely wiped out by his triumphant sequences at Newmarket. At the same time, this colt exhibits all the nervousness and irritability of his speedy sire, the defunct Energy, whose more ardent admirers could never claim for him the possession of stamina. Easily as Gouverneur won the Criterion Stakes, I shall never forget the suspicious manner in which he laid his ears back at the finish, and if he has to take his part in a close struggle next Wednesday I am under the impression that the horse galloping at his girths will beat him in the last few strides.

Readers of this column will support me in my assertion that, in the face of both favourable and unfavourable rumours, I have ever been consistent in my allegiance to Peter Flower. With the exception of his flukey defeat by Orvieto, this brilliant brother to The Bard carried all before him last season, whilst his recent victory at Newmarket, in which he confounded the theories of his enemies, must be still fresh in the memories of the readers of this paper. Like most good horses, Peter Flower is of a lazy disposition, but he has never failed when the pinch came, and the long sweating gallops Sadler has given him will find him a much improved horse to what he was a fortnight ago. In my opinion, whatever beats him will win the Guineas, although I consider that his superb, low, sweeping, level action will be more suitable to the Epsom gradients. Orvieto vanquished him at Leicester, and it was rumoured in the winter that Mr. Houldsworth's colt had done badly during the severe weather. Ryan, however, has got him into splendid fettle this spring, and the style in which he won his home trial has raised the hopes of his partisans once more. Still, we must remember that Alloway was the only reliable test horse that could give Ryan a line, and he has not been seen under silk this season. Cuttlestone enjoys the privilege of an unbeaten certificate, and no victory would be more popular than that of Lord Bradford, but he has yet to prove his class pretensions. The book scarcely suggests that either Cleator, Friar Lubin, Grand Master, or Simonian are likely to upset the cracks. If a surprise should occur it might result from Peter Flower's brother, the dark Common, trained at Kingsclere, who, in a trial with Gone Coon and Gay Minstrel, performed most satisfactorily on Thursday. To cut a long story short, however, I shall unhesitatingly register a plumper for

PETER FLOWER,

and expect GOUVERNEUR and ORVIETO to follow him home.

Although appearances may be deceptive, it seems to me to be a much more difficult task to find the winner of the One Thousand Guineas than to light on the victor of the colts' race. The field will probably consist of Belvidera II., Blavatsky, Cereza, Charm, Dorcas, Gavotte, Grace Emily, Haute Saône, Melody, Mimi, Minuet, Phyllida, Sabra, Siphonia, and Sweetest. Some of these we have already seen under silk this season, notably Charm, victorious at Lincoln; Dorcas, who ran forward in the City and Suburban; Gavotte, whose Craven Stakes running says little in her favour; and Sabra, who was third to Pierrette in the Esher Stakes at Sandown. Three-year-old fillies in the spring are "kittle cattle," and it is perhaps best to judge them by their two-year-old performances, and, acting on that theory, I shall expect either

HAUTE SAÔNE OR CEREZA

to win, and for a good outsider commend me to Blavatsky.

Football is dying hard, and even in London, a most unusual circumstance, quite a number of interesting fixtures are taking place right up to the end of the month. The final tie for the London Charity Cup, into which the Old Carthusians gained admittance after a couple of drawn games with the Royal Arsenal, was set for decision last Saturday; but the Casuals and the Carthusians were so evenly matched that the latter had experience of a third draw in the competition within a fortnight. Sir Reginald Hanson, the donor of the cup, was on the Essex County Ground ready to present the trophy to the winning team, but had to depart without discharging that pleasing function.

The Royal Arsenal and Clapton met for the third time this season on Saturday, and as each had won one of the preceding games, interest and party feeling were great, a big and enthusiastic crowd witnessing the match at Plumstead. I am told that the game was very rough and that several of the Clapton players were injured. Indeed, my informant assures me that this latter fact, the roughness alluded to, greatly influenced the fortunes of the game. Clapton, after playing in much the better style, were leading at half-time by a goal to nothing, but two of their best men were incapacitated from further participation in the game, and the match ended in favour of the Arsenal by three goals to one.

Lancashire people scarcely know whether to be most pleased or disappointed over last week's match. Pleasure would naturally be great because the fixture was a great success as an attraction and as a benefit for the local charitable institutions. But there is more than a spice of regret about it, for the reason that it spoiled the grand record of the county's doings, bringing the programme to an end with a defeat instead of an eleventh victory. As Lancashire had already beaten all the nine English counties whom they had met, and Ulster into the bargain, scoring an aggregate of 27 goals and 33 tries to their opponents' 6 tries only, they have no cause to feel humiliated by getting very slightly the worst of an encounter with the fairly representative united strength of the Rest of England.

The defeat of West Bromwich Albion by Accrington on Saturday brought the League series of games to an end for the season. The beaten side have indubitably gained the honours of the wooden spoon, and it is questionable whether they will be retained in the League unless some scheme of extension comes into vogue. Everton ride proudly at the top, with 29 points against Preston North End's 27, Notts County and Wolverhampton coming next with 26 points each, the former, however, having the better goal average, and thus gaining pride of place.

Speaking of the extension of the League, judging from the results of Monday night's deliberations it seems very unlikely that anything will be done in that direction for the present. The scheme submitted to the meeting which followed the League and Alliance match, was practically a proposal to include the best thirty-six clubs in the country under one management, but to divide them into three classes, promotion from one to the other being by merit, as shown by the season's results. The League, as at present constituted, rejected the proposal; and the Alliance, who met on the same night, decided not to accept it, through approved by the League, except with certain provisos and modifications.

The match between the League and Alliance teams, which took place at Sheffield on Monday, proved conclusively that the League does not possess absolutely a monopoly of first-class players, for the result of a very good game was a draw.

The success which attended the Spartan Harriers' meeting, at Tufnell Park, last Saturday, was the best possible contradiction to sundry rumours which had recently been flying around as to the ex-champion cross-country runners being on their last legs. Few people like to see time-honoured institutions numbered with the past; and the failure of the Spartans to keep their heads above water would have caused general regret.

As a fact, the first spring meeting of the old club opened remarkably well. History repeated itself in the removal of a previous best on record by H. Curtis, the amateur champion walker. His own former fastest was 14min. 14 2-5sec., accomplished on August 2nd last year at the Railway Clearing House Sports. On Saturday he did the distance in 14min. 10 1-5sec. It seems to be doubtful, however, from all I hear, whether the style of going which was adopted on Saturday will stand the test of a scrutiny by the A.A.A.

If it really be true that Curtis's pace has been improved at the expense of style, the change is to be regretted. It is stated, however, that he was not by any means the worst offender in that respect at the Spartans' meeting. I am told that the competitor who eventually received first prize should have been ruled out before the journey's end.

It may not be generally known that Valentine Barker, who won the heavy-weight amateur championship on Saturday, is a well-known lacrosse player and the hon. sec. of the Hampstead Lacrosse Club. It was in this particular column that the first announcement of his intention to compete appeared.

Lacrosse and hockey are splendid games for keeping a man fit during the winter season. E. K. Harvey, of the Surbiton H.C., and Merton Barker, of the famous Molesey team, reaped the benefit of their fitness in consequence of having so closely followed their favourite winter pastime by taking prizes at the Surbiton sports on Saturday.

The Parliamentary golf tournament is still going on, and with each succeeding tie the interest increases. Already several surprises have been brought about. Good golfing talent has been unearthed from unexpected quarters, and it is now a more difficult task than ever to accurately predict the winner.

The boxing championships, although drawing one of the largest attendances which has ever patronised a meeting held under the auspices of the A.B.A., were not successful in developing any fresh talent of particular brilliancy or adding to the laurels of those who have before obtained champion honours, with the one exception of Steers, who was "a triton among minnows." Moore, of Birmingham, who won "the bantams," owed his victory more to his natural advantages than to acquired ability, as he has a lot to learn, for throughout the competition he scarcely ever hit straight. It shows how poor was the opposition when a man of his class could take away the title of "bantam" champion. Curtis, who won the "feathers," is one of those boxers who can never be stalled off by men whose only claim to excellence is that they possess good left hands. Curtis is simply a two-handed fighter at close quarters. Whilst his opponents kept their heads he had all the worst of the encounters, but when they allowed him to get to half-arm fighting he quickly demoralised them. Dettmer, the winner of the light weights, only had one bout, and that was the final with Clarke, who, on the other hand, had had to contest every inch of the way up to the last stage. Dettmer just won, but if the luck of the draw had been reversed the result of the final might have been also. Steers simply outclassed his two opponents in the "middles;" in fact, there can be little doubt that he is one of the best at his weight of this or bygone days, and his evident class only served to show the absence of a similar quality throughout the meeting. The heavy weights, although giving a fair display, brought forward no man who could compare with previous champions.

MID-OXFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

GREAT UNIONIST VICTORY.

The counting of the votes polled on Tuesday in Mid-Oxfordshire took place on Wednesday, and the result was made known as follows:—

Mr. G. H. Morrell (Conservative)	4,448
Mr. G. R. Benson (Gladstonian)...........	3,760
Majority...............	688

At the general election, Mr. Maclean (Unionist) was unopposed. The numbers in 1885 were:—Mr. F. W. Maclean (L.), 4,327; Lord Valentia (C.), 4,138; majority, 189. When the largeness of Mr. Morrell's majority became known, there was an enthusiastic outburst of cheering.—Mr. Morrell, in the course of an address, said: It is a matter of no slight moment to the country generally that by a large poll of 80 per cent. of the constituency you have returned, by a majority of between 600 and 700, one who goes forward to support the Government to the very best of his ability. (Great cheering.) You have pronounced by your vote to-day your keen appreciation of the benefits which the Government have conferred upon the country, and your determination that you will support them through thick and thin when the general election comes. I am not asking you to support a Government which has done nothing for you. Social questions stand just as much in the front of their programme, nay, more so, than in the programme of our opponents. We do not intend to put the Irish question foremost, as it was in the other programme, but we have determined to regard the question from this point of view, viz., to do that which is for the good of the whole empire. (Cheers.) You cannot allow me, I am sure, to depart from this audience without expressing on your part and mine our thanks to the Liberal Unionists for their united support. (Loud cheers.)—Immediately afterwards Mr. Morrell, accompanied by Mrs. Morrell, returned to their carriage, when they were drawn through some of the principal streets, accompanied by an enormous crowd, to their residence at Headington Hill. In the evening the city was in a great state of excitement, a torchlight procession being organised, which paraded the streets for some hours. The following telegram was received by Mr. Morrell from the Marquis of Salisbury in the evening:—"Foreign Office, London. Herbert Morrell, Esq., Headington Hill Hall, Headington.—Pray accept my hearty congratulations on your magnificent victory.—SALISBURY."—Mr. G. H. Morrell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, was born in 1845, at Adderbury, near Banbury, Oxon. He is a son of the Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L., fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and married, in 1874, Miss E. A. Morrell, daughter of Mr. James Morrell. He was educated at Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, and is an M.A. and B.C.L. (honours in Natural Science, Demonstrator of Anatomy under Professor Rolleston, and author of "Students' Manual of Comparative Anatomy"). He is, moreover, a D.C.L. Oxon, an alderman of the Oxfordshire County Council, J.P. of Berks and Oxon, was high sheriff of Oxon, 1885, and has been a lieutenant-colonel of the University Rifle Volunteers since 1889. Mr. Morrell is also a barrister of the Inner Temple, and goes on the Oxford Circuit.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the London County Sessions, William Cudlay, 23, carman, was indicted for having assaulted Thomas Flemming, with intent to rob. Mr. Lawless prosecuted.—The prosecutor is a sailor, at present staying at the Sailors' Home, and early on the morning of the 11th April he was on his way home through North-east Passage, when the prisoner and two others came up. Prisoner seized him by the throat, while the other two felt in his pockets. He succeeded in holding the prisoner until the arrival of a constable, when he was taken to the station.—Prisoner's defence was that prosecutor pushed up against him and then threw him to the ground. He was going away from him when a constable took him into custody.—He was found guilty, and Warder Cook having proved several previous convictions, Mr. Warry sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

At the coroner's inquest on Thursday at Dowlais on the body of John Davies, who was killed in a prize-fight at Dowlais, some light was thrown on the circumstances of the contest. The stakes were £8, and were deposited with William Amesbury, who fought with the deceased. The fight was a very determined one, and in the last round Davies became unconscious, and died soon afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Amesbury and eight other men who were implicated.

A BOY ATTACKED BY MASTIFFS.

A Madrid correspondent has witnessed a shocking scene in one of the suburban streets of that city. A youth, about 14 years of age, was attacked by two large mastiffs belonging to General Pando. Having thrown the boy down, the brutes pounced upon him and began tearing his flesh. His terrified cries brought some persons to his assistance, but in vain did they try with sticks and stones to beat the dogs off, the ferocious animals continuing with hideous growls to worry their helpless victim. It was not until he had received twenty-seven severe bites, with each of which flesh was torn away—the flesh being stripped from his legs—that he was taken to a hospital in great suffering. His prospect of recovery appears hopeless.

A SCIENTIFIC SUICIDE.

A Findlay (Ontario) telegram announces that Dr. Benard M. Pahl, a noted physician and a native of Prussia, who had practised in nearly all the countries of Europe before settling in America in 1881, has committed suicide. Experiencing domestic trouble, he determined to end his life, and at the same time to benefit his profession by recording the varying effects of the poison which he used. To secure that end, about three o'clock one morning he took fifty-three morphine pills, and then stretched himself out on his bed with his face to the wall, upon which he scribbled the results with pencil. He calculated that death would ensue in seven hours, but expired at half-past eight.

The Haggerston and Dalston Habitation of the Primrose League gave a very successful concert at the Albion Hall, Dalston, on Monday last. The interior was very tastefully decorated with primroses, palms, &c., and portraits of the Queen, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury were exhibited. An admirable programme had been arranged, Miss Phyllis Hope, Miss Kate Vernon, Mr. W. H. Webb, and Mr. Firbank contributing to a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

DEATH WHILE AWAITING A FORTUNE.

Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner, on Thursday held an inquest on the body of Maria Spencer, aged 57, the wife of a labourer, lately residing at 42, Pennyfields, Poplar.—Ann Pattison, of 22, Birchfield-street, stated that the deceased was her sister, and during the past two years she had been frequently ill. Her husband was out of work, and on one occasion she went into the workhouse, but soon left, saying that they treated her badly. After that she always refused to have the parish doctor for fear he would order her into the infirmary again. Witness said another sister had just come into a fortune of over £200,000, but her good luck turned her brain, and the money could not be touched till she recovered. The sister had promised that the money should be equally divided, and deceased had been expecting her share, but in the meantime she had experienced great poverty and hardship. On Monday last she was taken suddenly ill and died.—Dr. M'Andrew deposed that the cause of death was heart disease. The woman was in a weak state, and had evidently suffered from asthma and bronchitis.—The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

ROMANTIC LOVE TRAGEDY.

A young German woman named Martha Margawsky, aged 22, has just been the cause of a tragic love affair in New York. Martha arrived in New York from Germany a year ago with her parents, who went to reside in Newark, where their daughter, who is described as being very pretty and engaging, went into the service of Mr. Littell, druggist. Prior to her leaving Germany the young woman received the attentions of a wealthy hotel keeper named Max Hungerson, who was so deeply attached to her that he followed her across the ocean, and set up in business as a florist in Newark. There he again renewed his suit, and all appears to have been going well until the parents of the girl objected to the courtship proceeding any farther, on the ground that Mr. Hungerson was a Protestant, whilst they were Catholics. Mrs. Littell was, therefore, instructed to forbid the gentleman visiting the house to see Martha, who, on her part, promised to give her lover up. Hungerson called at Littell's and asked to be allowed to see Martha in order to wish her good-bye. The young woman consented to see him, and on her entering the room where he was waiting for her he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her. The bullet entered Martha's cheek, and passed directly under the centre of the brain. He then fired a second shot, which broke her wrist. The girl's screams brought Mrs. Littell to the rescue. Martha had taken refuge under the table, where another shot was aimed at her while she was in that position, but fortunately it missed her, hitting the wall. The girl then rushed out screaming into the yard, leaving a trail of blood as she went, and fell into Mrs. Littell's arms. Hungerson fired a fourth time, without effect, and then shot himself through the head, falling down dead on the spot. The doctors are hopeful of the girl's recovery.

THE LONDON CAB STRIKE.

CHARGES OF INTIMIDATION.

Three cabmen, named James Smith, badge 12,807; Robert Hawkins, 13,778; and Albert Edward Taylor, 18,406, were charged before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street Police Court, on Thursday, on warrants, with intimidating a cabman named Grayshaw, badge 16,451.—Mr. Waters appeared to prosecute, and referred to the fact that at the present time a strike existed amongst the cabmen. Certain yards were boycotted by the union men, and any man who accepted employment in one of these yards was subjected to insults. The prosecutor was a hansom cab-driver named Grayshaw. He was in the employment of a cabmaster named Mr. Brickland. At about 8.45 on Monday the prosecutor was driving towards Charing Cross when the prisoners drove their cabs in such a manner as to impede his progress, at the same time calling him "blackleg" and other opprobrious names. At Charing Cross the prosecutor picked up a fare, and turned round to go to Ludgate Hill. The three prisoners turned round too, and continued to drive so that he was obstructed, at the same time they called out "blackleg," &c. With difficulty he proceeded to Ludgate-Hill, but before arriving there he had to ask the assistance of the police. After setting down his fare at Ludgate Hill prosecutor left the station and found the three prisoners waiting for him. They recommenced their conduct, and prosecutor drove to Bow-street, the prisoners driving with him, one in front and one on either side, calling him names and obstructing him with their cabs in such a manner as to cause a collision and damage to his vehicle. Arrived at Bow-street he made a complaint, and the prisoners' badge numbers were taken. Upon leaving the police station Grayshaw drove towards Chancery-lane. The prisoners continued to follow him, and Hawkins was alleged to have threatened that "he would kill him if he came out again in the morning," at the same time striking him on the head with the butt end of his whip, causing damage to his hat and inflicting a slight wound on his face.—Replying to Mr. Vaughan, the accused said they would prefer that the case should be dealt with summarily.—The complainant was then called, and gave evidence in support of the opening statement, and the arrests having been proved by Detective-sergeant Barton and Detective Goldring, the case was remanded.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDERS.

Mary Jane Robinson, wife of John Robinson, was on Thursday charged before the Bishop Auckland magistrates with the wilful murder of her infant at Crook, on Sunday night. The prisoner, who wore a dark dress and jacket, was undefended, and appeared deeply distressed. During the proceedings she sobbed bitterly at the references to the deceased child. The husband's evidence was to the effect that his wife had been in a very desponding state previously, and he had consulted Dr. Mackay about her. Her sister had been staying two months with them owing to his wife's state of mind. On Sunday she was much better, and her sister went out. The prisoner, in the absence of the husband in the garden, tied her child to a bedpost, and left the house. The child was found strangled. The prisoner was captured over a mile and a half away. She was in a very excited state, and asked a neighbour if any one had seen her child or had found something that she had lost. She was committed for trial at the next Durham Assizes.

At the Bishop's Castle Police Court on Thursday, Margaret Evans, a domestic servant, was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, Margaret Jane Evans, aged 4, in the Cwm Wood. The evidence showed that the accused was seen, on August 1st near the Cwm Wood with the child, and that she returned without it. Nothing more was seen of it, but on the 9th April the body of a child was found in Cwm Wood, and it was identified by an aunt of the prisoner as that of the missing child. The prisoner, who reserved her defence, was committed for trial at the Shropshire Assizes.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Captain Lake as secretary to the special commission upon promotion in the army, of which Lord Wantage is chairman. The commission will hold its first business meeting on Monday, May 4th, in the levée-room of the Horse Guards.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.

Six skeletons have been dug up at Lewes in excavating the foundations of a suburban residence. The first grave contained a small earthen food vessel and a fine spear head. Another grave contained, with the skeleton, the remains of a shield, and a knife or dagger. In another case the skeleton is that of a powerful Saxon warrior, with a spear laid at his head, and a knife or dagger beside him. The remains have been deposited in the castle museum.

AN 11,000 MILES OCEAN RACE.

A race from Calcutta to Boston, United States, has just been concluded between two Scotch sailing vessels, and resulted in a somewhat exciting finish. The distance is over 11,000 miles, and the vessels were the Ardencraig, 2,072 tons; and the Trafalgar, 1,696 tons, the latter a four-masted vessel. The Ardencraig carried over 15,000 bales of jute, and left three days before the Trafalgar. The start was made by the Ardencraig on the 10th December, and the Trafalgar three days later; and thirty-five days later out the Trafalgar overtook the other vessel and spoke her. A fine run was made across the Indian Ocean. The vessels parted company very shortly after speaking each other, and never met again until arrival at their destination. The Ardencraig reached Boston at ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. There was then no tidings of the Trafalgar, and the crew of the Ardencraig were waiting anxiously for the three days to expire before they could say they were the victors. The same evening, however, the Trafalgar was was signalled passing the Highhland Light, and, therefore, she was held to have won. The Trafalgar was to enter Boston the same evening, and was said to be the first four-masted sailer that ever went into that port.

STREET MAGIC LANTERNS.

Mr. William Harris, more popularly known as "the Sausage King," appeared at Bow-street Police Court on Thursday to an adjourned summons charging him with creating an obstruction in the footway opposite the Silver Grill, 403, Strand.—The obstructions were caused by the gathering of people opposite the defendant's shop to witness some views displayed on a large canvas frame by means of a magic lantern. Portraits of her Majesty, ranging from her youth to the present time, were exhibited; also those of the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and Parliamentary celebrities. On the last occasion Mr. Harris promised in future to exhibit nothing but his own advertisements, &c.—his chops, kidneys, and sausages. (Laughter.)—Chief-inspector Wells said that since the adjournment he had frequently visited the Strand outside the defendant's premises. There was a great improvement, and comparatively few persons assembled. The most attractive pictures (laughter) had been withdrawn, and the views were now interspersed with portraits of Mr. Harris and his family. (Laughter.)—Sir John Bridge: Well, but does that cause a blockage? (Laughter.)—Chief-inspector Wells said that, as far as he could judge, it did not; but two or three gentlemen wished to say that they were not altogether satisfied.—Sir John Bridge: I dare say Mr. Harris will make it better.—Mr. Harris: I have withdrawn the portrait of the Queen, which I put up out of sheer loyalty, and her Majesty never did want loyal subjects more than she does now. (Laughter.) I cannot modify mine now. I must stand upon my rights. All the pictures were intended to teach the masses loyalty and common sense. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Harris denied that any obstruction had been caused more than at any theatre or shops where goods were exposed for sale. There were a thousand other cases that might be brought up.—Sir John Bridge: Are not the neighbours content?—Inspector Wells said they would like to say something.—Mr. Lee, a tradesman, said the advertisements continued to attract people, to the annoyance of other tradesmen.—Sir J. Bridge: I don't think it wise to force it too much.—Mr. Lee did not wish to be unreasonable, but he could not see how the display of political cartoons could possibly enhance the sale of pork sausages. (Laughter.) They complained on the ground that such exhibitions were derogatory to a thoroughfare like the Strand.—Sir John Bridge said that substantially no blockage was now caused, and he thought the matter might be left to Mr. Harris.—The summons was adjourned sine die.

EXTRAORDINARY SLANDER CASE.

When Mr. Baggallay took his seat on the bench at West Ham on Thursday, Mr. T. Willis made an application on behalf of Madame Elizabeth Volckman, the wife of Mr. William Volckman, a member of the West Ham Town Council, and one of the gentlemen now in a contest (being carried on by ballot) for the office of president of the West Ham (North) Liberal and Radical Association. Mr. Willis said that his application was against a man living in Osborne-road, Forest Gate, who had very much annoyed Madame Volckman by spreading reports to the effect that she was not married to Mr. William Volckman. The lady had, however, been twice married. In 1887 she was married at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, on December 10th, to a gentleman named Samuel Guppy, and she mentioned the fact because there had also been a slander spread about that she was not married to her first husband. She was married next to Mr. William Volckman at the offices of the superintendent registrar at Kensington on August 12th, 1875. Mr. Willis produced the two certificates. He applied for a summons. The magistrate declined to grant it, but he would not advise Mr. Volckman to go to the man and insist upon a retraction, and say to him plainly that if he did not retract he should have a thrashing.

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Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Chemist, Hull. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London and Provincial Houses.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[*Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4.0 p.m. on Thursdays.*]

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the report of the committee of the House of Commons which is engaged in inquiring into the subject of rifle ranges, there can be no doubt the eyes of the public will be opened to the fact that there are only about a dozen ranges throughout the whole of the United Kingdom on which we can safely test the range and accuracy of our modern arms of precision. Some of these are private property, and are used exclusively by the Volunteers, while but a few are the property of the nation. That such a state of things should have existed so long does not speak well for our War Office authorities, although they may have been hampered in carrying out good intentions by the Treasury. It is estimated that at the very least £200,000 would be required to fix up suitable ranges throughout the country. When the British public becomes aware of this fact, I venture to think there ought not to be very much difficulty in Parliament voting such an inconsiderable amount for the purpose of improving rifle shooting throughout the kingdom.

The question is not one which appertains to Volunteers only; it is a national one, for it is of equal importance that the Regular Army should be taught to shoot well, as it is that the Volunteers should thoroughly master the art of marksmanship. For a long time I have held that the range question is one which can only be settled by an Act of Parliament. As a rule, Volunteer battalions are too poor to go to any great expense in this matter. The public have been in the past deluded on the question of Volunteer shooting. They have read reports of the marvellous performances of certain men at Wimbledon or Bisley, and have run away with the impression that we are all but perfect. They are only now awaking to the fact that the shooting is on the whole indifferent.

What a lively time some of them had of it at the recent meeting of the N.A.A.! I always thought the council of that excellent association was a little bit slow, and have many a time suggested that more life should be thrown into the annual meeting at Shoeburyness. Now the young gunners appear to have come down on the old organisation with a vengeance. It was only after a long discussion that the report was allowed to be passed, and then almost under protest. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think the opposition to the old state of things will do good. Changes in such an organisation cannot take place all at once, however necessary they may be. There is no questioning the fact that the camp at Shoeburyness has been a model one in its way. It has had the advantage of being under the control of Regular officers and in close proximity to the headquarters of the School of Gunnery. Discipline has been maintained there in a manner which reflects credit alike on both officers and men.

If there have been any defects they have been those relating to hard and fast lines laid down by the council with regard to its conduct. At the annual meeting, one of the complaints was that too much money was spent on messing officers, and too little given in the way of prizes. With regard to the latter, there are so many prizes already given that the time of the meeting would have to be enlarged if many more were offered for competition; and as to the officers' messing arrangements, there certainly should not be chargeable in any way on the funds of the association. I do not know what it amounts to, but am aware that it is a costly thing to belong to the officers' mess. The sum actually paid for breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners represents but a small item of personal expenditure. Probably if the caterer were only paid for his services, and the association were to act as their own vendors of refreshments, they would realise a handsome profit, and no member would have cause to complain at the result.

There is every prospect of our having plenty of experimental work done during the ensuing season. Both at Portsmouth and Plymouth Volunteers and Regulars are to be employed in defensive operations, and, above all, we are assured that the cavalry manœuvres of last year are to be repeated. All these things point to a healthy activity being displayed by the powers that be. After all, I venture to think there is nothing like the old manœuvres at Aldershot, when Regulars and Volunteers both were present, for training troops for life in the field. It is just possible the proposed mobilisation on our south and south-western coasts may only result in exposing our weak points to our neighbours.

The Secretary of State for War has extended the allowances made to artillery Volunteers to the artillery of the Honourable Artillery Company, under the special regulations of that company, one condition of the grant being that the company accepted, as regarded the artillery portion, all the liabilities that fell upon other corps of Volunteers. At the same time, he promised to inquire whether or no in the Volunteer Act there was a clause to the effect that nothing in that Act should apply to the Honourable Artillery Company. This looks rather mixed. At the usual weekly meeting of the South London Rifle Club on Tuesday, Private Trask (H.A.C.) won the spoon in Class A at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with a score of 94 points—30 at 200, 31 at 500, and 33 at 600 yards. The only other London man who shot was Corporal Hare (2nd London), who totalled 82.

Our good old friend the "Globe" has been indulging in another sly knock at our Volunteer organisation. In an article, published a few days ago, it says:—"It was noticeable at a recent City banquet that, in reply to the toast of the services, and when to a very distinguished general officer was allotted the usual duty on behalf of the Regular Army, the task of responding for the Auxiliary Forces brought out that impossible being, the Volunteer brigadier-general. It is evidently quite useless, either for the War Office, or the Lord Chamberlain, or the Army List, to insist that he is a Volunteer colonel, neither more nor less; a general he is determined he will be, and, with the reporter's artful aid, a general he becomes entre la poire et le fromage."

A very readable account has been published of an excursion to Epping Forest made by certain members of the London Rifle Brigade. It is very amusing to read that five companies of that gallant regiment, after arriving at Chingford, did duty as outposts encircling the whole of the northern side of London. The manœuvres which did take place appear to have been conducted with ability on both sides, but the exaggerated accounts of them which have appeared in certain journals are by no means creditable to the genius of the "Undertakers," whose proper base of operations would, of course, be at Chingford.

What a pity it is that during the late severe winter Volunteers did not try the effect of rifle bullet penetration against snow walls. Snow seems to possess great powers of resistance, as, for instance in Germany, where it was ascertained the penetration of projectiles discharged from field guns was only a few feet. What the peculiar resisting power of snow may be is a question which only scientists can answer.

Colonel Hope, whose extraordinary gun was condemned long ago by the War Office, declares that the guns now being constructed for the United States Government are infinitely superior to ours. He expected to condemn, but could do nothing but praise. They are bad in principle, but are, nevertheless, perfect of their kind. And why? Because "wise old Uncle Sam insists upon some one man being responsible for each individual thing." Every officer who passes even an ingot of steel has to stamp it with his name. Poor old colonel! It is the old story. If there is no rest for the sole of one's foot at home, go abroad and seek it.

The "Bicycling News" hints that cyclist Volunteers don't yet understand the proper way to treat their officers. It says the men are polite enough to their own officers, but are inclined to resent any interference on the part of those who are not directly over them. As an instance of this we may mention that a cyclist sentry at the Dover review was addressed by a staff officer (also an umpire) who wished to know where the other cyclists had gone. The sentry was quite affable and friendly in his reply, and when it was suggested to him that he ought to have saluted the officer, he merely asked with surprise, "What for?"

Shooting at the Cape appears to be looking up. For instance, I find that during the recent competition for the Edinburgh Challenge Shield, out of a possible 105 there were such good scores put on as 93, 91, 90, 89, which, considering the fact that the wind was shifty and the light bad, is a tolerably good record.

ELMAZ.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From MOONSHINE.)

Sir James Stephen's successor has lost no time. Mr. Henn Collins is already sitting.

Ibsen has been staying in Vienna.—We do not en-Vienna body there.

An effort is being made to secure the Shelley Theatre, in Tite-street, for unlicensed plays. Tite-street seems espe-Shelley unsuitable for such loose productions.

The Newfoundland delegates, it has been suggested, should state their case at the bar of the House of Commons. The fish ought to be heard as well, especially the cod, who are noted for sound sense, and who would be able to draw the line somewhere.

EMBARRASSING.—Scene—Afternoon call on the dean's wife. The dean had been ill.—Lady Fitzgivem (sympathetic): We are so glad, Mrs. Pentecost, to hear that the dear dean is out of danger now. So wonderful a recovery from such a dreadful illness.—Young Honourable Fitzgivem (enthusiastic): Yes, by Jove, Mrs. P., it was only Dr. Brown who could have pulled him out of the fire.

(From PUNCH.)

"PLEASE GIVE ME A PENNY!" — Needy Income-tax Payer (loq.): Hope you won't forget me this time, sir!

CHIVALRY AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.—Now, cook, just look here! Look at that piece of bacon I've just given your mistress! It's the thickest and worst cut I ever saw in my life!—and this piece I'm just going to take myself is only a little better!

CYCLING NOTES.—He: Do you belong to the Psychical Society?—She: No, but I sometimes go out on my brother's machine!

(From JUDY.)

ANOTHER LAPSUS. — Lovely Woman: Just look at this. It's the best photo I've ever had taken. All the crudities of features absolutely toned down.—Plain Man: Yes, by Jove! he's a deuced good photographer.—Lovely Woman (bitten): He is. If I were you, when you have your photo taken, I'd go to the same man.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—Jones (meeting retired undertaker): So you have given up business, I hear?—Retired Undertaker: Yes; but I superintend a funeral now and then, just for amusement.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.—Painter: I thought of calling it "Dark Night Approacheth."—Very Old Friend: I should call it "Waste of Time."

WHAT ARTISTS HAVE TO PUT UP WITH.—Mr. Monk (editor of comic paper): Your drawing was late last week, and it wasn't up to much, either.—Artist: I'm awfully sorry, but I couldn't very well help it. I had to attend the funeral of a relative of mine.—Mr. Monk: Hum! well, please don't let it happen again.

(From FUN.)

PREPARING HIS BUDGET.—FOGGED.

Multiplication is vexation,
Divisions are as as bad:
The School Board free, it puzzles me,
And taxes drive me mad.

THE RISING GENERATION.—"So you've joined the Navy, Jack? I thought you were going to Sandhurst." "Well, you know, I did think of the Army at first; but when I remembered that the death of Nelson had never been avenged, that settled it."

CHIN, CHIN.—We can't afford to turn up our noses at even a slight Chin-rising in Upper Burmah. In a brush with the enemy five Goorkhas joined the majority, and a British officer had a narrow shave. These Chins want a good lathering, and they'll have to get it.

The country Russia would like to sit upon—The Ottoman empire.

A game cock—A shuttlecock.

(From FUNNY FOLKS.)

Not a Life of (f)ees for Him Now—The juryman's.

Birds of a Feather—Appropriate Companion for Mr. Henn Collins: The New Judge, Mr. Cock, Q.C.

Mr. Henn Collins, Q.C., is the name of the new judge. How odd it will be to see a Henn "sitting" on the judicial bench.

One Who Takes Things Quietly—A burglar.

A doctor has discovered that whistling causes wrinkles, and imparts another wrinkle by the information.

(From ALLY SLOPER.)

It was the hopeful Olive Branch, and his maiden great-aunt had come on a visit, and he had been enjoined to be the very best boy he could possibly manage, as she was abounding in gold dust and had the only big brood of oof birds in the family. And the O. B. remarked to her, "Auntie, I never look at ma's china without thinking of you." "Indeed! you dear little fellow," said the spinster relative, imagining the kidlet was likening her in his romantic mind to the Watteau shepherdess with the crook, gazing after the baa-lambs, who had taken their hook. "And why is that? Am I so very beautiful?" "No," said the Twiglet, "it ain't exactly that, only when I look at ma's china I think of you because—because—" "Well, dear, why?" "'Cause I heard pa tell ma you were an old crock!" And once again the will was altered.

I sipped the nectar from her lips—
I sipped and hovered o'er her;
Her father's hoof flashed through the air;
I'm wiser now—and sorer.

De Masher: Heah, waitaw! Er—why is this—er—mustard—er—so—er—excessively watery?"—Waiter (confidentially): Why, you see, sir, it's like this. We allers used to have it very thick, if you remember; but last week the cook struck 'cos she said it took her so long to wash it off the plates, so we've been obliged to make it a bit thinner since.

"Can any one tell me what is a secret?" asked the teacher. "Please, teacher, I can," answered a little girl near bottom of class, after an interval of silence. "It's something as everybody tells everybody else in a whisper."

He comes home earlier on Saturdays than he used to do. Of course he never goes near the Blue Pig now. He markets so splendidly, too—carries such a weight of things packed so neatly. Still, he's a bit over zealous when—the whisky crawl is bending on. Packing's all very well, but, for all that, he needn't have stuffed that goose with blacking cakes and four boxes of Cockle's pills, big size. He needn't, too, have filled his coat-tails with superior Dossit and face powder; they don't exactly fix up as they might, you know, when you've been standing twenty minutes with your back to the boiler of the twopenny—— Still, his intentions were good, and if that goose were properly dyed, it might sell well for a second-hand football lining. Good man, after all.

RUBBING NOSES.

"He used strong language, and rubbed his nose against hers." Such was the head and front of the offending of a person who was summoned by Mrs. Elizabeth Tombs, at the Wandsworth Police Court, for assaulting her. Had Mrs. Tombs been acquainted with Maori habits, she would have known that rubbing noses is a primitive New Zealand method of salutation, like shaking hands. So offended, however, was the lady with the proximity of the gentleman's olfactory organ that she screamed, which brought Mr. Tombs downstairs in his night-shirt and a state of natural indignation. Some curiosity was exhibited in court to discover how the assaulter had contrived to perform his difficult feat, his version being that Mrs. Tombs first invited him into the house and then went for him with a poker. The defendant was finally bound over in recognisances not to employ his nose in future as a weapon of offence.

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

No garden is completely furnished without creeping and climbing plants. Everywhere there are naked walls and fences, which should be hidden with foliage and flowers for the full enjoyment of the garden. Nature, aided by the hand of man, has provided a long list of plants suitable for the work if only they were properly utilised. The ivy, in some of its many forms, is specially adapted for covering ugly spots where only a green surface is required, but when it is required to do its work quickly the soil should be deepened and improved. Many people think because the common ivy will cling to old walls and apparently thrive upon old crumbling stones and mortar, that no provision in the way of good soil need be made, but where an ugly spot is required to be hidden quickly it pays to prepare the site properly before planting and to plant thickly. Next to the ivy for quick growth comes the Virginian creeper, which is so much planted in towns. Veitch's variety is the best for covering walls, and the common free-growing kind is the most suitable for draping balconies and covering arches or wirework. For sunny positions the white jasmine and the scarlet trumpet honeysuckle are very desirable, and here again I would advise the soil to be improved before planting. The fire thorn (pyracantha), the cotoneaster, and the Japan quince (Pyrus Japonica), are distinct and beautiful. Though not very free growing at first, they are worth waiting for. The yellow naked flowered jasmine is bright and pleasing in winter and early spring, and Forsythea viridissima, another early yellow flowered shrub, is very useful for walls up to ten feet in height. I have seen this used to form panels with other plants which lie closer to the wall to fill the intervening spaces. The common honeysuckle for training over a rustic arch or over a porch of a cottage residence has no rival, and the clematis and the rose in many forms are indispensable where the atmosphere is fairly good, but are not adapted for the smoke-laden atmosphere of towns and cities. Among clematis, two of the best for freedom of growth are Jackmanni (purple) and flammula (white), the last named has sweet scented flowers and blossoms late in summer. There are many other plants which might be named if more variety is required, but at present I will only add two or three of the annual summer creepers, seeds of which may be planted now. The best of these are the canary creeper, a yellow flower, nasturtium, the convolvulus major, and the Eccremo carpus. The last-named is a hardy perennial.

PLANTING A FLOWER BED.

"A Lover of Taste."—There are several ways of planting such a bed effectively without incurring much expense. It would look very pretty filled with some of the more durable annuals. Say, for instance, you sow now a broad band of chrysanthemums, tricolor Burridgi, down the centre, three feet wide. That would leave a space of one foot six inches wide all round the outside for contrasting or harmonising colours. A row of goetia, the Bride, the seeds sown thinly in a drill half an inch deep, and then round the outside, within four or five inches of the edge, sow another drill of Saponaria calabrica. The seeds of chrysanthemums should be sown thinly broadcast, and lightly raked in, the plants to be thinned to six inches apart when they come. The gotetias and saponarias in the lines must be thinned to four inches apart. Seeds enough of the plants named might be purchased from any respectable seedsman for one shilling or one and sixpence at the outside. I wonder more use is not made of the beautiful annual chrysanthemums. They are cheap, lasting, nice for cutting, and very effective. Another way, perhaps quite as effective, would be to plant the centre with German stocks in mixture, next a row of chrysanthemums, asters, and outside a row of Phlox Drummondii. Small plants, in boxes, of these may be purchased cheaply in May, and if planted out and watered carefully till established, a very effective and cheap bed will be the result. Still another way of filling such a bed with annuals would be to purchase half a dozen packets, say one each, of Clarkia pulchella alba, Limanthus Douglassii, Phacelia campanularia, Nigella damascena, Viscaria oculata, and scarlet linum. Mix all together and sow all over the bed, rake the seeds in lightly and three to four inches apart. When the plants are two inches high you will have a prettier bed, costing not more than a shilling, than you had last year for your large expenditure. My business relations daily bring me into contact with amateurs, and I am surprised to find that so little use is made of the many beautiful hardy annuals. The only way I can account for this is that scarcely anything is known about them.

PLANTING KIDNEY BEANS.

In warm situations, both the dwarf and the runner kidney beans may now be planted. The dwarf beans are often crowded too much to be profitable. The Canadian Wonder is the variety mostly planted in small gardens, but I think it would be better to plant an earlier kind, say Ne Plus Ultra, to come in first, and the Canadian to come for main crop. The rows should not be less than two and a half feet in the case of the early variety, and three feet for main crop, and the individual beans should not be less than six inches apart in the rows. Draw drills with the corner of the hoe two inches deep, and drop in the seeds six inches apart.

WINDOW PLANTS.

Coronellas and genistas that have done flowering should be shortened to get them into a compact shape, and if necessary in about a fortnight or three weeks they may have a shift into larger pots. Myrtles and oleanders may be repotted now, as may also indiarubbers and other ornamental foliage plants. Look out for the first insect in the shape of green fly, and destroy it before a colony can be established. ADAM.

THE SCARLET COLUMBINE, distinct and striking; Rocky Mountain ditto, blue, white centre, large expanded blooms; four well-rooted plants, 1s., free. — J. F. RAYNER, AVENUE, SOUTHAMPTON.

A BEAUTIFUL HARDY CLIMBER.—American Bellbind, grows 20 feet in a season, festoons balconies, &c., covered enormous rose pink trumpet-shaped blossoms all summer. Two strong roots, 1s., free.—RAYNER, as above.

THE HARDY MAIDEN HAIR (Thalictrum adiantifolium), fine foliage, closely resembling the famous fern. Excellent for cutting. Flourishes anywhere. Three for 1s., free—RAYNER, as above.

MUSK, TRUE OLD SORT, hangs down 2ft. from pot or window-box, very fragrant, myriads golden blossoms. Four extra strong plants 1s., free.—RAYNER, as above.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—24 well-filled Packets, handsome, showy sorts, including Asters, Stocks, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Virginian Stocks, &c. 1s., post free; Twelve Packets, 7d.—J. R. REEDMAN, Seedsman, SPALDING.

OUTDOOR CUCUMBERS.—The Best Sort in Cultivation is the INCOMPARABLE RIDGE, which produces in the open ground abundance of fruit from 18in. to 22in. in length. First prize, 20s.; second, 10s., offered for growing it; 24 seeds, with full particulars, 7d. post free.—C. R. SHILLING, Hartley Seed Stores, WINCHFIELD, HANTS.

120 PLANTS FOR 5s.

WILLIAM BADMAN offers his 5s. Box of Plants, containing 60 Geraniums, of sorts, 15 Blue Lobelia, 10 Fuchsias, 10 Blue Ageratum, 10 Calceolaria, 10 Sweet Heliotrope, 5 Scarlet Tropæolum. All well rooted and sure to give satisfaction. Half the above for 2s. 6d. Post free 9d. and 6d. extra. P.O.O. with order.—CEMETERY NURSERY, GRAVESEND.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, TOMATOES, &c.

POLYANTHUS, Pansies, and Violas, various colours; good clumps, not small plants, in flower and bud, or double daffodil roots in flower or bud, 5s. 100 on rail, sample dozen 1s. 6d. post free, mixed as required; Chrysanthemum plants, good named varieties hardened off from pots, 6 1s. 3d. post free; Tomato plants, 1s. dozen post free; best imported Double Asters, Zinnias, Ten-week Stock, &c., from 2d. packet; Raspberries, 6d. dozen; Currant 2s. dozen; Moss-rose bushes, 6d. each. Seed and Plant list free.—W. and A. SHEPPARD, Seedsmen, &c., HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS. Twelve beautiful varieties of easy culture, specially selected for the open garden, including—

Aster, finest double	Stock, 10-week, finest double
Mignonette, sweet-scented	Sweet Peas, splendid mixed
Scarlet Linium	Pansy, choice mixed
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb	Clarkia, Integripetala &c.

Each variety with full cultural directions. Sown now will produce a brilliant display throughout the summer and autumn. Post free 1s. 2d., two packets 2s. 2d., four packets 4s.

OTHER COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS. 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. each.

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LILIUM AURATUM.—The Beautiful Golden-rayed Lily of Japan. Magnificent for pots in the greenhouse or the open garden. Deliciously scented, quite hardy. Planted now will bloom splendidly during the summer and autumn. Fine selected roots, per doz., 4s. 6d., six for 2s. 6d., or 25 for 8s. 6d. Extra fine roots, per doz., 8s., six for 4s. 6d., or 25 for 15s.; very large roots, splendid, per doz., 12s., six for 6s. 6d., or 25 for 21s. Carriage free for cash with order.

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E. M. MAY, Publisher.

THREATENING A MAGISTRATE

At the Huddersfield Police Court, Benjamin Clegg, 47, botanic beer maker, Lindley, was charged with having threatened the life of Mr. Alfred Walker, J.P.—It appeared that the prisoner lost his wife by the tramcar accident in 1883, when six other persons were killed. Mr. Walker, then an alderman, negotiated the settlement of claims for compensation, and prisoner signed an agreement to accept £250. Subsequently he objected to the amount, and not being able to get it increased, he had since used threats of violence towards Mr. Walker whenever he had met him. In 1886 he was bound over to keep the peace, and was committed to gaol for throwing a stone through Mr. Walker's office window. On the night of the 14th inst. prisoner was found in Mr. Walker's grounds with a stonebreaker's hammer in his possession. He resisted apprehension, assaulted P.C. Cocker, and again used threats towards Mr. Walker.—Prisoner did not deny that he had used the threats, and the magistrates sent the case for trial at the sessions.—On the other two charges he was committed to prison until the commencement of the sessions.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

A Leeds butcher has endeavoured to explain why the ever-increasing importation of foreign meat into this country is not followed by any noticeable reduction in the price demanded by himself and the majority of his fellow-tradesmen. It seems from the butcher's point of view the middle-class consumer is growing more and more fastidious. "There is a growing tendency," he says, "on the part of what I might call middle-class people to require the choicer joints and cuts of meat." He adds that "when people read of the prices paid for an animal, and then think of the rates paid for the principal joints, they conclude that they are being hardly dealt with, forgetting at what low rates two-thirds of the carcase has to be disposed of." It should follow from this argument, however, not only as the Leeds butcher maintains that "the poorer classes are able to obtain inferior cuts from the best quality of stock at a very low price," but that the fastidious "middle-class consumers" get the choicer cuts they pay for. On both these points the opinion of the customers would be interesting.

It is understood that the negotiations with respect to the convention between England and Portugal are at a standstill.

NOTICE.

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

PERSONAL AND LEGAL.

A.—HAM BROADWAY, Monday, same time.

WILL G. T. P.

COMMUNICATE as soon as possible with NIN.

TOPY 9 k.

WRITE or call, 57, Queen's Gate-mews.—TED.

J. W.

SUSPENSE dangerous to P. Pray write few lines immediately to Mamie.

JAMES ROBERTS.

WRITE or come to your Sister, Anne Johnson, Ivy Cottage, Chalgrove, Wallingford.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

YOUR Brother Harry (blind) is anxious to hear from you.—60, Gardner Cottages, Windsor.

ANY Person who still persists in keeping the whereabouts of my child, ANNIE MAUDE NEWCOMB, 14 years, from me, reported missing, who I have not seen since June 5th, will be liable to prosecution.—THOMAS JAMES EDWARD NEWCOMB, 101, Cambridge-road, Kilburn, N.W.

FREDERICK EDWARD RANDALL.

AGE 15, height 5ft. 3in., dark complexion, brown eyes, fair hair, wearing blue cloth trousers, brown tweed vest and jacket, black overcoat, cloth cap, collar, and black tie with blue stripes, lace boots, has a mole on left cheek. If this should meet the eye of the above-named would he communicate with his father of his whereabouts.

THE NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,

NEW INN CHAMBERS, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.—For inquiries of every description, watching suspected persons, obtaining addresses, and general detective work this agency stands unrivalled, and is noted for its moderate charges.—Manager, G. T. BINET. Telegraphic address, "Sleepless," London.

ATTWOOD'S (Old Established)

CONFIDENTIAL Inquiry Offices, 6, Catherine-street, Strand, London. FOR OVER TEN YEARS Cases Successfully Conducted at above address, and Mr. A. still continues to Collect Evidence for DIVORCE, BREACH of PROMISE, WATCHING Suspected PERSONS, Tracing ANONYMOUS LETTERS and Missing Friends. Inquiries in Loss, LIBEL, &c. Strictest Secrecy in all Cases. Experienced FEMALE Assistants. Agents Country and Abroad. Terms moderate.

WHARRAM COLLINGWOOD (or Forman) and BOYTON.

WHEREAS by an Order of the High Court of Justice (in England) Chancery Division made in the matter of a Trust Legacy of £1,000 £3 per cent. Consols given by the Will of John Tanner deceased and in an Action of Kirby v. Hewlett 1891 T 95 the following enquiries were directed:—

1. An enquiry whether Louisa Mary Collingwood (or Forman) and Emily Wharram were respectively living on the 8th October 1890 the date of the death of Ann Eleanor Wharram and if either of them have since died when they respectively died and who are their respective legal personal representatives.

2. An enquiry what Incumbrances (if any) or Assignments have been effected by John Alfred Wharram and the said Louisa Mary Collingwood (or Forman) upon their shares in the above-mentioned trust legacy.

Any person or persons claiming to be interested as aforesaid and also Eliza Boyton (daughter of Charles Pindar late of 30 Great Dover-street Surrey) are by their solicitors on or before the 2nd day of November 1891 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Monday the 9th day of November 1891 at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

The said Louisa Mary Collingwood (or Forman) Emily Wharram and John Alfred Wharram are children of the said Ann Eleanor Wharram deceased. The said Louisa Mary Collingwood is believed to have left England about twenty years ago and to have subsequently resided at or near Lyttelton New Zealand.

Dated this 20th April 1891.

GEO. A. CROWDER, Chief Clerk.

VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20 Essex-street Strand London, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG Lady seeks acquaintance with suitable Gentleman, under 30; genuine replies only.—T. T., c.o. Mr. Hoskins, Stationer, 16, Hampstead-road, W.

ADVERTISER, 30, comfortable circumstances, wishes to correspond with a handsome Young Woman.—Address, Victor, City News-rooms, Ludgate Hill, London.

MATRIMONY.—Advertiser wishes to correspond with a pious Christian Lady, aged between 30 and 40, with means.—In strict confidence, to J. W. Wilkinson, 302, Kennington-road, S.E.

WILL any steady, affectionate Gentleman correspond with Widow "housekeeper," 36; good appearance; no relations in London.—C.o. Woodman and Co., Corresponding Rooms, Moorgate Station.

THE NATIONAL MATRIMONIAL FREE AGENCY, no Fees, Consultation Free. Daily from 2.0 to 4.0; full particulars, 4 stamps.—G. Fairbrother, 60, Charles-street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

MATRIMONIAL.—All desiring partners write in confidence to Mrs. CAMPBELL; none but genuine introductions; all classes suited; particulars 2 stamps.—2, Nelson-road, Wimbledon.

RESPECTABLE Young Woman, age 21, wishes to correspond with steady, sensible, straightforward Man, older than herself.—N. E., c.o. Starnes, Stationer, King's College-road, South Hampstead.

MATRIMONY and HAPPINESS.—Those desiring partners send 4 stamps; have your name on the books; introductions and interviews arranged strictly private; simple and best method.—Aid, c.o. 133, Waterloo-road.

MATRIMONIAL—(CONTINUED).

DAUGHTER of City tradesman desires correspondence with Christian Man, about 30.—X., 33, Great Marylebone-street.

ESTABLISHED Tradesman desires Marriage with Christian Woman, 30 to 35; abstainer, musical, with some means preferred.—G., 2, Nelson-road, Wimbledon.

A YOUNG MAN, age 21, tall, would like to correspond with a Young Lady about the same age; advertiser having small means and good prospects.—Address, E., 43, Thomas-street, Woolwich.

ADVERTISER, respectable, young, pleasant looking, fond of home, money saved, desires to meet with honourable Bachelor, mechanic or others; photo; genuine.—Daisy, c.o. 189, Barking-road, Canning Town.

GENTLEMAN, of good birth, height 5ft. 10in., age 27, good appearance, in strictest confidence desires Correspondence, view to early marriage; Lady with income or capital.—Photo, L. A., Holmesdale, Dorking.

ENGLISH LADY, 27, with means and expectations, like to hear from Gentleman, rather older, seeking an educated, refined Wife; strict confidence.—E. E. S., Poste Restante, Bureau No. 8, Paris. Postage 2½d.

MARRIAGE REGISTER.—In May, Price 3d. Open to all classes of society. Full and complete particulars sent post free.—Address, Manager, Abbey Tea Co., 47, Abbey Buildings, Prince's-street, Westminster, London.

ADVERTISER, age 31, fond of home, very loving, wishes to correspond with tall General Servant, 25; a comfortable home; could marry at once; enclose photo, letters in strict confidence.—A. Harvey, 1, Strath-terrace, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 27, tall and fair, holding a position in the City at £170 a year, and desirous of settling down, would be glad to hear from a Young Lady, well-educated, of similar age, with means preferred.—Address, with photo, H. S. C., 75, Fetter-lane E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, 40, of medium height, good looks, and possessing fair abilities, with a good disposition and honest intentions, wishes to meet with a Lady (widow not objected to), from 30 years of age, with a view to an early marriage; she must either have ample private income, or a large business in which advertiser's services would be of use, as he is thoroughly practical and energetic.—Address, George Bertrand, 41, Brook-street, W.C. (No agents.)

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These rates apply only to private announcements, or to single articles or wants, and are not intended for advertisements of the above classes when sent by advertisers in their trade or professional character. Prepayment is indispensable.

OFFICIAL SITUATIONS.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, 22nd April, 1891.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

WANTED, at the India Store Depôt, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E., as VIEWER OF LEATHER, a MAN who is a good general hand as Saddle and Harness Maker, and with some general knowledge of the Leather Trade. Wages, 5s. per day; age not under 20 or over 34 years. Thoroughly satisfactory references as to ability and character indispensable.—Applications should be addressed, by letter only, to the Director-general of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. If testimonials are sent they should be copies, not originals. No application will be received after 7th May, 1891.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG GIRL, 14, to assist mistress generally, fond of children, 3s. weekly.—Edith, Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, 16, 6 months' character, wages 3s. weekly.—Alice, Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, 19, country girl, good references, wages £10.—Lizzie, Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

YOUNG GENERAL, age 17, 1 year and 11 month's character, little plain cooking, £10 to £12.—E. O., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

YOUNG GENERAL, age 18, 3 months' excellent character, neat appearance, £10.—A. A., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, tall, neat, respectable, good references, wages £8 to £9.—Kate, Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 21, can plain cook, neat appearance, 8 months' good personal character, wages £12.—M. A., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, age 14, neat respectable, good references, wages 2s. to 2s. 6d. weekly.—Florence, Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 19, bright, willing girl, understands plain cooking, 12 months' character, wages £14.—Apply, Mary, Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 21, neat appearance, knowledge of cooking, 13 months' character, wages £12.—Apply, Alice, Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

YOUNG SERVANT, age 15, tall, respectable girl, fond of children and used to housework, 6 months' character, wages 2s. 6d. weekly.—Apply, Bertha, Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GENERAL SERVANT, 3 in family, no washing, wages £14.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

FOR Barmaids, Waitresses, Bookkeepers, Housekeepers, &c., apply, the Hotel Employ Association, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

FOR Cooks, Housemaids, Parlourmaids, Kitchenmaids, and General Servants, apply, Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

TWO SERVANTS, Plain Cook or Good General, 3 in family, early dinners, wages £18; also Housemaid, wages £14 or £16.—Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

UNDER-SERVANT, 16 or 17, to assist housemaid and cook, wages £10.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

YOUNG GIRL, 17, wanted, to assist cook and housemaid, wages £10 to £12.—Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT, wanted, for 1 lady, age not particular, wages £18.—Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

NURSE, about 25, wanted, 3 children, wages £18.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, 3 in family, age about 17, no cooking, £10 to £12.—Mdme. M., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, small family, light duties, wages 5s. weekly.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

WANTED, Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants.—Apply, Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, only 3 in family, age 18 to 20, £12.—Mrs. G., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

NURSEMAID wanted, age 15 to 17, for 1 child 3 years old, wages 2s. 6d. to 3s. weekly.—Apply, Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

PLAIN COOK, for public-house, age from 24, housemaid kept, wages £18 to £20.—Mrs. L., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for 1 lady, no washing, small house, wages £18 to £20.—Mrs. N., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

YOUNG HOUSEMAID, age 16 to 18, to train, 2 in family, another servant kept, wages £8 to £10.—Mrs. D., Hetherington's, 286, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for lady about to be married, wages £12 to £16, no washing.—N., 28, King-street West, Hammersmith.

WANTED, respectable girl, about 16, as GENERAL SERVANT, nursemaid kept.—195, Queen's-road, Dalston.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, for small, quiet family, another servant kept, good situation, wages £18.—Mrs. T., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for a young lady about to be married, no washing, wages £14 to £16.—M. A., Tower Mansions, 134, Stoke Newington-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for a young widow lady, no washing or children, wages £14 to £16.—Mrs. Wise, Homeleigh, 120, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17 to 24, 3 in family, no children, mistress does cooking, no washing, wages £12 to £15.—Mrs. G. G., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

PLAIN COOK or GENERAL SERVANT, on flat, 2 in family, 1 other servant kept, wages £18 to £20.—Mrs. D., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, £14 to £18, for elderly lady, no family, light place, no washing, last stayed 5 years, left to get married.—Mrs. Pipe, 50, Edgware-road, Hyde Park, London.

COOK wanted, £18 to £22; House Parlourmaid, £16 to £18; General to help, £14, small family, no children, just taken town house.—Mrs. Pipe, 50, Edgware-road, Hyde Park, London.

HOUSEMAID wanted, age 17 to 24, knowledge of waiting at table or willing to be trained, 6 in family, no children, wages £12 to £16.—Apply, Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 18 to 25, slight knowledge of cooking, 5 in family, wages £12 to £14.—Apply, Mrs. L., Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 25 to 35, must understand plain cooking, 3 in family, no washing, housemaid kept, wages £18 to £20.—Apply, Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 350, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, about 22, wanted, small family, no washing, wages £16.—Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

SITUATIONS VACANT—(CONTINUED).

[illegible]

BUSINESSES, HOUSES, &c.

[illegible]

BUSINESSES, &c.—(CONTINUED).

[illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

[illegible]

APARTMENTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—(CONTINUED).

BABY-CARRIAGE BASSINETTE, with reversible folding hood, 4 high bicycle silent wheels, fitted with patent stop-cap circular carriage springs, brass fittings, balancing handle, handsome fur rug, measuring 1 yard, unsoiled; take 21s., worth £3.—16, Noel-street, Colebrooke-row, Islington (near Angel).—Private.

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LADIES of NEGLECTED EDUCATION rapidly improved; private lessons.—Miss Fields (Stationer's), 14, New-street, Baker-street Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFINED Home offered invalid, mentally or otherwise.—C. B., 103, Major-road, Stratford, E.

PARTNER.—An exceptional opportunity offers for a young man with about £50 cash to extend a profitable Photographic Business in London; knowledge of photography unnecessary.—H., 49, Dalston-lane, N.E.

KNOW THYSELF.—Character from handwriting, photograph, or description; all chief characteristics fully noted. Send 6 stamps and directed envelope. Prof. Stuart, 54, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park, London.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable home offered; skilful nursing; terms moderate.—H., 18, Hillside-road, Stamford Hill, London.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Board and private apartments for ladies before and during confinement.—Mrs. Lamont, Trained Nurse and Certificated Midwife, 1, Lancaster Villas, Lancaster-road, Enfield.

ACCOUCHEMENT (Comfortable Apartments for a Lady before and during); good nursing; terms moderate.—Mrs. Cook, 82, Queen's-road, Peckham.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Superior home (private) for Ladies, before and during confinement, combined with professional nursing; terms moderate.—Mrs. Cooke, from the General Lying-in Hospital, certificated, 33, Nelson-square, Peckham, London, S.E.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Board and Private Apartments for Ladies before and during confinement, moderate terms; female complaints and irregularities confidentially treated, by letter or interview.—Mrs. Davy, Trained Nurse and Diplomaed Accoucheuse, 67, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway.

£5 Will be given to the Person making most words with the letters contained in word "embankment." Entrance fee P.O. 1s.—Fullerton, 9, Cumberland-street, Pimlico.

£15 FOR 6d.—£15 to those correctly counting the letters "A," capital and small, in First Chapter "Revelations," verses only; entrance fee 6d., 1d. for result; close Monday, May 4th.—Albert Jones, 231, Newmarket-road, Cambridge.

£100—IF entries permit—to those counting correctly the letters "U" "N" in the First Chapter of Daniel, verses only. £2 for the one sending most lists and fees. Entrance fee 1s. Postal order, stamped addressed envelope, and 1d. stamp. Closes April 28th; result week later.—A. BELL, 53, Lower Albion-road, Tunbridge Wells.

£100 PRIZES.
NO GUESSING COMPETITION; any one can enter and compete. Advertiser is known in all parts of London, and will furnish references if desired. Send one shilling and stamped envelope. All competing will receive money prize, and none less than one shilling.—Apply, "Good Policy," 24, Wolseley-road, Forest Gate, E.

NO COUNTING!
ENTRANCE FEE, 6d.
CLOSES MAY 16th. PRIZES MAY 20th.
THE Competitor who sends me in the longest LIST OF WORDS commencing with "F" will receive one-third entrance fees, and the next two in succession will receive one-third entrance fees, equally divided. Three halfpenny stamps extra for result.—Address, F. CLEMENTS, 96, Moncrieff-street, Peckham, S.E.

WORD COMPETITION.
£50
GIVEN to those who count correctly the number of Words in the Second and Fifth Chapters of St. John. Should there be more than one correct answer, prizes in proportion.
Entrance Fee, P.O. 1s., or stamps.
Should there be insufficient, prizes in accordance. Closes May 4th; results advertised in "People," 10th, "Echo" and "Star," 9th May.
GEO. HARMON, 347, Cambridge-road, E.

RICHARD'S 11TH COMPETITION.
£50 WILL BE DIVIDED between those counting correctly the letters R and I in the 51st and 52nd Chapters of Jeremiah, verses only, ordinary Bible; state number of each and total; enclose 1s. postal order or stamps, and stamped addressed envelope, to Mr. RICHARDS, 86, Fleet-street, London, E.C. £5 extra to the one sending in most lists and fees. Closes April 30th; prizes and results, May 6th.
This is perfectly genuine.

CHAMPION POSTCARD COMPETITION.—£30 divided in 12 Prizes, First £7 10s., entries permitting and less working expenses. Write correctly most times the word "Honesty" on back. Commence with capital, no cross words, your name and address, with number, on front. P.O. 1s., stamped addressed envelope, 1d. stamp for result and balance sheet. Closes May 2nd; result 7th. Guaranteed genuine or money returned. I also will send to each subscriber something for Kempton Jubilee Handicap.—Permanent address, W. Wray, 121, Pentonville-road, London, N.

STRICTLY GENUINE COMPETITION.
A LADY will give the undermentioned prizes to those who count correctly how many times "Thee" and "Thy" occur in the 119th Psalm. 1st Prize, £5; 2nd Prize, £3; 3rd Prize, £2; £1 each to the oldest and youngest competitor; 5s. each for the first six letters received; 5s. each for the first two letters opened every morning. Competition closes May 1st; result, May 4th. Entrance fee, six stamps and stamped addressed envelope for result. This is a perfectly genuine competition, and prizes will be given as advertised.
MADAME,
13, Montpelier-road, Peckham, S.E.

£50. COMPETITION No. 2. £50.
£50 Will be divided among those counting correctly the number of "E's" in the Last Three Chapters of Genesis, in verses only. Use ordinary Bible. Enclose entrance fee P.O. 1s., or 13d. stamps, stamped addressed envelope, and for printed result 1d. stamp. Closes May 5th; result May 15th.
Address, T. H. FRYER,
Ruan, Grampound-road, Cornwall.
(Mention this paper.)
NOTE.—Should the entries be insufficient to pay the above amount, three-quarters of the total amount of fees will be given.

GIVEN AWAY
£50 FOR NOTHING. £50.
EASY COMPETITION.
£50 if entries permit, given to the Person who counts most correctly the letter "H" in the First Chapter of Genesis (ordinary Bible, verses only). Entrance fee 7 stamps, and 2 stamps for result posted. Closes May 16th, result 21st. £5 extra to the sending in most lists and fees. Every competitor, whether correct or not, is presented free, per return, with one of my celebrated 1s. books, entitled "Mesmerism, Ventriloquism, and How to Improve the Voice, &c."
Guaranteed honest and genuine.
W. BARLOW,
25, Kennington-road, London, S.E.

£100 WILL BE GIVEN IN PRIZES.
FROM £1 TO £10 EACH, to those who write the letter "O" most times on the back of an ordinary post-card. Each "O" must be distinctly visible to the naked eye. Write name and address, with the total number of "O's" on the address side, and enclose, together with 1s. postal order, or thirteen stamps, and stamped directed envelope for result.
Easy and genuine competition.
Address J. B. ROBERTS,
130, QUEEN'S-ROAD, DALSTON, N.E.
10s. will be given to those sending most lists and entrance fees, own or friends.
Competition closes May 13th; result week later.
If insufficient competitors, prizes will be given in accordance.

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£600 A YEAR with a Capital of 5s. See the PEOPLE'S FIRESIDE JOURNAL, 39, Newman-st., London. Post free 1½d. All Newsagents, 1d.

COMMON SENSE about Eczema, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Bad Legs, Scrofulous Sores, by ALFRED NEALE, M.D., 7, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, London.—1d., post 1½d.

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ETIQUETTE GUIDE, How to Dress, Write, Dance, Court, Love, and Marry. 8 Stamps. Also Personal Beauty; or, How to Become Handsome, 8 Stamps; the two post free for 12 stamps.—T. W. Harrison, 35, Holywell-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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End of year 1889 .... £214,189 11 10
" " 1890 .... £308,353 6 2
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		Increase in triennial period.
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ORDINARY BRANCH £1,148,649

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AUSTRALIA.—Cheapest and Best Third-class Accommodation from London at £13 13s. Next departure, May 20th, s.s. Barmen, fitted with electric light, baths, &c., and carrying only 3rd class passengers in the poop. Regular sailings every three weeks.—Apply to SMITH, SUNDIUS, and CO., 158, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

STEAM to ADELAIDE, Melbourne, and Sydney, via the Cape; fare 14 guineas.—The magnificent full-powered steamer FIFESHIRE will leave London May 5th. Handsome saloon, with piano, bathrooms, and all modern improvements. Smoke-room on deck. Electric lighting throughout. Carries a doctor. Superior third-class accommodation from 14 guineas; first-class, 35 guineas.—C. BETHELL and CO., 110, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, by Fast Mail Steamer HOHENSTAUFEN, 3,100 tons, 2,300 horse-power; £14 14s. from London to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, £15 15s. to Brisbane (with Special Government Land Order); £16 16s. to New Zealand Ports. Excellent accommodation and liberal diet. Third-class passengers will leave London Friday, May 15th.—Apply early, direct to the General Agents, KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., 5, Fenchurch-street, City, E.C.; and at 32, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Direct Route to Ontario, Manitoba, Great North-West, British Columbia, Pacific Coast, &c. 160 Acres finest Agricultural Land in the World free to Settlers. Special Government Bonus to Settlers. Tours, magnificent scenery, shooting, fishing, luxurious travelling. Descriptive pamphlets free. New Short Route to China and Japan. For through tickets and full information, apply to the Company's Offices, 67 and 68, King William-street, London; 7, James-street, Liverpool; 25, Gordon-street, Glasgow; 105, Market-street, Manchester.

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MONEY.—Householders and Others (Town or Country) requiring immediate cash assistance, from £10 to £500, may obtain same upon easy terms.—Apply to actual lender, Mr. FAIRHEAD, 114, Clapham-road, S.W., near Kennington Church.

MONEY on EASY TERMS (Without Fees).—Confidential Loan and Discount Offices, 128, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1862. Money advanced on personal and other security. Prospectus gratis.—JOHN CHECKETTS, Manager.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY at a Few Hours' Notice, to Male or Female, at 5 per cent. interest. No Bill of Sale or Sureties required. Easy repayments, &c. Distance no object.—Apply by letter to W. WILBERFORCE, Esq., 16, Beatrice-road, Stroud Green, London, N. Private gentleman.

MONEY.—If you require an advance of CASH AT 5 PER CENT INTEREST, repayable to suit your own convenience, apply to the IMPERIAL DEPOSIT BANK, 18, Adam-street, Strand, London, for prospectus and opinions of the public press.—A. SEDGWICK, Manager.

MONEY.—The EMPIRE DEPOSIT BANK, 3, Adelaide-street, Charing Cross, London, advances CASH from one to ten years in sums of £20 to £2,000, to male or female, at 5 per cent. interest. No commission charged, deductions made, or sureties required. Prospectus, showing mode of repayment, free on application.—H. OUNSTED, Manager.

MONEY LENT, £5 to £500. Distance no object, on furniture (without removal), note of hand, life policies, reversions, leaseholds and freeholds, by a private gentleman with spare capital. Mr. WALTER HARPER often makes an advance when ordinary loan offices have refused. Advances completed in two days.—Apply personally or by letter, to Mr. WALTER HARPER, 7, Southampton-row, [illegible]

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY in any part of England, from £5 to £1,000 on NOTE OF HAND alone, at moderate interest (from one to four years); also upon Furniture (without removal), Farm Stock, Leases, Life Policies, Freeholds, Reversions, and Plate. Distance no object. "Private" Gentleman, actual Lender (no Agents). Loans completed in two days.—C. G. LODGE, 122, St. John-street-road, London, E.C. (Before applying elsewhere call or write.)

MONEY LENT—£3 TO £1,000.
IF you require an Advance Privately at One Day's Notice only, for any purpose whatever, repayable by Easy Instalments, before trying elsewhere write or call on the real lender,
Mr. ROBEY,
79, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
Charges strictly moderate. Town or Country.
Urgent matters receive immediate attention.

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY.
£10 to £500 advanced by a private gentleman to responsible persons at a few hours' notice, on note of hand alone, at reasonable interest; easy repayments; capital can remain if required; no publicity; distance no object; strictest privacy. To start in business, furnish your house, to pay your debts or rent, or pay out an execution. No genuine application ever refused.—Apply personally, or write to actual lender, A. FISHER, 14, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. (close to Broad-street Railway Station).

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY ON NOTE OF HAND ALONE.
£10 TO £2,000, to Male or Female (distance no object), without sureties, publicity, or objectionable loan office delays, &c.; also upon furniture, piano, trade and farm stock (without removal), and to assist persons into business; also upon deeds, reversions, life policies, private incomes, &c., to any amount, from one month to fifteen years, at 5 per cent. Before applying elsewhere, call or write,
Mr. W. BARCLAY,
1, Cecil-st., Strand, London, W.C. (Private Gentleman).

CENTRAL ADVANCE AND DISCOUNT CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Chief Offices: 84, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.,
City Offices, 159, CANNON-STREET, E.C.
ADVANCES made on Note of Hand, &c., at one day's notice (without preliminary fees) on following terms, including principal and interest:—

£10 ..	Weekly repayments for one year,	£0	4	4
£20 ..	"	£0	8	8
£30 ..	"	£0	12	9
£40 ..	"	£0	17	0
£50 ..	"	£1	1	3

Other amounts in same proportion. Monthly and Quarterly Payments arranged. Prospectus gratis, or post free. C. J. FOOT, Manager.

LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY.
£2 TO £500 granted immediately to Householders or Lodgers, Male and Female, on Note of Hand or Life Policy. Moderate interest. Easy repayments. No publicity.—Call from 10.0 till 8.0, or forward stamped envelope for form, to J. O. BROWN, 110, Newington Causeway, S.E. (near Elephant and Castle).
BRANCHES:
118, Judd-street, Euston-road, King's Cross.
282, Commercial-road, Stepney, near the Station.
4, Sandringham-road, High-street, Kingsland.
86, New Cross-road, near New Cross Gate, S.E.
336, High-street, Stratford, near the station.
15, Chapel-street, near Edgware-road Station.
86, Hoxton-road, Hoxton, near the City-road, E.C.
Private Offices. No inquiries in the neighbourhood or business.—Mr. Brown has lent over £5,000 loans.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited),
68, St. Martin's-lane, Strand, W.C. (Incorporated 1868.)
ADVANCE MONEY IN THE FULL AMOUNT.
On personal or other security, free of deductions, on the following terms:—

£10 1 Year weekly repayments of	£0	4	4
£20 " "	£0	8	8
£30 " "	£0	12	9
£40 " "	£0	17	0
£50 " "	£1	1	3
£100 " "	£2	2	4

Arrangements can be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly repayments.
Larger sums advanced on the same proportion.
Further particulars and prospectus gratis or post free on application to the Secretary, at the Offices:
68, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

LOANS WITH OR WITHOUT SURETIES.
"On fair and equitable terms—a great boon to small borrowers."—Vide "Courier."
HOUSEHOLDERS, Lodgers, Single Persons (male or female) accommodated with LOANS from £5 to £500, on promissory notes, bill of sale, &c., without any deduction, and at ONE CLEAR DAY'S NOTICE. 1s. 3d. in the pound inclusive interest, for stated periods. Advances from £100 to £500 on approved security. Strict secrecy in all transactions. Write or call.—Manager, Mr. MITCHELL.
METROPOLITAN CREDIT COMPANY,
222, CITY-ROAD, E.C. Established 1864.
Hours, Nine to Eight.
District Offices:
Southwark .... 57, Trinity-square, Borough, S.E.
Bermondsey .... 181, Southwark Park-road, S.E.
Islington .... 161, Hall's Pond-road, N.
Mile End .... 204, Jubilee-street, E.
Camden Town .... 73, Great College-street, N.W.
Hackney .... 45, Clarence-road.
Paddington .... 120, Shirland-road, St. Peter's Park.

LOANS
ARNEWAY'S LOAN TRUST.
THE Trustees of this Trust grant Loans from £50 to £200, at Interest at 3 per cent. per annum, to Poor Occupiers or Traders resident within the Metropolis.
The repayment of the Loan, with Interest, is to be secured by the joint and several bond of the Borrower and two respectable and responsible persons, being householders, unless the Trustees should in the exercise of their discretion consent to take one such Surety for any sum not exceeding £100; but for a Loan of any amount above £100 there must be two Sureties.
A Loan can also be granted upon Mortgage of Freehold or long Leasehold Property.
Persons desirous of obtaining Loans must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, J. C. F. WARRINGTON ROGERS, the Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, for the proper Form of Application, where any further information if required can be obtained.
No other Form of Application than that supplied will be entertained.
J. C. F. WARRINGTON ROGERS,
Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY BY THE CHARING CROSS BANK (Estd. 1870), 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING CROSS, London, W.C.
Capital £300,000. Reserve Fund, £100,000.
ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE
Upon approved Promissory Notes as follows:—
Advance £30—12 monthly repayments of £ 6 11 8
" 100 " " 9 2 4
" 500 " " 45 16 8
Larger amounts in the same proportion.
ADVANCES of £30 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice, in town or country, male or female, on mortgage of furniture, trade and farm stock, plant, crops, &c., without removal, and to assist persons into business. Also on deeds, policies, and reversions.
NOTICE.—Any one requiring money will do well, before applying elsewhere or paying fees, to think of this. "Surely I can do better with a bank having large capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business than I can with so-called private money lenders or agents with small means." Good borrowers can obtain money here on reasonable terms, quickly, privately and without deductions, repayable by easy instalments. Distance no object. Call personally or write.
Special facilities to all requiring banking accounts.
Deposits of £10 and upwards received on terms as under:—
5 p. c. per an., subject to 3 mths. notice of withdrawal.
6 " " 6 "
7 " " 12 "
8 " " 24 "
9 " " 36 "
10 per cent. per ann. on all sums of £500 and upwards if left for five years certain. Interest paid quarterly.
Write or call for Prospectus.
A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

A. LYNES' SPRING NOVELTIES.
PATTERNS, Easy Rules for Self-measurement, and the Newest Fashions, free by post.
BRIGHTON REEFER & VEST, One Guinea
From the New All-Wool Vicunas and Cheviots,
Plain, Check, or Curl Designs.
Jacket Faced Silk or Satin.
THE DUKE OF CLARENCE SUIT, 39s.
(as worn by H.R.H.).
From Silver-grey, Steel, and various other beautiful shades, in All-Wool, Pure Worsted Suiting.
A. LYNES' 10s. 6d. TROUSERS.
All the New Spring Goods now ready. All Patterns post free, all goods prompt, to Measure.
A. LYNES, Artist Tailor, 37, Borough, London Bridge.

GIVEN AWAY.
YOUR NICKEL SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASE,
With your NAME in RUBBER.
Complete, 7½d. Stamps.
OR for your Name or Monogram. Rubber Stamp for Marking Linen or Paper, enclose 3½d. Stamps for postage, &c.
Mention this paper, and address,
CRYSTAL PALACE (JOHN BOND'S) GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK WORKS,
75, SOUTHGATE-ROAD, LONDON, N.
Caution: Refuse all fraudulent imitations.

MARK YOUR LINEN! MARK YOUR LINEN!
RUBBER STAMPS
IN Great Variety, Monograms, including Pad, Ink, and Box.
COMPLETE, 1s.
Name in Full, 1s. 6d.; Complete; Postage, 2d.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Price Lists on Application.
FRANK INGLIS AND CO.,
Beatrice House, Fairfax-road, Hornsey.

THEOBALD'S
MAGNIFICENT NEW PREMISES.
GRAND SERIES OF GIFTS, to celebrate opening City Warehouse. For the first two months we intend week by week to offer various goods so greatly below ordinary prices as practically to become gifts to public. It is the rule in opening new premises to sell many goods below cost price to attract fresh customers, and make the place known. Every one who wants special bargains should send at once, as goods offered next week will be different to these entirely. Watch our advertisements week by week, and save money by buying at these extraordinary low prices. The Celebrated Acme Field Glasses equal in power to those charged two guineas for. Offered by us at 12s. 6d. Each glass contains six lenses of most remarkable power and of very superior quality. The largest lenses at the bottom measure 1½ inches across, will carry twenty miles and distinguish birds flying, which appear to the naked eye as mere specks of dirt in the sky. These glasses are in use all over the world, and always give satisfaction. Every glass has rackwork adjustment so as to suit any sight. Each glass is covered with morocco leather, and is packed in leather case, silk-lined, and with strap and handle. Carriage free 12s. 6d. We guarantee these equal in power to those opticians ask 42s. for. Two for 24s. The No. 2 Acme Field Glasses have twelve lenses, and a much superior quality, a most superb glass, 20s. free. We have never sold these twelve lens glasses under 35s. Now see the enormous reduction we make as a draw, and even at 35s. they were a marvel.—J. THEOBALD and CO. Established 60 years, West-end Depot, 20, [illegible]

IRISH LINEN COLLARS.
GENTS FOUR-FOLD ALL PURE LINEN COLLARS, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per Dozen.
Sample WHITE SHIRT, Linen Fittings, 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., and 6s. 9d. each.
FISH NAPKINS, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. per Dozen.
DINNER NAPKINS, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per Doz.
IRISH DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,
Two yards square, 2s. 11d. each.
NURSERY DIAPER, 4½d. per yard. Real Irish Linen SHEETING, fully Bleached, two yards wide, 1s. 11d. per yard. CHECKED APRON LINEN, 6d. per yard. HUCKABACK TOWELS, 4s. 6d. per Dozen.
IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Size, 2s. 3d.; Hemstitched, 2s. 11d. per Doz.
Gent's Size, 3s. 6d.; Hemstitched, 4s. 11d. per Doz.
Samples and Price Lists free to all parts.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully Embroidered by the Irish Peasant Girls, 11s. per Dozen.
All parcels over 10s. sent carriage paid.
IRISH TWEEDS, All Pure Wool.
Unsurpassed for Strength, Durability, and Style.
New Patterns now ready. Samples free.
G. R. HUTTON and CO., LARNE, BELFAST.

Samples 1s. 3d., post free.
BROCADED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
100 DOZEN, Splendid quality, White and Elegant Colours. To clear at once, will send Sample for 1s. 3d., or Three for 3s. 3d.
P. MILLER,
10, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF FURS
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE, until Saturday. 600 Seal Jackets, latest shapes, at £3, £4, and £5. 200 Fur-lined Mantles, at 28s.
1,000 Carriage and Travelling Rugs. One Guinea. £50,000 worth of every description of Furs.
Special Notice.—Seal Jackets re-dyed and altered to the present style cheaper than any other House in London.—PHILLIPS' FUR WAREHOUSES, No. 7, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and 87, Westbourne Grove, W.

SPRING PATTERNS POST FREE,
WITH the New Fashions and Directions for Self-measurement.
BRIGHTON REEFER AND VEST, ONE GUINEA.
PROMPTLY, TO MEASURE.
Made from Pure Wool, Shrunk Vicunas, Plain, Curl, or Check Designs.
Jackets Faced with Silk or Satin, and Finished in the Highest Style.
A. LYNES, ARTIST TAILOR,
37, BOROUGH, LONDON BRIDGE.

CYCLES CYCLES!! CYCLES!!!
Prices £5 to £18 18s.
CUSHION SAFETIES and TRICYCLES in great variety. All interested in CYCLES should write for our 200 page Lists for 1891, of over 1,000 New and Secondhand Cushion and Solid Tyre Safeties, Bicycles, and Tricycles, and about 4,000 Unsolicited Testimonials, post free.
Large discount for cash, or EASY TERMS from 10s. per month.
BRITISH CYCLE MANUFACTURING CO., 45, EVERTON-ROAD, LIVERPOOL, AND 6, PALATINE BUILDINGS, VICTORIA-STREET, MANCHESTER.

TO CYCLISTS.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Best. Last Longest.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Liberal Cash Discount.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Easy Terms of Payment.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Monthly Instalments.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Best Finish and Workmanship.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Air Cushion or "Pneumatic" Tyres.
PREMIER CYCLES.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue, Terms and Testimonials Post Free.
HILLMAN, HERBERT, and COOPER, Limited,
14, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.:
Head London Office and Show-rooms.
5, LISLE-STREET, top of Leicester-street, Leicester-square, W.:
Central London Office and Show-rooms.
133, HAMMERSMITH-ROAD, West Kensington, W.:
West London Office and Show-rooms.
PREMIER WORKS: COVENTRY.
Established 1875.
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES.

TO CIGAR SMOKERS.—A Tradesman having had to take 12,000 imported Cigars for a debt, will sacrifice them at 12s. 6d. per hundred, post free, mild and pleasant smoking.—2, Hyde-st., New Oxford-st.

LACE! LACE!!—Send for the WONDERFUL SHILLING PARCEL, containing 1 Lace Apron, 1 Lace Handkerchief, 6 yards Good Maltese Lace, 6 yards Edging, 12 Engravings, and 1 Packet Beads, sent carriage paid for 1s. 3d.—W. COTTON, Weekday Cross, NOTTINGHAM. Established 40 years.

LAUNDRY GLAZING SECRET.—Cuffs, Collars, and Fronts like white china; nothing used in the starch; no polishing iron required, particulars free.—Laundry, 48, Liscard, Birkenhead.

GLAZING.—Mdme. MENTOR'S LINEN ENAMEL (original and only genuine); 1,100 Laundresses supplied, also Royal Laundries; Shirts like China, without polishing irons; Patent Stiffening; Samples Six Stamps. 1,700 testimonials. 207, Heron-rd., Twickenham.

GLAZING SHIRTS and COLLARS.—Madame Mabel is now sending samples of her celebrated Royal Glazing Materials, with a Set of 16 Recipes for Bleaching, Removing Stains, Washing, Starching, Glazing, &c. No polishing irons required. Six stamps.—95, Horder-road, Fulham, S.W.

HOUSE DECORATOR
HENRY GUY, Bell-street, REIGATE. All kinds of General Repairs, Carpets Taken up, Beaten, and Relaid. Estimates free.

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.
BEST SWEDISH, 35 and 40 off list, at Chelsea. 2 by 4½, Yellow, £4 15s. std.; 1in. Yellow Floor, 6s.; ¾ Yellow Flooring, 5s. 6d.; 2 by 4 White, ¼d.; in docks.—VIGERS, 214, Pavilion-road, Chelsea.

PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES.
WHITE LEAD (speciality), 17s.; Patent Dryers, 12s. 6d.; Stone Ochre, 12s.; Red Oxide, 12s. per cwt.; Oak Varnish, from 3s. 6d. per gallon. Other goods at equally low prices.
Send for Price List to
THE EAST LONDON PAINT COMPANY,
102, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS AND OTHERS.
3 BY 11 Dry Pine, 3s. per 12 feet. Mahogany, Wainscot, and other timber in various sizes. Price Lists on application.
GEORGE LOVEDAY AND SON,
210, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, London E.

DEALS, BATTENS, FLOORINGS, &c.
Delivered free within four miles of wharf, or on rail.
3 BY 9, joiners' yellow, 2¼d. per foot; 3 by 11, ditto, 3½d.; 2 by 8, 1¼d.; 2 by 7, 1¼d.; 2 by 4, ¾d.; all yellow flooring, 6s. 6d.; weather boards, 5s.; arris-rails, ¾d. per foot.—Best Swedish doors and mouldings, one third off list.
E. H. JOHNSON,
Victoria Wharf, Wandsworth Bridge, S.W.

COALS.—RICKETT, SMITH, AND CO., LIMITED. General Offices: King's Cross, W.C.
BEST COAL, 21s. BRIGHT HOUSE, 23s.
Other descriptions at lowest current prices for cash.

COALS, 18s.—The CITY COAL CO. supply best selected Wallsend, at 18s. This Company consists of Colliery Owners only, thereby saving Merchants and Agents' profits.—279, City-road. Coal Depots in all parts of London. Seconds, 16s. per ton.

COALS, 18s.—THE TYNE VALE COLLIERY CO., having opened Retail Depots in all parts of London, are now delivering their best Wallsend at 18s.; Silkstone, 18s.; Derby, 17s.; Kitchen, 16s. per ton. Delivered free.—Address orders to Manager, 246, York-road, King's Cross, N.

CARRICK COALS, 17s.
CARRICK WALLSEND, never fails to give satisfaction, 21s.; best Bright House, 19s.; Carrick Kitchen and Cobbles, 17s.; Coke, 12s. per 12 sacks. Cash.—CARRICK, DAVIES, and PARTNERS, Chief Office, Midland Railway, 193, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS, 16s. COALS, 16s.
THE GREAT NORTHERN COLLIERY COMPANY are delivering their celebrated Hand-picked Wallsend at 18s.; Selected Seconds, 16s. per ton. Quality and weight guaranteed.—T. ROBERTS, Manager, 280, York-road, King's Cross. Delivered free to all parts.

COALS, 18s.—The KING'S CROSS COAL CO., having some thousands of tons of Coal in stock which must be sold, are now delivering their Best Selected at 20s., Wallsend, 18s.; Silks, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s. per ton, delivered free.—Address, No. 6 Office, L. and N.W. Ry., York-road, N.

COALS, 18s. COALS, 18s.
THE Talk of London is the NEW MAIN WALLSEND, BEST BURNING COALS the world produces, never going out when once lit, leaving no white ash, and giving the greatest satisfaction to the public. £100 given on proof of a single transaction of mixed coal. Coke, 12s. per 10 sacks. Delivered free.—RYMILL and CO., 232, York-road, King's Cross.

COALS, 17s.! COALS, 17s.! COALS, 17s.!
WHY pay more until you have tried the AMALGAMATED WALLSEND COLLIERY COMPANY'S Best Wallsend, 18s.; Silkstone, 17s. 6d.; Derby or Kitchen, 17s. per ton, free from dust. Quality and weight guaranteed.—SHELLEY and CO., 14, York-road, King's Cross, N.

COALS 17s. COALS 17s.
THE NEW CO-OPERATIVE COAL ASSOCIATION
DELIVER their BEST WALLSEND at 20s. per ton, one of the best coals sold in London for general purposes; Seconds, all large, 19s.; Kitchen, 17s. Trial orders solicited.—ALBERT BARRY, Manager, 216, York-road, King's Cross, W.

W. H. LEE and CO.,
COLLIERY AGENTS, 12, PANCRAS-ROAD,
Delivered for Cash only.

	One Ton.		Two Tons.
Inland Wallsend	23s. 0d.	..	22s. 6d.
Silkstone	22s. 0d.	..	21s. 6d.
Barnsley and Derby	22s. 0d.	..	21s. 6d.
Durham Wallsend	22s. 0d.	..	21s. 6d.
Kitchen	21s. 0d.	..	20s. 6d.
Leicestershire Cobbles	21s. 0d.	..	20s. 6d.
Nuts (Best)	21s. 0d.	..	20s. 6d.
Gas Coke (per 10 sacks)	12s. 0d.	..	

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT
ESTIMATES FREE.
HUDSON'S
FIRE-PROOF DEPOSITORIES,
VICTORIA STATION, S.W., BRIGHTON, and PARIS

FURNITURE ON EASY TERMS.
EVERY Description, New and Secondhand. Any quantity supplied from 1s. per week. No security required. Delivered free.—LOUIS JOSEPH, 40 and 51, Balls Pond-road, Dalston Junction, N.

FURNISH ON OUR IMPROVED EASY TERMS.
NEW AND SECONDHAND.
£3 .... Deposit 3s. .... Weekly 2s. 0d.
£5 .... " 5s. .... " 2s. 6d.
£10 .... " 10s. .... " 3s. 0d.
Other amounts in proportion, or Special Arrangements made.
BIRT and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, CITY-ROAD, Corner of East-road, Near Old-st. and Moorgate-st. and Broad-st. Stations. Established 1850.

FURNISH ON THE CREDIT SYSTEM
OF the CENTRAL FURNISHING CO., 303, FULHAM-ROAD, S.W. Every kind of Household Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding supplied. General terms:—
£20 worth, £1 deposit, balance £1 per month.
£50 " £5 " £2 "
£100 " £10 " £3 "
Larger amounts by arrangement to suit customers' convenience. Persons about to furnish will find this the most accommodating and lenient firm in the kingdom. Houses or apartments, or any article supplied in any part of the country.—Prospectus, illustrations and price lists, free.—Country Branch, 40, Bridge-street, Northampton.

FURNISH ON EASY TERMS.
WITTAM COMPANY,
231, OLD-STREET, SHOREDITCH.
£10,000 STOCK to Select from. Our Terms Easiest in London.

£	worth	£	s.	deposit, balance	s.	d.	weekly.
5	worth	0	10	deposit, balance	2s.	0d.	weekly.
10	"	0	15	"	3s.	0d.	"
15	"	1	0	"	4s.	0d.	"
20	"	1	10	"	5s.	0d.	"
30	"	2	0	"	7s.	0d.	"

Our Speciality.—One Room Furnished, £5; deposit, 10s.; balance, 2s. week. Two Rooms Furnished, £10; deposit, £1; balance, 1s. week.
Any amount supplied. Price List on application.
WITTAM COMPANY,
231, OLD-STREET, SHOREDITCH.

FURNISH ON OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL FURNISHING CO., of 251, Tottenham Court-road, W., beg to inform the public that they supply all kinds of Furniture and other Goods necessary for House Furnishing on their Improved Easy Payment System, at the following terms:—
£10 worth of goods, deposit 15s., balance 12s. monthly.
£20 " " 20s. " 20s. "
£50 " " £5 " 40s. "
£100 " " £10 " £3 "
And so on, or by special arrangement.
Having a large and varied Stock of Furniture Carpets, Bedsteads, &c., on the premises, intending customers favouring us with an order need not run all over London on the pretence of dealing with so-called wholesale houses or manufacturers. Country customers being unable to come to town can, by sending us a list of their requirements, rely on our selecting goods as carefully as if selected by themselves. Price lists and prospectus, &c., free.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY.
NO. 1, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, MARE-STREET, HACKNEY, LONDON, E. Ask for New Town Hall. Please note name, Hackney Furnishing Company, over door. The Company are compelled to notify this on account of mistakes which have occurred.
FURNISH ON EASY TERMS.
£5 Worth .... £0 5s. Deposit .... 2s. 6d. per week.
£10 " .... £0 10s. " .... 3s. 0d. "
£20 " .... £1 0s. " .... 5s. 0d. "
£30 " .... £1 10s. " .... 7s. 6d. "
£50 " .... £2 10s. " .... 12s. 6d. "
Weekly or Quarterly Payments if desired.
Prospectus, catalogue, and full particulars post free. Every article selected from £50,000 stock on our own premises as above. Note address—No. 1, Town Hall Buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, E. At Broad-street, book Hackney; turn to right from station. (Notice name over door.)
Hours of business, 9.0 till 9.0. Close on Thursdays at 5.0 o'clock.

FURNISH ON
E. THOMAS AND SONS'
EASY HIRE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT.
207 and 208, Tottenham Court-road, and 1, Chenies-street, adjoining.
39 and 41, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W. Hours of business, 9.0 a.m. till 9.0 p.m.; Thursdays, 5.0 p.m. Town or Country. Goods marked in plain figures. No extra charges. Deposits not necessary. No security required. Fifty show rooms to select from. Established 1845.
USUAL TERMS:—
£5 Worth .... Deposit 10s. .... Balance 2s. 6d. per week.
£10 " .... " 15s. .... " 3s. 0d. "
£20 " .... " 20s. .... " 4s. 0d. "
£30 " .... " £1 10s. .... " 7s. 6d. "
£50 " .... " £3 .... " 12s. 6d. "
£100 " .... " £5 .... " 17s. 0d. "
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Any sized Bed only 9d. per lb., including Feathers, in strong Union (bordered) Tick, making, packing, wrapper, and carriage paid to any station in the United Kingdom.
SUPERIOR BEDS, Splendid Feathers, Linen Tick, 1s. per lb.
Samples of Feathers, Ticks, Price Lists, post free. For the convenience of Purchasers we have opened Branches at 55, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, and 178, Strand, London, where Beds and Samples can be obtained personally or by letter.
All orders must be accompanied by Cheque or P.O.O. (which, as security to purchasers, may be post-dated ten days) payable to
P. NEWHAM AND CO., Boston, Lincolnshire;
T. DOWNES, 55, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester;
OR THOS. SMITH, 178, Strand, London, W.C.
Feathers only 9d. per lb. The trade supplied.
Please mention this paper. A great reduction on three or more beds.

EVERY HEAD of a FAMILY SHOULD SEND for HARPER TWELVETREES' Illustrated PRICE LISTS of Laundry Machinery and Pamphlet, entitled, "How We Wash at Home," containing valuable practical experience. Post free.—HARPER TWELVETREES, 8, City-road, London, E.C.

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THE Valuable and Agreeable Properties of the Health-giving TOMATO may now be had in the form of a Concentrated and Portable Soup, easily made, constituting a perfect article of diet, healthful, delicious, and economical. In lever-top Canisters of 1lb., 2s. 6d.; ½lb., 1s. 3d.; ¼lb., 8d.; and in Metal Boxes containing One Dozen Packets, each sufficient to make a basin of rich soup, 2s. Sole Manufacturers, FREDK. KING and CO., Limited, Camomile-street, London. Proprietors of Edwards' Desiccated Soups.
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MINER'S Boxes—Mines and Turnovers, 3s. 9d. a gross; Summer Snow Balls, Ice Cream Balls, and New Malta Potatoes, 7lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; Mushrooms and Cricket Balls, 1s. 9d. gross.

WHAT! Lamb and Peas on a Plate, 1s. 9d. a gross. Jack Tar's Liquorice Plug, 2 for 1d., 4lb. boxes, 1s. 4d. Job line.

WEST India Figs, 1s. 9d. gross. Vanilla Pods, 1s. 9d. gross. Fragrant Musk Sticks, 1s. 9d. gross. Chowchow, 1s. 9d. gross; Silver Kali Slices, 1s. 9d.; Silver Caramels, 2s. gross, 10d. Mixed Jap Nuggets, 4lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; Red Cokernut Candy, 7lb. boxes, 1s. 3d.

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FOR DATES, FIGS, MONKEY NUTS, LOCUSTS, AND ALL KINDS OF NUTS.
JOHN RICHES, Cheapest Wholesale Confectioner, Fruit Importer, and Salesman for Commission in the World. No Travellers, no Horses, Carts, or [illegible]

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WITH reference to a RECENT DECISION in the Queen's Bench Division of the Court on a THREE YEARS' HIRING AGREEMENT, CRAMER and CO. beg to point out that they
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FOR ANY UNNOTIFIED CHANGE OF RESIDENCE, and should the Hirer at any time be UNABLE TO CONTINUE THE REGULAR PAYMENTS, CRAMER and CO. are ready to WAREHOUSE the instrument for SIX MONTHS, during which period the Hirer can pay arrears and RESUME POSSESSION of the PIANOFORTE.
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President, the Marquis of CARMARTHEN, M.P.
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179, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, W.
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DAILY (except Wednesday and Saturday) from 7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m., at 168, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C. Medicines 1s. a bottle. "NERVOUS DEBILITY" specially treated. The Surgeon sees Private Patients 12.0 to 2.0; Saturdays, till 4.0. COUNTRY PATIENTS BY LETTER. Treatise, 1s.

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NERVOUS DEAFNESS, Dyspepsia, Noises in Head, Loss of Vigour, and Genito-Urinary Diseases, &c., especially treated. THE PHYSICIAN attends 11.0 to 12.0 and 7.0 to 9.0; Sundays, 11.0 to 12.0 only. Weekly Subscription, 1s. to 2s. 6d. ADVICE AND MEDICINE BY POST. N.B.—A Separate Department for Bronchial Affections and General Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN.

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Mr. GOODMAN, Surgeon Dentist, No. 1, Ludgate Hill, removed from No. 61. Hours, 9.0 to 6.0. Pamphlets, "Dangers of American Bridge Work," post free.

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THE A. K. EXTRACT OF WALNUT JUICE (1s. a Bottle) stains the hair any shade. It does not burn it up like dye, or smell like the sulphur restorers, and is harmless, nourishing, washable, and lasting. Sent secretly packed, 3d. extra.—J. VALENTINE, 2, Frederica-crescent, Vassall-road, Brixton, London.

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MONS. HYPOLITE'S WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORER. Guaranteed to produce a most luxuriant head of hair, moustaches, or whiskers in a few days. Sold in boxes, securely sealed, and sent to any part of the United Kingdom, free from observation, with testimonials, for 7 stamps, post free. Stronger Preparation sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.—Mons. HYPOLITE, 278, Strand, London. Agents wanted.

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PERMANENTLY, Speedily, and Painlessly, by using LEROY'S MAGIC TISSUE. Easily applied, take up no room in boot, and never fails to cure. Price 1s. 1½d. from all Chemists, post free for 1s. 3d., from A. L. LEROY and CO., 32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

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TRY the FRENCH REMEDY. Not a dangerous drug, but a Wonderful Secret Invention. Never Fails. Particulars Free to all applicants on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.—Apply to M. D., 151, Graham-road, London, N.E.

TO LADIES.
INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all Obstructions and Irregularities. Unquestionably the safest and most reliable yet discovered. Particulars, with copies of genuine testimonials, free for stamped envelope.—MEDICUS (Secretary), Fawcett-road, Southsea.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD LEG.
AFTER 30 years' suffering, by using the GIPSEY OINTMENT. A certain Cure for Sores of every description when all other remedies have failed. In Boxes, post free, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.—C. WARD, 116, Fairbridge-road, Upper Holloway, N.

THE MODERN REMEDY FOR LADIES.—FEMININE PILLS.—Certain and safe. Magically effective. NEVER FAIL to bring about the desired effect, and prevent all irregularities. Free from observation. Post free, Government stamped, 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., per box, from Mrs. W. ALLEN, 5, Charles-street, Barnes, London, S.W.

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BY MONS. VIDIER'S process, without the aid of Lotions, Washes, or any advertised Cosmetics. [illegible]

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A FREE REMEDY.
CAUSE, Treatment, and Cure of Physical Debility, Nervousness, &c., with particulars for simple self-treatment.—Address,
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THE most effective on earth. For the most obstinate cases [illegible]. Price 7s. 6d. (Strongest, 11s. Bottle) post free; 6d. extra.—HERBAL INSTITUTE, 14, Hackney-road (opposite Shoreditch Church), London, N.E. Send stamped envelope for proofs and particulars.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY
REMOVES all Obstructions and irregularities from any cause and long standing. This remedy has never been known to fail in having the desired effect. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; strong, 11s. 6d. Post free.—MOSS and MARKS, Pengue-lane, Penge. Advice, stamped envelope.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION.
NEVER fails in the most obstinate cases. Ingredients only known to the doctor. Post free, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. Advice gratis.—Dr. FOUNTAIN, 105, White Lion-street, Islington, London.

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FOR 28 stamps, a sufficient supply of Lady St. John's Samaritan Salve to cure any ordinary case of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Tumours, Ulcers, Cancers, &c., however long standing; Erysipelas, Burns, Piles, and Skin Diseases.—J. QUIGLEY, 223, Wandsworth-road, London. Trial Box, 9 stamps. All Chemists.

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NEVER fail to remove the most obstinate cases of irregularity or obstruction, from whatever cause. Boxes, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., sent free from observation.—Dr. Heseldine, Clapham Junction, London, S.W. Advice free from 10.0 till 2.0 and 5.0 till 9.0.

MADAME HYPOLITE'S WORLD-RENOWNED FEMALE PILLS, the Safest and Surest. The most effectual and beneficial yet introduced to the female sex for removing obstinate cases of female irregularities and obstructions. Contain Valuable French Drugs not in any other pills. Never known to fail. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., of all Chemists, or of the Proprietress, Madame HYPOLITE, 278, Strand, London.

THE MAGIC FEMALE PILLS.
THE acknowledged leading remedy. Never fails. Corrects all irregularities, cures obstructions from whatever cause. These Pills are not made from Pennyroyal, Steel, Bitter Apple, or any such useless or injurious drugs, but are far more efficacious, as a trial will prove. Post free, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per box.—L. THOMASSO, 145, Westminster Bridge-road, London. Sold by chemists. Advice free, 2.0 to 6.0 p.m.

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THE most wonderful medicine ever discovered for all irregularities and obstructions, however obstinate or long-standing. Thousands have been relieved by this miraculous remedy, and thereby saved trouble, illness, and expense. Perfectly harmless; never fails to bring about the desired effect, as testified to by hundreds of married and single females. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. PILLS ARE USELESS, and only bring disappointment. Stamped addressed envelope for particulars to D'ASMAIL, Walthamstow. The only effectual remedy on earth. Try and judge for yourselves.

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HOW TO OBTAIN IT.
TO introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned will give away a few of Leahy's £1 Genuine Electric Belts, invented by Professor Van der Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U.S. Pat. 257,647). A positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Vitality, &c., &c.
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RADICALLY and speedily cured by a new and special process.
NO NAUSEOUS MEDICINES.
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OWBRIDGE'S STOMACHIC
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FOR the PERMANENT CURE of INDIGESTION with all its resultant forms of General Debility.
THE FINEST DIGESTIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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DR. DAVIS'S FAMOUS FEMALE PILLS,
PEARL COATED AND TASTELESS,
ARE composed of Steel, Pennyroyal, Bitter Apple, Aloes, Pil Cochia, and two other Drugs known only to Dr. Davis.
NO IRREGULARITY OR OBSTRUCTION can resist them.
9½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Sent free from observation.
309, PORTOBELLO-ROAD, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.
OR ORDER OF ANY CHEMIST.
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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the GREAT REMEDY for the above complaints. No restraint of diet during use.
Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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THE PROPRIETOR, who was for several years at THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-square, London, has never known these Pills to fail in removing the most obstinate cases of FEMALE IRREGULARITIES & OBSTRUCTIONS. He has seen them administered to thousands of both MARRIED and SINGLE WOMEN with the most marvellous results.
Thousands of testimonials from patients who have attended the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.
All Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors keep or can obtain them.
ASK for DODD'S. INSIST on having DODD'S. In Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, or direct,
Post free, under cover, from
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LONG, FLOWING EYELASHES, EYEBROWS, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE. It is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beards, and Moustachios. It causes the hair to grow on bald places and scanty partings. Of Chemists, 1s. or sent free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.
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PIMPLES, Black Specks, Sunburn, Freckles, and unsightly Blotches on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted harmless. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that astonishes everyone. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. A box (with directions) sent free from observation, post free, on receipt of 15 stamps to
Mrs. JAMES, 268, Caledonian-road, London, N.

HAIR DESTROYER
JAMES'S DEPILATORY instantly removes Superfluous Hairs from the Face, Neck, or Arms, without injury to the Skin. Of most Chemists, 1s., or, sent, with directions for use, free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.
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SAFE HERBAL SPECIALITIES.
ALOFAS TINCTURE—Sure Cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and all Throat and Chest Diseases.
ALOFAS POWDER Cures all Wasting Diseases, Night Sweats, Debility, Brain Fag, &c.
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ALOFAS SALVE OINTMENT for Chaps, Chilblains, Cracks, Rough Skins, Ulcers, &c.
ALOFAS RINGWORM OINTMENT.—A Safe Cure.
ALOFAS OINTMENT FOR PILES.
THE ALOFAS HAIR RESTORER.—A most successful means of Weakness [illegible]
The Alofas Remedies, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. each. Free from all poisonous and injurious ingredients. Sold by all Chemists, or of THE ALOFAS COMPANY, 20, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.
Manchester Depot, [illegible]

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Events of the Week up to Wednesday Night will be found in "Larry Lynx's" Article.]

RACING.

SALISBURY MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE WILTSHIRE PLATE.—Quebec, 4yrs, 10st 9lb (Mr. Abington), 1; Sea Song, aged, 10st 10lb (F. Barrett), 2; Master Hardress, 4yrs, 8st 10lb (Edmondson), 3. Eleven ran. Betting: 7 to 4 agst Quebec, 4 to 1 agst Sea Song, and 100 to 12 agst Master Hardress.

THE LONGLEAT WELTER PLATE.—Orange Peel, 4yrs, 9st 2lb (Mr. Abington), 1; Thurles, 3yrs, 8st 12lb (F. Barrett), 2; Hurst, 3yrs, 8st 9lb (H. Skelton), 3. Five ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Orange Peel, 5 to 1 agst Thurles, and 20 to 1 agst Hurst.

THE CITY BOWL.—Chilperic, 6yrs, 9st 12lb (Mr. Abington), 1; Peckfield, 2yrs, 7st 2lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Analysis, 2yrs, 7st 2lb (Harper). Five ran. Betting: 7 to 4 on Chilperic, 5 to 1 agst Peckfield, and 10 to 1 agst Analysis.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Smash, 3yrs, 8st (Bradbury), 1; Rotten Row, 4yrs, 10st 5lb (Mr. Abington), 2; Bedford Blue, 3yrs, 8st (G. Barrett), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Rotten Row, 3 to 1 agst Bedford Blue, and 100 to 30 agst Smash.

THE SALISBURY STAKES.—Glenemma colt, 9st (G. Barrett), 1; Lambeth, 9st (Liddiard), 2; Harold II., 9st (C. Loates), 3. Six ran. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Glenemma colt, 4 to 1 agst Lambeth, and 100 to 8 agst Harold II.

A SELLING HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Brookfield, 5yrs, 12st 3lb (Mr. Beevor), 1; Agricola, aged, 12st 7lb (Mr. E. Woodland), 2. Two ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Brookfield.

THE STONEHENGE PLATE.—Buccaneer, 3yrs, 8st 4lb (F. Barrett), 1; Trapezoid, 3yrs, 8st 8lb (Bradbury), 2; Insurance, 3yrs, 7st 13lb (M. Cannon), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Insurance, 4 to 1 agst Buccaneer, and 9 to 2 agst Trapezoid.

FRIDAY.

THE LONGFORD PLATE.—Thurles, 3yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Barrett), 1; Reform, 5yrs, 9st 11lb (Mr. Abington), 2; Ribbon, 4yrs, 9st 3lb (H. Woodland), 3. Four ran. Betting: 13 to 8 on Thurles, 9 to 4 agst Reform, and 10 to 1 agst Ribbon.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—Esta, 8st 8lb (Bradbury), 1; Rosybrook colt, 8st 11lb (F. Barrett), 2; Novice, 8st 8lb (C. Loates), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 11 to 8 agst Rosybrook colt, 2 to 1 agst Esta, and 100 to 8 agst Novice.

A MAIDEN HUNTERS' FLAT RACE PLATE.—Hollington, 5yrs, 11st 10lb (Hon. G. Lambton), 1; St. Valentine, 4yrs, 11st (Sir C. Slade), 2; Lady Leigh, aged, 12st (Mr. W. Woodland), 3. Six ran. Betting: 5 to 2 on Hollington, 4 to 1 agst St. Valentine, and 10 to 1 agst Lady Leigh.

THE WILTON PARK STAKES.—Marian, 8st 11lb (F. Barrett), 1; The Stint, 9st (Chadbourne), 2; Sans Quartier, 8st 4lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Four ran. Betting: 21 to 8 on Marian, 2 to 1 agst The Stint, and 100 to 8 agst Sans Quartier.

THE SALISBURY CUP.—The Rejected, aged, 8st 13lb (Mr. Abington), 1; Insurance, 3yrs, 6st 13lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Partisan, 5yrs, 8st 13lb (Edmondson), 3. Six ran. Betting: 9 to 2 on The Rejected, and 10 to 1 agst Insurance and Partisan.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY PLATE.—Annaghmore, 3yrs, 7st (R. Chaloner), 1; Hurst, 3yrs, 7st 3lb (H. Skelton), 2; Mordure, 3yrs, 7st 7lb (G. Barrett), 3. Five ran. Betting: 9 to 4 on Mordure, and 11 to 2 agst Annaghmore.

THE SALISBURY FOAL STAKES.—Sweet Saint, 8st 6lb (M. Cannon), w.o.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE ZETLAND PLATE.—Trio, 8st 6lb (Weldon), 1; Bimetallist, 8st 7lb (Rickaby), 2; Pasquino, 8st 7lb (J. Osborne), 3. Six ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Bimetallist, 3 to 1 agst Pasquino, and 5 to 1 agst Trio.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.—Lord Burleigh, 8st 7lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Lady Lumley colt, 8st 7lb (R. Adams), 2; Geraldine, 8st 4lb (Weldon), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 7 to 2 agst Lord Burleigh, 4 to 1 agst Lady Lumley colt, and 10 to 1 agst Geraldine.

THE DONCASTER SPRING HANDICAP PLATE.—Sabra, 3yrs, 6st 4lb (W. Blake), 1; Shrine, 4yrs, 7st 2lb (Colling), 2; High Commissioner, 4yrs, 7st 7lb (Wood), 3. Twelve ran. Betting: 9 to 4 agst Sabra, 7 to 1 agst High Commissioner, and 100 to 7 agst Shrine. Place betting: 6 to 4 on Sabra, 6 to 4 agst High Commissioner, and 3 to 1 agst Shrine.

THE LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP.—Boule d'Or, 5yrs, 8st 12lb (Watts), 1; Newcourt, 3yrs, 7st 10lb (S. Chandley), 2; Shy Girl, 4yrs, 9st (J. Woodburn), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 4 to 1 agst Shy Girl, and 6 to 1 each agst Boule d'Or and Newcourt.

THE DONCASTER STAKES.—The Admiral, 3yrs, 8st (J. Woodburn), 1; Dainty Davie, 3yrs, 8st (Allsopp), 2. Two ran. Betting: 7 to 1 on The Admiral.

FRIDAY.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Larkaway, 3yrs, 7st 9lb (Woodburn), 1; Dunvegan, 4yrs, 8st 10lb (Rickaby), 2; Early Dawn, 3yrs, 6st 11lb (Allsopp), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Larkaway, 11 to 4 agst Dunvegan, and 100 to 7 agst Early Dawn.

THE CORPORATION STAKES.—Shy Girl, 4yrs, 9st 4lb (Woodburn), 1; Blue Peter, 5yrs, 9st 7lb (Bruckshaw), 2; Grandee, 3yrs, 8st 4lb (Fagan), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 5 to 2 each agst Shy Girl and Blue Peter, and 6 to 1 agst Grandee.

THE FITZWILLIAM STAKES.—Blockley, 9st 3lb (A. Holbeach), 1; Canzonetta, 8st 4lb (R. Atkins), 2; Strawberry, 8st 4lb (Colling), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 7 to 2 agst Canzonetta, 75 to 20 agst Blockley, and 10 to 1 agst Strawberry.

THE CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP PLATE.—Tommy Tittlemouse, aged, 9st (Weldon), 1; Mutual Consent, 4yrs, 8st 5lb (Fagan), 2; Lodore, 3yrs, 7st 4lb (Allsopp), 3. Five ran. Betting: 2 to 1 each agst Tommy Tittlemouse and Lodore, and 5 to 1 agst Mutual Consent.

THE DON PLATE.—Hon. Agnes, 8st 4lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Armillary, 8st 4lb (J. Osborne), 2; Agneau, 8st 7lb (Finlay), 3. Five ran. Betting: 7 to 4 on Hon. Agnes, 4 to 1 agst Armillary, and 10 to 1 agst Agneau.

THE PORTLAND STAKES.—Queen Laura, 4yrs, 9st 6lb (Weldon), 1; Warlaby, aged, 10st 2lb (J. Osborne), 2; Figlia, 3yrs, 7st 3lb (W. Blake), 3. Three ran. Betting: Evens Warlaby, 15 to 8 agst Queen Laura, and 100 to 30 agst Figlia.

LONDON BETTING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

3 to 1 agst Gouverneur, t	9 to 1 agst Cuttlestone, o
6 to 1 — PeterFlower, t&o	100 to 8 — St. Simon of the Rock, t & o
11 to 2 — Orvieto, t & o	
100 to 15 — Common, t	25 to 1 — bar six, o

KEMPTON JUBILEE STAKES.

100 to 15 agst FitzSimon, t	20 to 1 agst L'Abbe Morin, t
7 to 1 — The Imp, t & o	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Peter Flower, t	100 to 8 agst Orvieto, t & o
6 to 1 — Common, t	33 to 1 — Henry VIII., t

MANCHESTER BETTING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

3 to 1 agst Gouverneur, t & w	7 to 1 agst Common, t
5 to 2 — Peter Flower, t & o	100 to 8 — St. Simon of the Rock, t f
5 to 1 — Orvieto, t	

KEMPTON JUBILEE STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Fitzsimon, t & o	100 to 6 agst Harpstring, t&o
8 to 1 — The Imp, t & o	100 to 6 — Martagon, t & o
9 to 1 — Surefoot, t & o	100 to 6 — Lord Esterling, t & o
10 to 1 — Narrator, t & o	
100 to 7 — Garter, t & o	20 to 1 — L'Abbe Morin, t

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst The Deemster, t & o	10 to 1 agst Common, t

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

We are officially informed by Messrs. Weatherby of the following scratchings:—Queen of Clubs out of all engagements. All engagements in Mr. Tenby's name: Passion. Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas: All Mr. Hamar Bass's horses. Lingfield Spring Hurdle Race: Reigning Monarch (by telegram).

"CALENDAR" ITEMS.

A meeting of the Jockey Club will be held at Newmarket on Wednesday in the First Spring meeting.

A meeting of the Bentinck Benevolent Fund Committee will be held at Newmarket on April 27th, at 6.15 p.m.

Rule 160.—In all races, should there be any surplus from entrance or subscription over the advertised value, it shall be paid to the winner, unless provided by the conditions to go to other horses in the race. A race may be declared void provided the number of entries required by advertisement be not obtained, but the value of a prize once advertised shall not be reduced.

In consequence of the award made by the arbitrator appointed by the High Court of Justice, re Godfrey and Goater, the stewards of the Jockey Club decide that all entries made by Mr. Godfrey or Mr. Goater subsequent to October 24th, 1889, are wrong nominations, and do not attach to the horses, but are to be paid for by the nominators respectively.

The Stewards of the National Hunt Committee, having observed that it is a practice at many meetings to advertise the distance to be run as "about two miles," Messrs. Weatherby have been instructed not to publish in future the conditions of any race with the distance so described, and clerks of courses will be held responsible for any infringement of Rule 46.

A general meeting of the committee will be held at Messrs. Weatherby's office, 6, Old Burlington-street, London, W., on Monday, May 11th, at 1.0 o'clock p.m. Notice of motion, by the stewards:—To omit the definition of "a private handicap." Rule 122.—To omit the words, "or private handicaps."

JOCKEYS' LICENSES.

The list of jockeys to whom licenses have been granted to ride under Rule 95 of the Rules of Racing, in addition to those already published, includes:—Ernest Field, George Skelton, Tom Smith, William Sensier, Wyndham Coleman, Archer (apprentice to Mr. M. Dawson), Harry Chaloner (apprentice to Mr. M. Dawson), Albert Edward Fordham (apprentice to Mr. M. Dawson).

BILLIARDS.

T. TAYLOR V. H. M'NEIL.

The series of spot-barred games of 600 up between these players were continued at the Westminster Aquarium on Thursday. The afternoon's game resulted in a victory for Taylor after a close fight by 9 points. In the evening M'Neil was successful, winning by 12 points. The highest breaks during the day were 106, 74, 57, 53, 63, 70, and 67 by Taylor, and 162, 74, 95, 64, 78, and 73, and 113 unfinished by M'Neil.

A RECORD BREAK.

Friday afternoon's game produced a great surprise. After making nine, Taylor got the balls fixed in the jaws of one of the pockets and made a sensational run of cannons. When an adjournment was called he had made 664, and in the evening he added 65 more before breaking down, the break thus amounting to 1,467, which is the highest break with the spot stroke barred of which there is any record.

D. RICHARDS V. C. DAWSON.

This week the Saloon, Catherine-street, Strand, has been devoted to a series of matches between the above-named players of 600 up (spot barred) even. Richards had won four to two on Wednesday evening. On Thursday afternoon Dawson was in capital form, and with 155 and 80 (unfinished) as his chief breaks, he finally won by 167 points. There was a larger company present on Thursday evening. Richards made 182, in which were some pretty nursery cannons, but Dawson ran up 108 and 63, and finally won by 235 points. The record of games is now—four all. On Friday afternoon, Richards made chief breaks of 163, 65, 93, and 36, as against 99, 46, and 45 twice by Dawson, and won the game by 86 points. In the evening the tenth game of the series also fell to Richards, who contributed splendid breaks of 249, 180, and 85, and won by 418 points. Dawson's highest run was 64.

RACQUETS.

PRINCE'S CLUB RACQUET HANDICAP.

The first round in this handicap was concluded on Thursday, the following being the winners of the ties:—J. Ralli, A. E. Gibbs, S. P. Ralli, A. W. Cotton, G. F. Vernon, C. H. de Rougemont, Reginald Prentice, Neptune Blood, P. St. Leger Grenfell, Hwfa Williams, and Louis Thieville.

A tie in the second round of the singles handicap at the Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, was played on Friday afternoon, the contestants being Mr. A. E. Gibbs, 7 aces start, and Mr. S. P. Ralli, 5. After capital play on both sides Mr. Gibbs won by three games to one.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GOLF TOURNAMENT.

There was no play in the above-mentioned competition on Thursday, but Messrs. Gerald Balfour, George Baird, M.P., the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., were out for practice. There was also a private match between Colonel Gathorne Hardy and Captain Laing, but the result was not made known.

There was no play on Friday in this tournament owing to the Tooting Bec Competitions, in which a large number of members were taking part.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A very successful meeting of the Gun Club was held on Thursday. The £3 Handicap Sweepstakes, with £15 added, found fifteen subscribers, of whom Mr. Wordman (25 yards) and Mr. Berry (26) had alone killed all at the end of the fifth round, so a division was agreed to of £66. In the preliminary pools Mr. Digby (24), Mr. Wordman (25), Mr. Berry (26), and Mr. Macalister (30), shot well.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT ALDERSHOT.

This big military meeting was resumed on Thursday in fine, sunny weather, on the Queen's Parade Ground, North Camp. With regard to the competition the most singular fact is that in the tent pegging, although several regiments of cavalry were well represented, all of them were knocked out in the early ties, and there now only remain representatives of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Results:—

TENT PEGGING.—Winners of semi-final ties: Sergeant Crack, Royal Engineers; Bombardier Bickford, 4th Battery, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Bates, Royal Engineers; and Driver Scott, 75th Battery.

PHYSICAL DRILL.—Battalions left in: 2nd Leinster Regiment; 1st South Wales Borderers; 1st Somerset Light Infantry; 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment (the Queen's); 2nd East Kent Regiment; 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Company Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College.

SWORD V. SWORD.—Second Ties—Winners: Sergeant-major M'Cann, Army Service Corps; Troop Sergeant-major Attfield, 20th Hussars; Sergeant Caddington, K Battery, R.H.A.; Sergeant Hont, 47th Battery, R.A.; Sergeant Milligan, 5th Dragoon Guards; Corporal Preedy, 47th Battery R.A.; Sergeant Thorogood, a bye.

FOIL FENCING.—Third Ties—Winners: Quartermaster-sergeant Hawkins, Gymnasium Staff; Sergeant-instructor W. Palmer, Gymnasium Staff; Corporal Davis, 2nd Life Guards.

SWORD V. LANCE.—Troop Sergeant-major Boag, 5th Dragoon Guards; Sergeant Hawkes, Army Service Corps; Sergeant Caddington, K Battery, R.H.A.; Sergeant Milligan, 5th Dragoon Guards; Troop Sergeant-major Attfield, 20th Hussars; Troop Sergeant-major Milgate, 20th Hussars; Sergeant A. Lay, Army Service Corps.

BAYONET V. BAYONET.—Final: Sergeant-instructor Palmer, Gymnasium Staff, first (bronze medal and £4); Sergeant Mee, 2nd Leinster Regiment, second (medal and £3); Corporal Preedy, 47th Battery, R.A., third (£2); Troop Sergeant-major Boag, 5th Dragoon Guards, fourth (£1).

MR. DE COBAIN.

The above is a portrait of Mr. E. S. W. De Cobain, member for East Belfast, against whom a warrant has been obtained on a grave charge, as previously mentioned in our columns.

THE ACTRESS AND HER DRESSES.

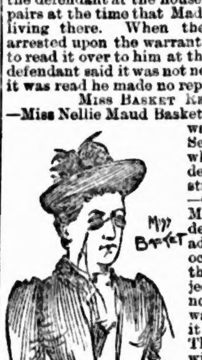
The adjourned action by Mrs. Manley, a West-end dressmaker, against Miss Dorothy Dene, the actress, for £44, for dresses supplied to herself and her sisters, was heard at the Westminster County Court on Thursday. Mr. Moore was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brandon represented the defendant.—On the case being called on, Mr. Brandon said the plaintiff had adopted his honour's suggestion and taken back all the dresses and altered them, but instead of making them to fit she had utterly spoiled them.—The judge said he now had nothing to do with anything but two dresses, which he saw on, and was of opinion did not fit. All the others fitted and must be paid for. Miss Dorothy's brown and gold dress did not fit on the last occasion, and her sister's heliotrope one was too tight in the neck. He would see those on again, and if they fitted now they would have to be paid for.—The ladies then retired to a private room, and returned shortly attired in the dresses in dispute. The result of the examination was an expression from the judge that they certainly did not fit.—Mrs. Manley came forward, and declared that Miss Dene was standing as awkwardly as she could.—Miss Dene (indignantly): I am standing as I always do.—His Honour: Now, Miss Dene, hold your head up.—This request having been complied with, he again examined the dress, and again expressed an opinion that it did not fit.—After some further conversation, the judge said there must be a deduction of eight guineas for Miss Dorothy's brown and gold dress, of £3 13s. 6d. for the cloak which was to be worn with it, and was now of no use, £1 1s. for the extra braid for the dress, and £5 5s. for the sister's dress.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN VERNEY, M.P.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT BOW-STREET.

Captain Verney, who is on bail, again appeared before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street Police Court on Friday, charged with having, on or about September 17th, 1890, conspired with Eugenie Rouillier to procure Nellie Maud Basket, she being under the age of 21 years. Mr. Avory, instructed by Mr. W. Cuffe and Mr. Frayling, appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. St. John Wontner defended Captain Verney. — Mr. Avory said that before proceeding with the evidence there were one or two additional facts which were not in his possession when the case was before the court last week, and which would be relied upon on behalf of the prosecution. In addition to the man Russell, who received letters, as was alleged, on behalf of the defendant in the name of Wilson, another man, a hairdresser in Bridge-street, Westminster, also stated that for nine or ten years he had been in the habit of receiving letters for Wilson and forwarding them to various addresses. A hall porter at the Travellers' Club had likewise been in the habit for the last six or seven years, at the defendant's request, of receiving letters addressed to him in the name of Wilson. It would be proved that in December, 1884, the defendant took a house in Arlesford-road, Kennington, in that name. A woman was put in by him as tenant, and passed under the name of d'Arcourt. She remained there until 1886. The defendant employed a man to do some repairs in that year, and when they were finished a woman, who passed under the name of Madame Rouillier was put in as caretaker. The man, who would be called as a witness, actually had an interview with the defendant at the house relative to the repairs at the time that Madame Rouillier was living there. When the defendant was arrested upon the warrant the officer offered to read it over to him at the station, but the defendant said it was not necessary, and when it was read he made no reply.

MISS BASKET RECALLED.



—Miss Nellie Maud Basket, recalled, said it was on Tuesday, September 30th last, when she saw the defendant in Bridge-street, Westminster.—Cross-examined by Mr. Wontner: She declined to give her address on the last occasion because they had been subjected to some annoyance, but she was willing to give it now if required.—The clerk said the witness would be bound over in £40 to give evidence against the defendant, if necessary, at any of the sessions at the Old Bailey.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

—Mrs. Basket, mother of the last witness, gave evidence as to the engagement with Florent, adding, that on her return from abroad she and her daughter met the defendant in Westminster. Her daughter on seeing him exclaimed, "Mother, here is the beast Wilson."—Mr. Wontner said he had no questions to ask the witness, who was bound over to appear at the Old Bailey if necessary.—Robert Russell said he was an assistant box-office keeper at Covent Garden Theatre. He was formerly in the royal Navy. In 1862 he was a seaman on board her Majesty's ship Grappler. The defendant at that time was captain of the ship. The witness afterwards joined the Oberon, of which the defendant was also captain. In 1880 he left the Navy, retiring on a pension. In 1885, when Captain Verney was elected M.P., the witness sent a letter congratulating him on his success. Shortly afterwards he received a letter from the defendant, in consequence of which he called upon him at Bridge-street, Westminster. After some conversation he asked the witness if he would receive letters for him which were connected with his Parliamentary business. The witness replied "Certainly," and the defendant said he would pay him for his trouble. He received communications afterwards from Captain Verney asking him to receive his letters in the names of Campbell, Bonard, and later Wilson. He forwarded them to various places, among which were the Travellers' Club, Bridge-street, Westminster, and Claydon House, Bucks. The last time he saw the defendant was in the autumn of last year, at his chambers in Bridge-street.

A LETTER TO ROUILLIER.

Witness believed the following letter, which had been found at Rouillier's lodgings, was in Wilson's handwriting:—

Dear Eugenie,—Thank you. I did receive the little pad, and am obliged to you for it. It was careless of me not to thank you for it before. I have written to my friend to say you are willing to go for £5 and all expenses, but then my friend will depend upon me that you really will go, so that you must not go away out of London to Brussels or anywhere else without giving me at least a few weeks' notice, so that some one else may be found to supply your place. I wonder when you met me on Wednesday; I did not see you. Do not trouble to return the book. I do not want it back. You know it is considered such a very naughty book that in America it is not allowed to be sold at all. I myself cannot see that it is so very naughty.—Your affectionate friend, W.

—In cross-examination, the witness stated that he recognised the defendant without hesitation when he saw him among a number of other people at the court a short time ago.—William Combes, secretary to the art editor of the *Illustrated London News*, produced a copy of the paper of the 25th of January, 1889, containing a portrait of Captain Verney.

ROUILLIER'S MOVEMENTS.

—Charles Kershaw said that in 1886 he was engaged to take an inventory of the house in Arlesford-road, where he afterwards did some work. When he first went there a man was caretaker, but subsequently Rouillier took charge of the house. The witness paid Rouillier weekly on behalf of Wilson.—Emily Clayton said that in September last she kept a governess's registry, in Ebury-street, Pimlico, and on the 11th of that month received a letter, signed by Florent, who inquired for a young girl to go abroad for a short time. A country girl, the letter added, would be preferred. At that time the witness had the name of Miss Basket on the books. She advised her to write for the place, which she did. On the following Monday Florent came and saw Miss Basket. — Miss Basket, again recalled, identified an envelope addressed to "W. Wilson, 17, Britannia-road, Fulham," as being in the handwriting of Rouillier.—Thomas Carter, bootmaker, of Quebec-street, Marylebone, said a woman whom he now knew to be Rouillier lived in his house from April to September last year. She then went away, but came back on October 15th. A man whom he identified as the defendant came to see Rouillier there.—Mr. Avory said that was all the evidence he had to offer at present, and he asked for a further remand.—The case was adjourned until Thursday next, the same bail for the defendant's appearance being accepted, namely, himself in £5,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each.

SPORTING LIBEL CASE.

THE ACTION BY LORD PENRHYN.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, the case of Lord Penrhyn v. the Licensed Victuallers' Newspaper Company and Gale was called on. The plaintiff in his pleadings set out that he was the owner of racehorses, which were trained at the Exton Park stables, Rutlandshire, and was a member of the Jockey Club. The defendant company were proprietors, and Benjamin Thomas Gale was the publisher of the *Licensed Victuallers' Mirror*. On the 23rd May, 1890, the defendants published of the plaintiff the following:—

If we were asked to mention the most in and out equine performers we should point to a certain aristocratic Rutland stable, where the air evidently affects the horses so marvellously that they rarely gallop in public two days alike. How can observers reconcile Noble Chieftain's best and work exhibitions? How account for Carmine's peculiarities? But then you must remember a noble lord manages the division. They are not the property of bookmakers, or may be, as in the Radmall-Brilliancy case, the ruling powers would ask some searching questions. . . . Carmine, indeed, it was enough to make her Doncaster backers turn right down blood red. The Second Spring meeting at head-quarters opened with one of the most awful staggerers that backers have encountered for many a day; and it is simply extraordinary that the trainer of Carmine should not have been invited by the stewards to explain the sudden improvement in form displayed by this filly. . . . Now just look at this. As recent as Thursday Carmine, 4 years, carrying 8st 11lb, could only get third to Aperse, 5 years, 9st 3lb, and Queen Laura, 3 years, carrying 8st 4lb over a mile. On Tuesday at Newmarket, this same Carmine, 4 years old, carrying 7st 11lb, readily smashes up Lady Rosebery, 5 years, carrying 8st 5lb, Antibes, 4 years old, carrying 7st 12lb, and another. The price was 10 to 1 against Carmine, and it was 100 to 1 against her if Doncaster running had been true. Exton Park stable is indeed a bit warm—real mustard.

The defendants, by their pleadings, denied that they had published what was complained of maliciously; and asserted that the words, without the meanings placed upon them, were not defamatory of the plaintiff. They further said that so far as the statements consisted of facts they were true, and so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion they were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon a set of facts which were a matter of public interest. Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Gully, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Matthews, were for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-general, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Cababé for the defendants.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

—Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., in opening the case, said Lord Penrhyn had had horses in training for many years. The defendants were the proprietors of the *Licensed Victuallers' Mirror*, which was principally devoted to sporting, and particularly racing. The action was brought in respect of a libel which appeared in the issue of the 23rd May, 1890. For the last few years Lord Penrhyn had trained his horses in the park of Lord Gainsborough, and associated with him were Mr. Clayton, an old college friend, and General Owen Williams. The actual supervision of the horses depended mainly on Mr. Clayton, and they were trained by a man named Allen. Lord Penrhyn did not object to just comments, but he could not allow charges of malpractices to be made against him. The libel was under the head of "Racing Reflections." The defendants had, however, pleaded that they did not intend the comments to apply to Lord Penrhyn.

RUNNING OF NOBLE CHIEFTAIN AND CARMINE.

Sir Charles then proceeded to assert that the plaintiff had acted bona fide, and was one of the few racing men who only backed their own horses. He explained the running of Carmine. He backed Noble Chieftain for £500 at Doncaster, when he was defeated by Ransom, but the distance was not suitable for the horse. On the next day, over six furlongs, Noble Chieftain won. Lord Penrhyn had, as a fact, only £230 upon him. The suspicions of the writer of the libel were without foundation. With regard to the running of Noble Chieftain, Lord Penrhyn had never run his horses in big handicaps, and had never won a race worth £500. Noble Chieftain's record was an extraordinary one. The horse ran forty-nine times, won nineteen times, was second twelve times, third nine times, and unplaced nine times. At Doncaster, when Carmine lost, Lord Penrhyn had on her £100. When she won at Newmarket shortly afterwards he thought she had not the ghost of a chance, and he had not a penny piece on. Carmine ran eleven times in 1888, winning twice, being five times second, twice third, and twice unplaced. In 1889 she won once, was twice second, three times third, and twice unplaced. He would show the jury that Lord Penrhyn's horses were rarely unplaced, and were always ridden out. Sir Charles also gave the record of Ornatus. The stable in three years, with all their horses, had won seventy times, being fifty-eight times second, and forty-six times third. The learned counsel then emphasised what he declared to be the meaning of the charges in the libel. It was implied that Carmine was pulled at Doncaster, or that 100 to 1 would not have been offered against her at Newmarket. The defendants had put in a plea for mitigation of damages to the effect that before the libel was published there was a general bad reputation prevalent on the turf as to the Exton Park training stable. That was an extraordinary plea in face of the fact that the defendants had asserted that the libels did not relate to Lord Penrhyn. Persons who lost their half-dollars were apt to throw accusations at honourable men on the turf; but honourable men should be protected. He reminded the jury that even the late Lord Falmouth, one of the most honourable men, had been attacked over the running of Dutch Oven. The sport of racing ought to be kept pure; but that could certainly not be done by reckless and irresponsible libels.

LORD PENRHYN IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

—Lord Penrhyn, the plaintiff, was examined by Mr. Gully, and gave particulars as to the Exton Park stables and his association with Mr. Clayton. He had had, said his lordship, horses in training for thirty years. His average of horses had been twelve at Exton Park; now he had fifteen. He bought Noble Chieftain for 3,000gs. in 1888, when he was a three-year-old; he bred Ornatus at Penrhyn Castle; bought Carmine from General Pearson, on Lord Falmouth's recommendation, for £1,500; and Robin Hood in 1888, from Mr. Barrett. He had never run his horses except for the purpose of winning. He had backed his horses, but had never laid against them. In 1889 a paragraph relating to his horses appeared in the *Morning Post*, and he called the attention of the stewards to the Jockey Club to it. They advised him to take no notice of it. A paragraph appeared in the Globe in 1890, and he brought an action against the proprietor, who published an apology, paid the costs and £100, which he handed over to the Rous Memorial and another fund. The name of the writer was also revealed to him.—Mr. Lawrence said this was irrelevant. They were not trying charges against any one else.—The plaintiff was then examined as to the running at Doncaster of Carmine. After her defeat at Doncaster she was (he proceeded) tried with Ornatus before she ran for the Newmarket Stakes. Ornatus won. Carmine, however, won the Newmarket Stakes, beating Lady Rosebery and two others. Lady Rosebery was the favourite at 13 to 8, 10 to 1 being betted against Carmine. He had not a penny on over the race, and he had £100 on Carmine when she lost at Doncaster. He had expected Lady Rosebery to win the race, as he believed she was a better animal than Carmine. He had furnished information as to his betting transactions. He was at Doncaster in 1890, when Noble Chieftain ran for the Rufford Abbey Plate, and he had £500 on him. The horse's favourite course was from five to six furlongs; the Rufford Abbey Plate course turned out to be a mile. The horse lost. He won the Wharncliffe Stakes, and Ransom, who beat him in the Rufford Abbey Plate Stakes, lost. He had £230 on the horse in the Wharncliffe Stables.

LORD PENRHYN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

—In cross-examination by Mr. Lawrence, the plaintiff said it was possible with some people for horses not to run straight without the owners knowing it. Although he was the principal owner in the stable he only went down occasionally. He left comparatively little of his betting to Mr. Clayton. When he was not present at races Mr. Clayton made bets for him. Mr. Clayton gave him information about his horses before he made bets, and he lived closed to the stables. He received information, as a rule, from the stables by letter. He never received information from the trainer. Other paragraphs had appeared reflecting on the running of his horses, and Mr. Lowther showed him a cutting from the *Referee*. Other writers in the sporting press had taken up the charges. As his own conduct in running horses had been impugned, and as the Jockey Club had been blamed for not acting in the matter, he had felt bound to call in the assistance of the law to stop the slanders. He had felt it necessary to do this to vindicate his own honour and the character of the stable. His object in bringing this action was to show that no suspicion attached to him. The defendants had made it clear that they did not want to cast suspicion upon him, for what they gave with one hand they took away with the other. He told Messrs. Lewis he would accept no apology which was not full and sufficient. It was his view that the horses had run honestly.—Mr. Lawrence: Have they ran in and out?—Mr. Justice Hawkins: What do you mean by running in and out? Do you mean to insinuate that these horses run dishonestly? If you do, put the question distinctly, so that we can have the definite answer.—Mr. Lawrence: What I say is that so far as Lord Penrhyn is concerned the horses were run honestly.—Mr. Justice Hawkins: You disclaim any dishonest running of horses on the part of Lord Penrhyn?—Sir Charles Russell: Then who do you want to libel? (Laughter.)—Mr. Justice Hawkins: You now disclaim any intention to impute to Lord Penrhyn any dishonesty of any sort or kind. We only want to know so that we can see what the issue is.—Mr. Lawrence: We say that without Lord Penrhyn's knowledge his horses have been running in and out.—Sir Charles Russell: Where do you say that you impute dishonest running?—Mr. Justice Hawkins: Yes.—Mr. Lawrence said they did not with the plaintiff's knowledge.—Some conversation here passed sotto voce between counsel, and Mr. Lawrence laughingly said that Sir Charles Russell had remarked that he would not take advantage of his (Mr. Lawrence's) "in-an-out" running. (Laughter.) It showed how a phrase might be used without making any imputation. (Laughter.)—In further cross-examination, the plaintiff said he believed his horses had uniformly run up to their form, quite apart from the question of dishonesty.—Mr. Lawrence: That is one construction of the libel, and the defence was expressly pleaded to raise that point.—The plaintiff was further cross-examined as to races at Derby and at Newmarket. At the latter place Noble Chieftain, giving 2st. 5lb. to Whistle Jacket, beat him, being placed third and Whistle Jacket nowhere. Later, Noble Chieftain, giving only 1st. 7lb. to Whistle Jacket, was beaten by him.—In the course of Lord Penrhyn's cross-examination, Mr. Justice Hawkins said he could not conceive what the inquiries as to the horses running in his lordship's name had to do with the issue before the jury, after every imputation had been withdrawn upon Lord Penrhyn. If there was an intention to make imputations against other persons, then let them be made, so that they might face them; but it could not affect the issue so far as Lord Penrhyn was concerned.—After some further discussion, Mr. Justice Hawkins said if charges against other persons were made they could not be tried there. — Sir Charles Russell said the question was: Is this a libel against Lord Penrhyn or not? He did not believe his learned friend would say it was not. If the defendants were willing to apologise and pay costs and damages—the amount was not a question—the plaintiff would accept the offer; but he could not do so if charges were to be made about those with whom he was associated.—Lord March was next called, and at the conclusion of his evidence the case was adjourned.

ADELPHI CLUB PROSECUTION.

Mr. Samuel Cohen, proprietor of the Adelphi Club, appeared at Bow-street Police Court on Thursday to six summonses charging him with selling wine, spirits, and tobacco without a license. Mr. Dennis appeared in support of the summonses on behalf of the Excise authorities; and Mr. Geoghegan defended.—Mr. Geoghegan said that, subject to the approval of the prosecution, he was prepared to plead guilty to three summonses for the 14th of February, and accept the aggregate penalty, £120. — Mr. Dennis said there were three other summonses for another day, but he was quite prepared to leave the matter in the hands of the court if it was thought that the justice of the case would be met. He was prepared to proceed.—Mr. Geoghegan said he was prepared to fight. The only thing was whether they could come to a modus vivendi.—Sir John Bridge said it was not a satisfactory way of leaving the responsibility to the magistrate. Either go on or withdraw.—After some discussion, Mr. Dennis agreed to accept the full penalties on the three summonses, and the defendant was fined £20 for selling wines, £50 for selling spirits, and £50 for selling tobacco without licences.

At the Oundle Police Court on Thursday, Frederick Lilley, journeyman painter, was fined £5 and 21s. costs., and Margaret Aldwinkle, his housekeeper, was committed for two months' imprisonment for wilfully neglecting and illtreating Lilley's daughter, aged six years. The medical evidence showed that the child had a fractured arm, that parts of her body were covered with sores, that the neck was scarred with a hot iron, and that it was in a dirty and emaciated condition. The child did not weigh more than 20lb.

A LAWN TENNIS CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, the hearing of the case of Webb and another v. Taylor and others, which has occupied Mr. Justice Hawkins and a jury three days, was concluded. It was an action which excited considerable interest in lawn tennis circles.—The plaintiffs were lessees of the Montpelier Gardens, Cheltenham, and the defendants, Captain Taylor, General Houghton, Mr. Agg Gardner, and Mr. E. C. J. Studd, were the committee of the Cheltenham Lawn Tennis Tournament. The plaintiffs claimed £3,000 damages for the loss sustained through the breach of an agreement by the defendants to hold the 1890 tournament. The defence was that the grounds were not in a fit condition for a five days' tournament. In summing up, his lordship said that the amount of damages claimed was exorbitant and unjustifiable, and no man in his senses would make such a claim.—The jury found for the defendants, and his lordship gave judgment accordingly.

A BOY SHOT.

A shocking affair occurred in a Nottingham café, much frequented by newsboys, on Friday morning. Several lads were talking of firearms and revolvers, when the proprietor of the café produced from his pocket a revolver, and removing two cartridges, pulled the trigger four times, pointing the weapon at the boys, one of whom told him to be careful. The revolver went off immediately afterwards, a bullet entering the head of Arthur Barson, whose dying deposition has been taken. Taylor is in custody.

"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

There is a decided increase of business this week, all the leading departments being characterised by more or less briskness. Perhaps the most encouraging feature is the partial restoration of confidence in South American securities. They are being steadily and largely bought for speculative investment by some of the great financial houses, in the belief that all will come right in time. With that opinion I entirely agree; the natural wealth of South America is so vast that its present indebtedness is a mere nothing compared with the resources which form its ultimate guarantees. These buyers make their account of course, with the possibility of Argentina having to suspend payment of interest on her obligations for two or three years. Not a few, indeed, consider that this would be the wisest course under present circumstances; its adoption would, at all events, secure for the nearly paralysed republic a fresh start in matters financial. The issue of bonds in lieu of interest merely postpones payment, with the inevitable consequence of paving the way for another collapse later on. At the same time, it is eminently calculated to keep Argentine securities in a chronic state of depression, inasmuch as many recipients of the interest bonds will be under compulsion to sell them at any price. Be that as it may, the outlook is decidedly more hopeful, and unless something untoward occurs, such as another revolution at Buenos Ayres, I think we may regard the turning point in Argentine bonds as not only reached but passed. That is certainly the case in Chilian securities; all well-informed authorities agree that the miserable civil war cannot last much longer, and when it comes to an end, buyers at present quotations will be the happy possessors of valuable property picked up at far below its proper price. I am not quite so sanguine about Brazilians; the latest news from Rio represents the existence there of much the same crazy speculation as preceded at Buenos Ayres the collapse of Argentine finance. Turning to English rails, I have to report some slight increase of strength, owing to renewed purchases for investment. The majority of these transactions are in Metropolitan, Great Eastern, and Midland, but Sheffield Deferred and Chatham Arbitration also come in for no small amount of "bull" patronage. American rails have become really strong at last; so strong that the "bears" on both sides of the Atlantic are quite scared for the moment. Here, the best goods are Louisville, Lake Shore, and Denver Preference, but if a "boom" takes place, as seems not altogether unlikely, the whole department will jump in sympathy. Owing to the failure of a Parsee firm at Bombay, Rupee Paper has become depressed, and is likely to remain so for some little time. Now, then, is the time for those to buy who covet a really excellent security at a low price. There is no more promising investment on offer.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

A fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The Funds were steady. Home Railways rather undecided. American Railways active, Canadian Lines quiet, Miscellaneous Securities without particular feature, Mining Securities neglected. Latest quotations:—Consols, 95⅝ ¾; ditto Account, 95 ¾ ⅞; Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 96½ 7.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886, 69¾, 70¼	Peruvian Corpn., 9⅞, ¼
Chilian, 1886, 80, 5	Ditto. Pref., 26½, 7½
Egyptian Unified, 97⅞, 8⅛	Portuguese 3 p.C., 53[illegible]
Ditto Daira Sanieh, 96⅛, ⅝	Russian, 4 per C., 98⅝, 9½
Ditto Domain, 103, 4	Spanish 2 per C., —, —
French 3 per Cents, 93, 4	Ditto 4 per Cents, 75 ¼
Hngrn. 4 p.C., 1881, 91⅝, ⅞	Turkish Defence, 93½, 4
Italian 5 per Cents, 92⅝, ⅞	Ditto, 1871, 98, ½
Mexican 6p.C, 1886, 83⅛, ⅝	Uruguay, 50, ½
Paraguay Bnds, 1886 28, 31	Venezuela, 45, 7

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordnry., 163, 5	Metropolitan, 85⅝, 6
Ditto Defrd., 153¾, 4	Ditto District, 32½, ¾
Caledonian, 117, ½	Midland, 150½, ¾
Chatham Ordinary, 18⅝, ⅞	North British, 44½, ¾
Ditto, Pref., 107½, 8	North-Eastern, 161½, 2½
East Lon. Cnsldtd., 9⅝, ⅞	North Staffordshire, 121, 3
Great Eastern, 95½, ¾	North-Western, 172½, ¾
Great Northern A, 78, 80	Sheffield Ordinary, 75, 7
Ditto Pref., 111, 12	Ditto, Defrd., 37½, 8
Great Western, 157½, 8	South-Eastern, 125, 7
Hull and Barnsley, 38, ½	Ditto, Defrd., 95, ½
Lanc. & Yrkshire, 112, 13	South-Western, 157, 9

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 31½, ¾	Norflk & West. Prf., 54⅞, 5⅛
Chgo. Mil. & St Paul, 65⅝, ⅞	North Pacific Pref., 72, ½
Dnvr & Rio Grande, 18⅞ 9⅛	Ohio & Mis. Ord., 19½, ¾
Erie, 21⅞, 2⅛	Ontario, 18⅝, ⅞
Illinois Central, 104, 5	Pennsylvania, 53⅝, ⅞
Lousvile & Nshvlle, 81⅝, 2	Reading, 17⅜, ⅝
Lake Shore, 115½, 16	Union Pacific, 52⅝, ⅞
Missouri & Texas, 15⅜, ⅝	Wabash Common, 11, 12
New York Central, 105½ 6	Ditto Pref., 23⅝, 4⅛

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 81¼, ½	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref., 22⅝, ⅞
Grand Trunk Ord., 9, ¼	Mexican Ord., 41⅝, ⅞
Ditto 1st Pref., 61, ½	Ditto 1st Pref., 122½, 3½
Ditto 2nd Pref., 40½, ¾	Ditto 2nd Pref., 73½, 4½

MINES.

Cape Copper, 3⅝, ⅞	Montana, —, —
De Beers, 15⅝, ⅞	Mysore, 5⅞, 6
Jubilee, 5⅝, ⅞	Rio Tinto, 23⅝, ⅞
Jumper's, 2⅝, ⅞	Salisbury, —, —
Mason and Barry, 5⅞, 6⅛	Simmer & Jack, 3⅝, ⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp, Ordinary, 30, 3	Guinness, Ordinary, 310, 13
Barrett's Brewery, 1⅝, ⅞	Hotchkiss, 1⅝, 2⅛
Bryant and May, 13⅞, 14⅛	Nordenfeldt, ⅜, ⅝
Gas Light and Coke A, 241, 4	Spratt's Patent, 7⅝, ⅞

On Thursday afternoon, a runaway horse, attached to a brougham, dashed through the plate-glass window of the Northcote Arms, Clapham Junction. Two men in the bar were severely injured. The coachman and his master escaped injury, but Mr. Todd's windows did not. The horse was much cut.

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